The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5681. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION

General Grant's First Message as President of the United States.

A Brief, Sound, Practical Document.

Clear Exhibit of the Present Condition of Things.

Important Recommendations for Consideration by Congress.

Annual Reports of the Department Officers.

Statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, and the General of the Army.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Effects of Peace—The Condition of the South—What Should be Done in Georgia—Gradual Return to Specie Payment Recommended—The Cuban Question—The Alabama Claims—Reciprocity Treaty—Miscellaneous.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In coming before you for the first time as Chief Magistrate of this great nation, it is with gratitude to the Giver of all Good for the many benefits we enjoy. We are blessed with peace at home, and are without entangling alliances abroad to forbode trouble; with a territory unsurpassed in fertility, of an area equal to the abundant support of five hundred millions of people and abounding in every variety of useful mineral, in quantity sufficient to supply the world for generations; with exuberant crops; with a variety of climate adapted to the production of every species of earth's riches and suited to the habits, tastes and requirements of every living thing; with a population of forty millions of free people, all speaking one language; with facilities for every mortal to acquire an education; with institutions closing to none the avenues to fame or any blessing of fortune that may be coveted with freedom of the pulpit, the Press and the school; with a revenue flowing in to the national Treasury beyond the requirements of the Government. Happily, harmony is being rapidly restored within our own borders. Manufactures hitherto unknown in our country are springing up in all directions, producing a degree of national independence unequaled by that of any other Power. These blessings, and countless others, are intrusted to your care and mine for safe keeping for the brief period of our tenure of office. In a short time we must each of us return to the ranks of the people, who have conferred upon us our honors, and account to them for our stewardship. I earnestly desire that neither you nor I may be condemned by a free and enlightened constituency, nor by our consciences.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH—GEORGIA.

Emerging from a rebellion of gigantic magnitude, aided as it was by the sympathy and assistance of nations with which we were at peace, eleven States of the Union were four years ago left without legal State Government; a national debt had been contracted; American commerce was almost driven from the seas; the industry of one-half of the country had been taken from the control of the capitalist and placed where all labor rightfully belongs, in the keeping of the laborer. The work of restoring State Governments loyal to the Union, of protecting and fostering free labor and providing means for paying the interest on the public debt, has received ample attention from Congress, although your efforts have not met with the success in all particulars that might have been desired; yet, on the whole, they have been more successful than could have been reasonably anticipated. Seven States which passed ordinances of secession have been fully restored to their places in the Union; the eighth (Georgia) held an election at which she ratified her Constitution, republican in form, elected a Governor, members of Congress, a State Legislature, and all other officers required. The Governor was duly installed, and the Legislature met and performed all the acts then required of them by the Reconstruction acts of Congress. Subsequently, however, in violation of the Constitution which they had just ratified, as since decided by the Supreme Court of the State, they unseated the colored members of the Legislature and admitted to seats some members who are disqualified by the third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution—an article which they themselves had contributed to ratify. Under these circumstances I would submit to you whether it would not be wise, without delay, to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each member to take the oath prescribed by the Reconstruction acts, and none to be admitted who are ineligible under the third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The freedmen, under the protection which they have received, are making rapid progress in learning, and no complaints are heard of lack of industry on their part when they received fair remuneration for their labor. The means provided for paying the interest on the public debt, with all other expenses of the Government, are more than ample. The loss of our commerce is the only result of the late rebellion which has not received sufficient attention from you. To this subject I call your earnest attention. I will not now suggest plans by which this object may be effected, but will, if necessary, make it the subject of a special message during the session of Congress.

THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

At the March term, Congress, by joint resolution, authorized the Executive to order elections in the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, to submit to them the Constitutions which each had previously in convention framed, and submit the Constitutions, either entire or in separate parts, to be voted upon at the discretion of the Executive. Under this authority elections were called. In Virginia the election took place on the 6th of July, 1869; the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor elected have been installed; the Legislature met and did all required by this resolution, and by all the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and abstained from all doubtful authority. I recommend that her Senators and Representatives, and that the State, be fully restored to its place in the family of States. Elections were called in Mississippi and Texas, to commence on the 30th of November, 1869, and to last two days in Mississippi and four days in Texas. The elections have taken place, but the result is not known. It is to be hoped that the acts of the Legislatures of these States when they meet will be such as to receive your approval, and thus close the work of reconstruction.

GRADUAL RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENT.

Among the evils growing out of the rebellion and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty and one of the highest duties of Government to secure to the citizens a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands.

Fluctuation, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values, gold, is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales where future payment is to be made both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received.

I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments, and put an immediate stop to fluctuation in the value of currency.

The methods to secure the former of these are as numerous as are the speculations on political economy. To secure the latter I see but one way, and that is to authorize the Treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price whenever presented, and to withhold from circulation all currency so redeemed until sold again for gold. The vast resources of the nation, both developed and undeveloped, ought to make our credit the best on earth with a less burden of taxation than the citizen has endured for six years past. The entire public debt could be paid in ten years; but it is not desirable that the people should be taxed to pay it in that time. Year by year, the ability to pay it increases in a rapid ratio. But the burden of interest ought to be reduced as rapidly as can be done without the violation of contract. The public debt is represented, in great part, by bonds having from five to twenty, and from ten to forty, years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. and five per cent. respectively. It is optional with the Government to pay these bonds at any period after the expiration of the last time mentioned upon their face. The time has already expired when a great part of them may be taken up, and is rapidly approaching when all may be. It is believed that all which are now due may be replaced by bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four and one half per cent., and as rapidly as the remainder become due, that they may be replaced in the same way. To accomplish this it may be necessary to authorize the interest to be paid at either of the three or four of the money centres of Europe, or by any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at the option of the holder of the bond. I suggest this subject for the consideration of Congress, and also simultaneously with this the propriety of redeeming our currency as before suggested at its market value at the time its law goes into effect, increasing the sale at which currency will be bought and sold from day to day or from week to week, at the same rate of interest as Government pays upon its bonds.

TAXATION.

The subject of tariff and internal taxation will necessarily receive your attention. The revenues of the country are greater than the requirements, and may with safety be reduced; but as the funding of the debt in a four, or four and a half per cent. loan would reduce the annual current expenses largely, thus, after funding, justifying a greater reduction of taxation than would be now expedient, I suggest the postponement of this question until the next meeting of Congress. It may be advisable to modify taxation and tariff in instances where unjust or burdensome discriminations are made by the present laws, regulating this subject. I recommend the postponement of it for the present. I also suggest the renewal of the tax on incomes, but at a reduced rate—say of three per cent., and this tax to expire in three years.

With the funding of the national debt, as here suggested, I feel safe in saying that taxes and the revenue from imports may be reduced safely from sixty to eighty millions per annum at once, and may be still further reduced from year to year as the resources of the country are developed. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, to be $370,943,747, and the expenditures, including interest, bounties, &c., to be $321,490,597. The estimates for the ensuing year are more favorable to the Government, and will no doubt show a much larger decrease of the public debt.

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The receipts in the Treasury beyond expenditures have exceeded the amount necessary to place to the credit of the sinking fund, as provided by law. To lock up the surplus in the Treasury, and withhold it from circulation, would lead to such a contraction of the currency as to cripple trade and seriously affect the prosperity of the country. Under these circumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury and myself heartily concurred in the propriety of using all the surplus currency in the Treasury in the purchase of Government bonds, thus reducing the interest-bearing debt of the country, and of submitting to Congress the question of the disposition to be made of the bonds so purchased. The bonds now held by the Treasury amount to about $75,000,000, including those belonging to the sinking fund. I recommend that the whole be placed to the credit of the sinking fund. Your attention is respectfully invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the creation of the office of Commissioner of Customs Revenue; for the increase of salary to certain classes of officials, and the substitution of increased national bank circulation to replace the outstanding 3 per cent. certificates, and most especially to his recommendation for the repeal of laws allowing shares of fines, penalties, forfeitures, &c., to officers of the Governmtnt or to informers.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is one of the most arduous and responsible under the Government. It falls but little, if any, short of a Cabinet position in its importance and responsibilities. I would ask for it, therefore, such legislation as in your judgment will place the office on a footing of dignity commensurate with its importance, and with a character and qualifications of the class of men required to fill it properly.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

As the United States is the first of all nations, so, too, the people sympathize with all peoples struggling for liberty and self-government. But while so sympathizing, it is due to our honor that we should so abstain from enforcing our views upon unwilling nations, and from taking an interested part *without invitation*. In the quarrels between different nations, as between Governments and their subjects, our course should always be in conformity with strict justice and law, international and local. Such has been the policy of the Administration in dealing with these questions. For more than a year a valuable province of Spain and a near neighbor of ours, in whom all our people cannot but feel a deep interest, has been struggling for independence and freedom. The people and Government of the United States entertain the same warm feelings and sympathies for the people of Cuba in their pending struggle that they manifested throughout the previous struggles between Spain and her former colonies in behalf of the latter. But the contest has at no time assumed the conditions which amount to a war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency. The principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of belligerency either to a people struggling to free themselves from a Government they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other. The United States have no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this continent. They believe that in due time Spain and other European Powers will find their interest in terminating those relations and establishing their present dependencies as independent Powers—members of the family of nations. The dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European Power to another. When the present relation of colonies ceases, they are to become independent Powers, exercising the right of choice and of self control. In the determination of their future condition and relations with other Powers, the United States, in order to put a stop to bloodshed in Cuba, and in the interest of a neighboring people, proposed their good offices to bring the existing contest to a termination. The offer not being accepted by Spain, on a basis which we believed could be received by Cuba, was withdrawn. It is hoped that the good offices of the United States may yet prove advantageous for the settlement of this unhappy strife. Meanwhile a number of illegal expeditions against Cuba have been broken up. It has been the endeavor of the Administration to execute the Neutrality laws in good faith, no matter how unpleasant the task made so by the suffering we have endured from lack of like good faith toward us by other nations. On the 26th of March last the United States schooner *Lizzie Major* was arrested on the high seas by a Spanish frigate, and two passengers were taken from it and carried as prisoners to Cuba. Representations of these facts were made to the Spanish Government as soon as sufficient information of them reached Washington. The two passengers were set at liberty, and the Spanish Government assured the United States that the Captain of the frigate, in making the capture, had acted without law; that he had been reprimanded for the irregularity of his conduct, and that the Spanish authorities in Cuba would not sanction any act that could violate the rights, or treat with disrespect the sovereignty of this nation.

The question of the seizure of the brig *Mary Lowell* at one of the Bahama Islands by Spanish authorities is now the subject of correspondence between this Government and those of Spain and Great Britain. The Captain-General of Cuba, about May last, issued a proclamation authorizing search to be made of vessels on the high seas. Immediate remonstrance was made against this, whereupon the Captain-General issued a new proclamation, limiting the right of search to vessels of the United States so far as authorized under the treaty of 1795; this proclamation, however, was immediately withdrawn. I have always felt that the most intimate relations should be cultivated between the Republic of the United States and all independent nations on this continent. It may be well worth considering whether new treaties between the United States and them may not be profitably entered into, to secure more intimate relations, friendly, commercial and otherwise.

AN INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

The subject of an interoceanic canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the Isthmus of Darien, is one in which commerce is greatly interested. Instructions have been given to our Minister to the Republic of the United States of Colombia to endeavor to obtain authority for a survey by the Government, in order to determine the practicability of such an undertaking, and a charter for the right of way to build by private enterprise such a work if the survey proves to be practicable.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

In order to comply with the agreement of the United States as to a mixed commission at Lima for the adjustment of claims, it became necessary to send a Commissioner and a Secretary to Lima in August last. No appropriation having been made by Congress for this purpose, it is now asked that one be made covering the past and future expenses of the Commission.

The good offices of the United States to bring about a peace between Spain and the South American Republics, with which she is at war, having been accepted by Spain, Peru and Chili, a congress has been invited to be held in Washington during the present Winter.

A grant has been given to Europeans of an exclusive right of transit over the territory of Nicaragua, to which Costa Rica has given its assent, which it is alleged conflicts with vested rights of citizens of the United States. The Department of State has now this subject under consideration.

The Minister of Peru having made representations that there was a state of war between Peru and Spain, and that Spain was constructing in and near New-York thirty gunboats which might be used by Spain in such a way as to relieve the naval force of Cuba so as to operate against Peru, orders were given to prevent their departure. No further steps having been taken by the representative of the Peruvian Government to prevent the departure of these vessels, and I not feeling authorized to detain the property of a nation with which we are at peace on a mere executive order, the matter has been referred to the Courts to decide.

The conduct of the war between the Allies and the Republic of Paraguay has made the intercourse with that country so difficult that it has been deemed advisable to withdraw our representative from there.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Toward the close of the last Administration a convention was signed at London for the settlement of all outstanding claims between Great Britain and the United States, which failed to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification. The time and the circumstances attending the negotiation of that treaty were favorable to its acceptance by the people of the United States, but its provisions were wholly inadequate for the settlement of the grave wrongs that had been sustained by this Government, as well as by its citizens.

The injuries resulting to the United States, by reason of the course adopted by Great Britain during our late civil war, in the increased rates of insurance, in the diminution of exports and imports, and other obstructions to domestic industry and production, in its effect upon the foreign commerce of the country, in the decrease and transfer to Great Britain of our commercial marine, in the prolongation of the war, and the increased cost, both in treasure and in lives, in its suppression, could not be adjusted and satisfied as ordinary commercial claims which continually arise between commercial nations; and yet the convention treated them simply as such ordinary claims, from which they differ more widely in the gravity of their character than in the magnitude of their amount. Great even as is that difference, not a word was found in the treaty, and not an inference could be drawn from it, to remove the sense of the unfriendliness of the course of Great Britain in our struggle for existence, which had so deeply and universally impressed itself upon the people of this country. Believing that a convention thus misconceived in its scope and inadequate in its provisions would not have produced the hearty, cordial settlement of the pending questions, which alone is consistent with the relations which I desire to have established between the United States and Great Britain, I regarded the action of the Senate in rejecting the treaty to have been wisely taken in the interest of peace and as a necessary step in the direction of a perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries. A sensitive people, conscious of their powers, are more at ease under a great wrong wholly unatoned than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor their grave sense of the grievance they have sustained. The rejection of the treaty was followed by a state of public feeling on both sides which I thought not favorable to an immediate attempt at renewed negotiations. I accordingly so instructed the Minister of the United States to Great Britain, and found that my views in this regard were shared by Her Majesty's Minister. I hope that the time may soon arrive when the two Governments can approach the solution of this momentous question with an appreciation of what is due to the rights, dignity and honor of each, and with the determination not only to remove the causes of complaint in the past, but to lay the foundation of a broad principle of public law which will prevent future differences and tend to firm and continued peace and friendship. This is now the only grave question which the United States has with any foreign nation.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The question of renewing a treaty for reciprocal trade between the United States and the British Provinces on this continent, has not been favorably considered by the Administration. The advantages of such a treaty would be wholly in favor of the British producers, except, possibly, a few engaged in the trade between the two sections. No citizen of the United States would be benefited by reciprocity. Our internal taxation would prove a protection to the British producer almost equal to the protection which our manufacturers now receive from the tariff. Some arrangements, however, for the regulation of commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada may be desirable. The Commission for adjusting the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Company upon the United States has terminated its labors. The award of $650,000 has been made, and all rights and titles of the Company on the territory of the United States have been extinguished. Deeds for the property of the Company have been delivered; an appropriation by Congress to meet this sum is asked.

The Commissioners for determining the northwestern land boundary between the United States and the British possessions under the treaty of 1856, have completed their labors and the Commission has been dissolved.

In conformity with the recommendation of Congress, a proposition was early made to the British Government to abolish the mixed Courts created under the treaty of April 7, 1862, for the suppression of the slave trade. The subject is still under negotiation.

OCEAN CABLES.

It having come to my knowledge that a corporate Company, organized under British laws, proposed to land upon the shores of the United States and to operate there a submarine cable, under a concession from His Majesty the Emperor of the French of an exclusive right for twenty years of telegraphic communication between the shores of France and the United States, with the very objectionable feature of subjecting all messages conveyed thereby to the scrutiny and control of the French Government, I caused the French and British Legations at Washington to be made acquainted with the probable policy of Congress on the subject, as foreshadowed by the bill which passed the Senate in March last. This drew from the representatives of the Company an agreement to accept as the basis of their operations the provisions of that bill, or of such other enactment on the subject as might be passed during the approaching session of Congress; also to use their influence to secure from the French Government a modification of their concession, so as to permit the landing of any cable belonging to any Company incorporated by the authority of the United States or of any State of the Union, and on their part not to oppose the establishment of any such cable. In consideration of this agreement I directed the withdrawal of all opposition by the United States authorities to the landing of the cable, and to the working of it until the meeting of Congress. I regret to say that there has been no modification made in the Company's concession, nor so far as I can learn, have they attempted to secure one. Their concession excludes the capital and the citizens of the United States from competition upon the shores of France. I recommend legislation to protect the rights of citizens of the United States as well as the dignity and sovereignty of the nation against such an assumption. I shall also endeavor to secure by negotiation an abandonment of the principle of monopolies in ocean telegraphic cables. Copies of the correspondence is herewith furnished.

NATURALIZATION.

The unsettled political condition of other countries, less fortunate than our own, sometimes induces their citizens to come to the United States for the sole purpose of being naturalized. Having secured this, they return to their native country and reside there, without disclosing this change of allegiance. They accept official positions of trust or honor which can only be held by citizens of their native land; they journey under passports describing them as such citizens, and it is only when civil discord, after years, perhaps, of quiet, threatens their persons or their property, or when their native State drafts them into its military service, that the fact of their change of allegiance is made known. They reside permanently away from the United States, they contribute nothing to its revenues, they avoid the duties of its citizenship, and they only make themselves known by a claim of protection. I have directed the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States to scrutinize carefully all such claims of protection. The citizen of the United States, whether native or adopted, is entitled to its complete protection. While I have a voice in the direction of affairs, I shall not consent to imperil the sacred right by conferring it upon fictitious or fraudulent claimants. On the accession of the present Administration it was found that the Minister for North Germany had made propositions for the negotiation of a convention for the protection of emigrant passengers, to which no response had been given. It was concluded that to be effectual, all the maritime Powers engaged in the trade should join in such a measure. Invitations have been extended to the Cabinets of London, Paris, Florence, Berlin, Brussels, the Hague, Copenhagen and Stockholm, to empower their representatives at Washington to simultaneously enter into negotiations and to conclude with the United States conventions, identical in form, making uniform regulations as to the construction of the parts of vessels to be devoted to the use of emigrant passengers; as to the quality and quantity of food; as to the medical treatment of the sick, and as to the rules to be observed during the voyage in order to secure ventilation, to promote health, to prevent intrusion and to protect the females, and providing for the establishment of tribunals in the several countries for enforcing such regulations by summary process.

MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURE.

Your attention is respectfully called to the law regulating the tariff on Russian hemp, and to the question whether to fix the charges on Russian hemp higher than they are fixed upon Manila is not a violation of our treaty with Russia, placing her products upon the same footing with those of the most favored nations. Our manufactures are increasing with wonderful rapidity under the encouragement which they now receive, with the improvements in machinery already effected, and still increasing, causing machinery to take the place of skilled labor. To a large extent our imports of many articles must fall off largely within a very few years. Fortunately, too, manufactures are not confined to a few localities as formerly, and it is to be hoped will become more and more diffused, making the interest in them equal in all sections. They give employment and support to hundreds of thousands of people at home, and retain with us the means which otherwise would be shipped abroad. The extension of railroads in Europe and the East is bringing into competition with our agricultural products like products of other countries. Self-interest, if not self-preservation, therefore dictates caution against disturbing any industrial interest of the country. It teaches us also the necessity of looking to other markets for the sale of our surplus. Our neighbors south of us and China and Japan should receive our special attention. It will be the endeavor of the Administration to cultivate such relations with these nations as to entitle us to their confidence, and make it their interest, as well as ours, to establish better commercial relations.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Through the agency of a more enlightened policy than that heretofore pursued toward China, largely due to the sagacity and efforts of one of our own distinguished citizens, the world is about to commence largely-increased relations with that populous and hitherto exclusive nation. As the United States have been the initiators in this new policy, so they should be the most earnest in showing their good faith in making it a success. In this connection, I advise such legislation as will forever preclude the enslavement of the Chinese upon our soil under the name of coolies, and also prevent American vessels from engaging in the transportation of coolies to any country tolerating the system. I also recommend that the Mission to China be raised to one of the first class.

MATTERS FOR SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Upon my assuming the responsibilities of Chief Magistrate of the United States it was with the conviction that three things were essential to its peace, prosperity and fullest development. First among these is strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations; Second, to secure protection to the person and property of the citizen of the United States in each and every portion of our common country, wherever he may choose to move, without reference to original nationality, religion, color or politics, demanding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others. Third—Union of all the States with equal rights, indestructible by any constitutional means. To secure the first of these Congress has taken two essential steps: first, in declaring by joint resolution that the public debt should be paid, principal and interest, in coin; and second, by providing the means for paying. Providing the means, however, could not secure the object desired without a proper administration of the laws for the collection of the revenues, and an economical disbursement of them. To this subject, the Administration has most earnestly addressed itself, with results, I have no doubt, satisfactory to the country. There has been no hesitation in changing officials in order to secure an efficient execution of the laws, sometimes, too, where, in a mere party view, undesirable political results were likely to follow; nor any hesitation in sustaining efficient officials against remonstrances wholly political. It may be well to mention here the embarrassment possible to arise from leaving on the statute books the so-called "Tenure-of-Office act," and to earnestly recommend their total repeal. It could not have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution, when providing that appointments made by the President should receive the consent of the Senate, that the latter should have the power to retain in office persons placed there by Federal appointment, against the will of the President. The law is inconsistent with a faithful and efficient administration of the Government. What faith can an Executive put in officials forced upon him, in those, too, whom he has suspended for reason? How will such officials be likely to serve an Administration which they know does not trust them? For the second requisite to our growth and prosperity, time and a firm, but humane administration of existing laws, amended from time to time as they may prove ineffective or prove harsh and unnecessary, are probably all that are required. The third cannot be obtained by special legislation, but must be regarded as fixed by the Constitution itself, and gradually acquiesced in by force of public opinion.

THE INDIANS.

From the foundation of the Government to the present, the management of the original inhabitants of this continent—the Indians—has been a subject of embarrassment and expense, and has been attended with continuous robberies, murders and wars. From my own experience on the frontier and in Indian countries, I do not hold either the legislation or the conduct of the whites who come most in contact with the Indians blameless for these hostilities. The past, however, cannot be undone, and the question must be met as we now find it. I have attempted a new policy toward these wards of the nation—(they cannot be regarded in any other light than as wards)—with fair results, so far as tried, and which, I hope, will be attended ultimately with great success. The Society of Friends is well known as having succeeded in living in peace with the Indians in the early settlement of Pennsylvania, while their white neighbors of other sects in other sections were constantly embroiled. They are also known for their opposition to all strife, violence and war, and are generally noted for their strict integrity and fair dealings. These considerations induced me to give the management of a few reservations of Indians to them, and to throw the burden of selection of agents upon the Society itself. The result has proved most satisfactory. It will be found more fully set forth in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. For superintendents and Indian agents not on the reservations, officers of the army were selected. The reasons for this were numerous. Where Indian agents are sent, there or near there troops must be sent also. The agent and the commander of troops are independent of each other, and are subject to orders from different departments of the Government. The army officer holds a position for life; the agent one at the will of the President. The former is personally interested in living in harmony with the Indian and in the establishment of a permanent peace, to the end that some portion of his life may be spent within the limits of civilized society. The latter has no such personal interest. Another reason is an economic one; and still another, the hold which the Government has upon a life officer to secure a faithful discharge of duties in carrying out a given policy. The building of railroads and the access thereby given to all the agricultural and mineral regions of the country is rapidly bringing civilized settlements into contact with all the tribes of Indians. No matter what ought to be the relations between such settlements and the Aborigines, the fact is they do not harmonize well, and one or the other has to give way in the end. A system which looks to the extinction of race is too horrible for a nation to adopt without entailing upon itself the wrath of all Christendom, and engendering in the citizen a disregard for human life and the rights of others dangerous to society. I see no substitute for such a system, except in placing all the Indians on large reservations as rapidly as can be done, and giving them absolute protection. Then, as soon as they are fitted for it, they should be induced to take their lands in severalty, and set up a territorial government for their own protection. For full details on this subject I call your special attention to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures of the War Department for the year ending the 13th of June, 1869, to be $80,644,042, of which $23,882,310 was disbursed in the payment of debts contracted during the war, and is not chargeable to current army expenses. His estimate of $34,531,031 for the expenses of the army for the next fiscal year is as low as it is believed can be relied on. The estimates of Bureau officers have been carefully scrutinized and reduced wherever it has been deemed practicable. If, however, the condition of the country should be such, by the beginning of the next fiscal year, as to admit of a greater concentration of troops, the appropriation asked for will not be expended. The appropriations estimated for river and harbor improvements, and for fortifications, are submitted separately. Whatever amount Congress may deem proper to appropriate for these purposes will be expended. The recommendation of the General of the Army that appropriations be made for the forts at Boston, Portland, New-York, Philadelphia, New-Orleans and San Francisco, if for no other, is concurred in. I also ask your special attention to the recommendation of the General commanding the Military Division of the Pacific for the sale of the seal islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska Territory, and suggest that it either be complied with or that legislation be had for the protection of the seal fisheries, from which a revenue should be derived. The report of the Secretary of War contains a synopsis of the report of the heads of Bureaus, of the Commanders of Military Divisions, and of the Districts of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and the report of the General of the Army in full. The recommendations therein contained have been well considered, and are submitted for your action. I, however, call special attention to the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, for the sale of arsenals and lands no longer of use to the Government; also to the recommendation of the Secretary of War, that the act of the 3d of March, 1869, prohibiting promotions and appointments on the Staff Corps of the army, be repealed. The extent of the country to be garrisoned, and the number of military posts to be occupied, is the same with a reduced army as with a large one. The number of staff officers required is more dependent upon the latter than the former condition. The report of the Secretary of the Navy, accompanying this, shows the condition of the navy when this Administration came into office and the changes made since. Strenuous efforts have been made to place as many vessels in commission or render them fit for service, if required, as possible, and to substitute the sail for steam while cruising, thus materially reducing the expenses of the navy, and adding greatly to its efficiency. Looking to our future, I recommend a liberal, though not extravagant, policy toward this branch of the public service.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster-General furnishes a clear and comprehensive exhibit of the operations of the postal service and of the financial condition of the Post Office Department. The ordinary postal revenues for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, amounted to $18,344,510, and the expenditures to $23,698,131, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of $5,353,620. The excess of expenditures over receipts for the previous year amounted to $6,437,992. The increase of revenues for 1869 over those of 1868 was $2,051,909, and the increase of expenditures was $967,538. The increased revenue in 1869 exceeded the increased revenue in 1868 by $996,336, and the increased expenditures in 1869 was $2,527,570 less than the increased expenditure in 1868, showing by comparison this gratifying feature of improvement—that while the increase of expenditure over the increase of receipts in 1868 was $2,439,535, the increase of receipts over the increase of expenditures in 1869 was $1,084,371.

Your attention is respectfully called to the recommendations made by the Postmaster General for authority to change the rate of compensation to the main trunk railroad lines for their services in carrying the mails, for having post route maps executed, for reorganizing and increasing the efficiency of the special agency service, for the increase of the mail service on the Pacific, and for establishing mail service under the flag of the Union on the Atlantic; and most especially do I call your attention to his recommendation for the total abolition of the franking privilege. This is an abuse from which no one receives commensurate advantage; it reduces the receipts for the postal service from twenty-five to thirty per cent. and largely increases the service to be performed. The method by which postage should be paid upon public matter is set forth fully in the report of the Postmaster-General.

THE INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that the quantity of public lands disposed of during the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, was 7,666,152 acres, exceeding that of the preceding year by 1,010,409 acres. Of this amount 2,899,544 acres were sold for cash, and 2,737,365 acres entered under the Homestead laws. The remainder was granted to aid in the construction of works of internal improvement, approved to the States as swamp lands, and located with warrant and scrip. The cash receipts from all sources were $4,472,886, exceeding those of the preceding year $2,840,140. During the last fiscal year 23,196 names were added to the pension rolls; 4,876 dropped therefrom, leaving at its close 187,963. The amount paid to pensioners, including the compensation of disbursing agents, was $28,422,884, an increase of $4,411,902 on that of the previous year. The munificence of Congress has been conspicuously manifested in its legislation for the soldiers and sailors who suffered in the recent struggle to maintain that unity of government which makes us one people. The additions to the pension rolls of each successive year since the conclusion of hostilities result in a great degree from the repeated amendments of the act of the 14th of July, 1862, which extended its provisions to cases not falling within its original scope. The large outlay which is thus occasioned is further increased by the more liberal allowance bestowed since that date upon those who, in the line of duty, were wholly or permanently disabled. Public opinion has given an emphatic sanction to these measures of Congress, and it will be conceded that no part of our public burden is more cheerfully borne than that which is imposed by this branch of the service. It necessitates the next fiscal year, in addition to the amount justly chargeable to the Naval Pension Fund, an appropriation of $30,000,000. During the year 1869 the Patent Office issued 13,762 patents, and its receipts were $686,389, being $213,926 more than the expenditures. I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior for uniting the duties of supervising the education of freedmen with the other duties devolving upon the Commissioner of Education. If it is the desire of Congress to make the census which must be taken during the year 1870 more complete and perfect than heretofore, I would suggest early action upon any plan that may be agreed upon. As Congress at its last session appointed a Committee to take into consideration such measures as might be deemed proper in reference to the census, and to report a plan, I desist from saying more. I recommend to your favorable consideration the claims of the Agricultural Bureau for liberal appropriations in a country so diversified in climate and soil as ours, and with a population so largely dependent upon agriculture. The benefits that can be conferred by properly fostering this Bureau are incalculable.

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the inadequate salaries of a number of the most important officers of the Government. In this Message I will not enumerate them, but will specify only the Justices of the Supreme Court; no change has been made in their salaries for fifteen years, and within that time the labors of the Court have largely increased, and the expenses of living have at least doubled during the same time. Congress has twice found it necessary to increase largely the compensation of its own members, and the duty which it owes to another department of Government deserves and will undoubtedly receive its due consideration. There are many subjects not alluded to in this Message which might with propriety be introduced, but I abstain, believing that your patriotism and statesmanship will suggest the topics of the legislation most conducive to the interests of the whole people. On my part I promise a rigid adherence to the laws and their strict enforcement.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 6, 1869.

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the doings and conditions of the Treasury Department. In this report I naturally treat first the matters of administration and their measures of public policy.

The officers in charge of the various bureaus and divisions of the Treasury Department have faithfully performed their duties, and I commend their several reports to the consideration of Congress.

The Treasurer of the United States has prepared an elaborate report setting forth the condition of the Treasury and furnishing a *résumé* of the business of the Treasurer's office from 1861 to the present term. The long and faithful services of the present Treasurer entitle him to the gratitude of the country.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is respectfully commended to the attention of Congress. Since the appointment of the present Commissioner the administration of the office has been constantly improving. The increase of receipts for the first five months of the present fiscal year, in the sum of $14,431,333 06 over the amount collected in the first five months of the last fiscal year, is satisfactory testimony to the ability and integrity of the persons employed in that branch of the public service. The amount paid by warrants for collecting the revenue from Customs during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was $6,378,385 48, and for the year ending June 30, 1869, $5,376,738 13, showing a decrease of $1,001,647 30. The decrease in the cost of collecting the revenue has not been attended by any loss of efficiency in the service. On the other hand it is believed that the means for the detection of smuggling are better than ever before, and that the Custom House service is also constantly improving. It ought to be understood that the chief means of collecting the revenue, and enforcing the Revenue laws, must be found in the administration of the Appraiser's Department. The frauds and losses arising from actual smuggling are unimportant when compared with the losses sustained through the incompetent or dishonest examiners and appraisers. Assuming that honest men may be obtained for these important positions at the present salaries, it is yet true that an incompetent appraiser or examiner may daily subject the Government to losses far exceeding the amount of his salary. Under existing laws certain revenue officers, and other persons appearing as informers, are entitled to shares in fines, penalties and forfeitures. During the fiscal year 1868-69, the Treasury Department distributed the sum of $286,073 61 to such officers and to informers in the various cases arising under the Customs and Revenue laws. A large additional sum was also paid through the Internal Revenue office. The reason on which the laws granting such allowances are based, is that officers of the Government are stimulated to greater activity in the discovery of frauds and in bringing offenders to punishment. There can be no doubt that such is the effect of this policy, but the experience I have had in the Treasury Department has convinced me that the evils attending the system are greater than the benefits derived from it. It often occurs that revenue officers are led to assert claims in behalf of the Government which have no just foundation in law or in the facts of the respective cases, and where real claims exist it is often the object of the informer and officers who share in the penalties to misrepresent the case to the Government so as to secure the greater advantage to themselves. But a more serious evil is found in the practice quite general of allowing persons to pursue a fraudulent course until a result is reached which will inure to the benefit of the officers and informers, instead of checking criminal practices at the outset. It is impossible to set forth in exact language the character of the evils that grow out of the present system. I am, however, clearly of the opinion that the Government ought to rely upon public officers for the proper performance of their duties without stimulating them by any contingent advantages. I have elsewhere recommended an increase of salaries of Custom House officers, and the abolition of the system of giving to them a share of the fines, penalties and forfeitures will be an additional reason for the increase of salaries in this Department of the public service. It has become a practice for clerks and other persons who have held office in the Treasury Department to accept employment as agents or attorneys for parties having claims against the Department; and there is reason to believe that in some instances the information obtained while in the public service has been used in aid of the claimants. Without detailing all the objections to this practice, I respectfully suggest that a law be passed barring persons from practicing before the Treasury Department as agents or attorneys in behalf of claims that were pending when such persons were officers of the Department.

In March last there were employed in the Treasury Department at Washington 2,848 clerks, messengers and laborers, at a monthly cost of $285,921 51. At present the whole number of such employes is 2,441, and their monthly pay amounts to $238,280 84, showing a decrease of expenses at the rate of $571,688 04 per annum. It was found necessary, however, during the periods mentioned, to increase the force in the Internal Revenue office and in the office of the First Comptroller. This increase, in the aggregate, is at the rate of $80,440 per annum. This statement does not relate to the force employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In March last there were sixty-two special agents in the service of the Department, receiving in the aggregate for their services the sum of $371 10 per day. Each of these agents made his reports to the Department and acted under its direct orders. The number at present employed is fifty-four, and their daily pay amounts to $368 85. The pay of the agents has been increased generally, in he hope that more efficient services might be obtained. The sea coast and frontiers of the country have been divided into sixteen special agency districts, and a superintendent appointed for each. Assistants have been appointed and detailed to act under the several district agents. The orders of the Department are in all cases sent to the agent in charge of the district, and the reports of his assistants are made to him. The agent is required to make a monthly report of his own doings, and of the doings of his subordinates. The results thus far obtained appear to justify the organization introduced. Arrangements have been made for the manufacture of paper for the currency and other obligations of the United States and for the printing of the same, which increase the security of the Government against unlawful issues from the genuine plates. Under the eleventh section of an act approved June 30, 1864, entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government and for other purposes," a peculiar paper has been designated as the Government paper, and by that act it is made a felony for any person to have or retain in his possession any similar paper adapted to the making of any obligation or security of the United States, except under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or some other proper officer of the United States. Arrangements have been made for the manufacture of this paper by Messrs. WILCOX & CO., near Philadelphia, and the mills owned by them, which are exclusively devoted to this purpose, have been placed under the supervision of the officers of the Government, and such precautions have been taken for the custody of portions of the machinery as to render it improbable that the paper manufactured can be obtained by dishonest means. It is received by an agent of the Government stationed at the mills, and upon the requisition of the Department it is shipped to the National Bank Note Company, the American Bank Note Company, or to the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, as the case may require. Arrangements have also been made with each of the two Companies mentioned for preparing one set of plates for every issue of currency or other obligations. The Engraving and Printing Bureau at Washington prepares a third set, and each office places an imprint upon every obligation of the Government. Notice of the transmission of paper from the agent at the mills, and its receipt by each of the several offices of the deliveries therefrom to the Sealing Bureau in the Treasury Department, and also of deliveries to the Treasurer of the United States, is given each day by telegram or by letter, and on the following day the accountants in the Treasury Department prepare a statement showing the disposition of every sheet of paper manufactured. In the month of November the paper at the mill, and in each of the several printing establishments, was carefully counted, and the result compared with the accounts in the Treasury Department. In an aggregate of about 7,000,000 of sheets received by the agent at the mills, discrepancies were found to the extent of sixty sheets of fractional currency paper, and for the money value of which the Companies doing the work are responsible. It is believed that these arrangements furnish better security than has heretofore existed against the fraudulent issue of currency, or other obligations of the Government, by the use of the original dies or plates, and the system of the frequent examinations of the several establishments entrusted with the work will disclose at once any discrepancies in the accounts. It is not probable that the changes made will diminish the expense; indeed the cost is greater than it would be if the work in all its branches were done in the Treasury Department. In my judgment, however, the additional security is of more consequence to the Government than the mere economy of money in the expense of engraving and printing. The marine hospital service of the country is, upon the whole, in an unsatisfactory condition. Several hospitals have been erected at points where at present they are not needed, while the great commercial cities like New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore have no hospital accommodation for sick and disabled seamen. A careful examination of these institutions has been made by Dr. STEWART, an agent of the Treasury Department, and by Dr. BILLINGS, of the United States army. The result of these examinations is that several hospitals have not been properly managed; that others should be closed, and that hospitals should be erected at New-York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Measures have already been taken for the sale of the hospitals at several places where they are not needed. The hospital at New-Orleans is represented as unsuitable, from bad location and other circumstances. The War Department is in possession of suitable hospitals at New-Orleans and New-York, which, I am informed, are no longer needed for the use of the army. I respectfully recommend that they be transferred to the Treasury Department. The revenue-marine system is an important and expensive branch of the customs-revenue service. There are thirty-six vessels belonging to the Department, of which twelve are sailing vessels and twenty-four are steamers. They vary in size from forty to 480 tons. One hundred and seventy-three officers and 2,400 men are required to man these vessels, and their running expenses amount to about $865,000 a year. Four of these vessels, side-wheel steamers of 480 tons burden, are lake steamers, and out of commission. They are rapidly diminishing in value, while the care of them involves an annual expense of about $70,000. The vessels now in the service have been purchased and built at various times, and, as far as I can ascertain, without special reference to the nature of the duty to be performed, and certainly without any matured plan. From one-half to three-fourths of the whole number are not adapted to the business. Congress recently appropriated $800,000 for the construction of four additional vessels, and proposals were issued and bids received under the authority thus conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury, but no contracts have yet been made. An examination of the subject has forced the conviction upon me that it is inexpedient to incur the expenditure until the Department is in possession of more accurate and complete information. I shall therefore take the opinion of a Board of competent officers upon the following points: First, the size character of vessels required by the nature of the service that they are to perform; secondly, whether they should be constructed of iron or wood, or of a combination of these materials. When the report of the Commissioner shall have been received, proposals will be issued for the construction of four vessels as authorized.

In addition to the present mint at Philadelphia six branch mints have been established at various times in different parts of the country, one at San Francisco, one at New-Orleans, one at Charlotte, N. C., one at Dahlonega, Ga., one at Denver, Colorado, and one at Portland, Oregon.

Since the commencement of the war the branches at New-Orleans, Dahlonega and Charlotte have been closed. An assay office, it is believed, will satisfy the necessities of the mining interests in Colorado, and for the present only a limited business will be done at the Portland Mint. Indeed, with the construction of railroads, and the consequently increasing facilities for communication, I am of opinion that the business of coining will be chiefly at one mint upon the Pacific and at one mint upon the Atlantic coast. Under an act of Congress, passed July 23, 1866, preparations are making for the sale of the mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega. The mining and coining of the precious metals is now so large a national interest that it deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. At present there is no bureau or officer in the Treasury Department at Washington charged specially with the management of this great interest. I therefore recommend that provision be made for the appointment of a proper officer to be intrusted with this branch of the public business, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The coinage of the country is diminished in amount by the fact that in England and France the mint expenses are much less than with us. It would no doubt have a tendency to prevent the export of the precious metals in the form of bullion if the mint charges were to be reduced or altogether abolished.

An agreement was made on the 11th day of February, 1869, between the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the United States and certain parties in California, leasing a lot of land in San Francisco known as the Custom House block, for the period of twenty-five years. This lease is subject to the condition that it shall be void if Congress, on or before the 1st day of January, 1870, shall take adverse action in reference thereto. In view of the fact that the lease is for a long period of time, and being of the opinion that the Government should retain control of property that may be needed for public purposes, I think it expedient for Congress to annul the lease.

Considerable progress has been made upon the foundations of the Post Office building in the City of New-York, and of the Post Office and Independent Treasury building in the City of Boston. The supervising architect of the Treasury Department is of the opinion that the walls and roofs of the buildings may be completed during the next year if sufficient appropriations are furnished. The works having been undertaken, I am of opinion that it is economical to make the necessary appropriations for their speedy completion.

During the month of December the Department will be prepared to submit a report upon the condition of our commercial marine. That report will show that the navigation interests of the country have not recovered from the losses sustained during the war, and that efficient measures are necessary for its restoration. I cannot omit to call the attention of Congress to the inadequacy of the salaries paid to officers in the Treasury Department who exercise discretion and whose acts bind the Government, or effect directly its expenditures or revenues. Some of the salaries were fixed when the Government was organized—others when new officers were added, and but few of them have been increased recently. It is unquestionably true that persons having equal ability and clothed with similar responsibility receive much larger compensation from individual and corporations, and although many of the officers now in the public service are likely to continue from the circumstance that their vocation has led them aside from the ordinary channels of business, yet, as an act of justice to them and in the interest of the Government, I earnestly recommend an increase of their pay. Speaking generally, this increase of pay should be extended to revenue officers in the Customs service, such as Collectors, Surveyors, Naval Officers, and especially to Appraisers and Examiners in the Appraiser's Department. Should the recommendation to repeal, the laws granting shares of penalties, fines and forfeitures to public officers be adopted, it will be necessary to increase the salaries of Collectors, Naval Officers and Surveyors at all the principal ports of the country. It is a plain truth that the Government has no right to expect the services of such competent men as appraisers and examiners at the present inadequate salaries. In the larger cities they are insufficient for the support of a family, and under such circumstances the Government is not without responsibility when it places its officers in such a position that they are compelled to choose between dishonesty on the one hand and penury on the other. The salaries of the Assistant Treasurer and the principal officers should also be increased and for substantially the same reasons. It has been found impossible for the last few years to retain the services of the most efficient clerks in the Treasury Department except by additions to their lawful salaries, through an appropriation placed in the hands of the Secretary for that purpose.

The distribution of this appropriation is an unpleasant duty for the Secretary, and cannot be performed without producing jealousies and discontent amoung the officers of the Department. Speaking generally, it may be said that the heads of bureaus, chief clerks, and clerks in charge of divisions, are inadequately compensated for the services they perform. The routine business of the Department can be performed in a satisfactory manner by clerks receiving the compensation now provided by law, but men on whose discretion and judgment the Government relies for the proper transaction of the business of the country, and whose labors are not limited to the ordinary hours of duty, should be made to feel that they are properly compensated. There are two changes in the organization of the Treasury Department which I consider important. The first change to which I refer is the creation of a Chief Comptroller of the Treasury, who shall be authorized to control the system of accounting by the several Auditors and Comptrollers, and to whom all appeal shall be made upon questions arising in the accounting offices of the Treasury. The creation of this office, clothed with the powers indicated, will give uniformity to the accounting system, and I trust it will be in the power of the officer appointed to simplify the system and materially reduce the expense of the Department in this particular.

The second change to which I call attention is in my opinion even more important. At present there are eight divisions in the Secretary's office whose duties are connected exclusively with the Customs revenue system. There is no person, except the Secretary of the Treasury, who is by law authorized to pass finally, or in any way authoritatively, upon questions arising in the administration of the Customs Revenue laws. At the present time the revenue from Customs is as large as the revenue from the excise system. The number of men employed, and the field of its operations are nearly as great. It is impossible for the Secretary of the Treasury to give the various questions that arise in the administration of the system that attention which is essential to the service. The duties of superintending the collection of Customs revenue are so varied, delicate and important as to justify and require the exclusive attention of the most competent person whose services can be obtained. The experience of the present year in the administration of the internal revenue system and the collection of the excise tax justifies the opinion that the establishment of the office of Commissioner of Customs Revenue, corresponding in powers and position to that of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the appointment of a competent commissioner would render the execution of the Customs' Revenue laws much more efficient and harmonious, while the revenue would probably be increased to the amount of many millions of dollars annually; nor is it probable that the expenses would be materially greater.

Including interest earned and not paid and deducting cash on hand the debt of the United States on the 1st of March last, was $2,525,463,260 01, and subject to the same conditions it was $2,453,559,735 23 on the first of the present month, showing a decrease of $71,903,524 78. This apparent decrease of the public debt is less than the actual decrease. Considerable sums have been paid on account of war and other old claims, not previously ascertained, and therefore not included in any debt statement. The account of March 1, from the necessity of the case, included only the interest accrued and not then payable, but as a matter of fact there were outstanding and overdue interest coupons, and these, several millions, have since been paid out of the ordinary revenue. Previous to March 1 no interest account had ever been kept with the several loans; such measures as were found practicable have since been taken to ascertain the exact condition of these amounts. The bonds issued by the United States in aid of railways, amounting to $64,623,320, being in the nature of a loan, are not included in the foregoing statement. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, there was an excess of receipts over expenditures, including the interest on the public debt, of $49,453,149 46; of this excess $12,992,370 03, as nearly as can now be ascertained, arose previous to March 1, and the remainder, $36,460,779 43, between that time and the 1st day of July. This excess was applied from time to time to the purchase of five-twenty bonds, and the excess of receipts since July 1 has been used in the same manner. The purchases amounted in the aggregate on the 30th day of November to $75,476,800. As a large part of the excess of receipts was realizin coin, sales of gold have been made from time to time, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of bonds. With the exception of the sale of moderate amounts of coin in Chicago, New-Orleans, St. Louis and Baltimore for the payment of duties, the sale of gold and the purchases of bonds have been made uniformly through the agency of the United States Treasury in New-York, and without any expense to the Government except the comparatively small amount paid for advertising the proposals. The average premium on gold sold since March 1 has been 32 8-10 per cent., and the average premium paid for bonds has been 16 98-100 per cent.; upon this basis of the sales of gold and the purchase of bonds, the average price paid for bonds in coin has been 88 55-100 per cent. The act of Feb. 25, 1862, provided that the coin received for duties upon imported goods should be annually set apart as a sinking fund to the extent of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States. In conformity with this requirement I have purchased bonds to the amount of $20,044,800, and designated them as belonging to the Sinking Fund. These purchases are a substantial compliance with the statute. From the 4th of March last I have not felt myself authorized or required to make any provision for the time that elapsed after the passage of the act, and previous to the commencement of the administration. With the excess of means at my command, I have purchased bonds in addition to those purchased for the Sinking Fund to the amount of $55,432,000. These are held as a special fund, subject to the action of Congress, and I respectfully recommend that they be added to the Sinking Fund, and that any further purchases that may be made be so added until the gross amount shall constitute a fund equal to that which would have been created if there had been no delay in the execution of the law. The depreciation of currency is due to two causes: First, an excessive issue, and, secondly, to the want of faith in the Government, and the extent of the influence of the first-named cause cannot be ascertained until the second is removed substantially. Whenever our credit shall be so much improved at home and abroad that holders of our bonds are disposed to retain them even when the public mind is excited upon financial subjects, we shall be able to judge more accurately the extent of the overissue of paper money. It is also true that the quantity of currency necessary for the transaction of the business of the country cannot now be fixed accurately. Since the close of the war the wants of the States of the South have increased, and consequently a large amount of currency has been withdrawn from other sections to supply the demand there created. The amount necessary for the purposes of the South will steadily increase for the next two years.

The construction of the Pacific Railroad is likely to result in the substitution of paper for coin by the people on the Pacific coast. It is probable that the demand for paper for that purpose will not be less than $30,000,000. As a consequence, a very large quantity of coin will be withdrawn from circulation, and thus practically the coin will be increased upon the Atlantic coast, and the paper in circulation in the States east of the Rocky Mountains will be materially reduced. These changes will tend to diminish the difference between paper and coin. The ability of the country to resume specie payments will not be due to any special legislation upon that subject, but to the condition of its industries and to its financial relations to other countries. These, of course, will be more or less dependent upon the general policy of the Government. The war exhausted the country of its material wealth, and the States of the South were literally impoverished. A necessary condition for the resumption of specie payments was the development of the industry of the nation, both South and North, and the consequent accumulation of movable products of industry to such an extent that our exports of those products should be equal substantially to our imports. So long as it is necessary to pay for merchandise imported by the transfer of Government bonds or other evidences of indebtedness to other countries, so long it will be impracticable to resume and maintain specie payment. When the products of industry exported shall be equal, substantially, to the products of other countries imported, there will be no demand for specie for export except what may arise from the circumstances that our bonds held abroad are sent home, sold in our markets, and the proceeds exported in coin. When the credit of the country shall be fully established in Europe, and there shall be no doubt either of our ability or disposition to meet all our obligations, bonds, heretofore and now, to a large extent, held by merchants and bankers, will be transferred to capitalists for permanent investment. When this change shall have taken place, the probability of our securities being sent home under the influence of political or financial disturbances in England will be very slight, and when, as a concurring fact, our exports, exclusive of public securities, shall be equal to our imports, specie payments may be resumed without even a temporary embarrassment to the business of the country.

One of the most efficient means of strengthening the country in its financial relations with other countries is the development of our commercial marine. The returns show that a very large amount of the foreign trade is in English hands. We are not only thus dependent upon a rival country for the performance of the business which should be in the hands of our own people, but our ability to maintain specie payments is materially diminished. If the entire foreign trade of the country, both of exports and imports, were carried on in American ships, the earnings would not be less than $75,000,000 a year. At present the freights of the foreign trade in American ships do not exceed $28,000,000. Were the trade exclusively in American hands, a large part of this difference of $47,000,000 would be due to citizens of the United States, and payable in other countries. This amount would be thus added to our ability to pay for goods imported from those countries. If, for example, an American citizen purchase in New-York a thousand barrels of flour for $6,000, and export it to Liverpool in an American vessel, and it is there sold for $7,000, a bill of exchange may be drawn against the proceeds, and an invoice of goods of the value of $7,000 purchased in England entirely liquidated, although at the Custom House at New-York there would be an apparent balance against the country of $1,000. But if, on the other hand, the thousand barrels of flour are exported in a British vessel, the proceeds of the flour realized in New-York, and which can be applied to the payment of goods bought in England, will be only $6,000, and there will remain an actual balance against the country of $1,000. This familiar example shows the importance of reëstablishing our commercial supremacy upon the ocean; and I deem it, therefore, essential to our prosperity that the shipping interest of the country be fostered, not only as a nursery for seamen, but also as an essential agency in enabling the Government to institute and maintain specie payments. It is an interest also which, in its development, is as important to the States and people remote from the seacoast as it is to the maritime sections. Every addition to our facilities for the export of the products of the interior is as advantageous to the producers as to the merchants and shipbuilders of the coast. While I do not anticipate that it will be necessary to delay resumption until our proper commercial position is regained, I am satisfied that the development of the navigation and shipbuilding interest will improve the credit and rapidly augment the wealth of the country. The suggestions that I have made indicate my opinion that it will not be wise to resume specie payments while so large a part of the interest-bearing debt of the country is represented by five-twenty bonds and held by European merchants, bankers and manufacturers. Questions that have been raised in regard to the nature of the obligation assumed by the Government in the issue of these bonds, have undoubtedly deterred many persons from purchasing them as a permanent investment, and consequently they are largely held in this country and in Europe for speculative purposes by persons who design to put them upon the market whenever the advance shall furnish a sufficient inducement, or whenever political or financial disturbances may create a demand for money for other purposes. It is probable that from seven to nine hundred millions of these bonds are now held in Europe, and to a considerable extent by persons who will dispose of them under the influence to which I have referred. Such a panic as existed in Europe in 1866 at the opening of the Austrian and Prussian war would be likely to induce the return of a sufficient amount to this country for sale, to embarrass business, and in case of resumption, to cause the suspension of the banks. It is therefore, in my judgment, essential that the larger part of the five-twenty bonds be withdrawn, and that other bonds be substituted in their place, issued upon terms and conditions which admit of no doubt. In fine, the practical question is not merely the resumption of specie payment as a measure by itself; it is not difficult, but the problem is to resume under such circumstances that the position can be maintained, not only in times of tranquillity, but also in periods of excitement and peril. Our course, it seems to me, is plain. Every measure of the Government bearing upon the subject should tend to appreciate the value of our paper currency. It is probable that some decrease in the volume of paper will ultimately be necessary, and I therefore respectfully suggest that the Secretary of the Treasury be clothed with authority to reduce the circulation of United States notes in an amount not exceeding $2,000,000 in any one month. Thus will the country be brought gradually (it may be, and yet without disaster) into a condition when the resumption of specie payments will be easy, if not unavoidable.

On the 1st of December, 1869, the principal of the public debt of the United States, not deducting bonds and cash on hand, amounted to $2,605,284,789 82. Of this amount the sum of $356,113,258 50 is represented by United States notes not bearing interest. The larger part of this is needed for circulation, but the amount can be reduced from the ordinary revenue of the country, if Congress shall consider it expedient to make provision for such reduction. The fractional currency in circulation was $38,885,569 68, and there is no occasion for any legislation in reference to this item of the public debt. There were outstanding, also, certificates for gold deposited in the Treasury to the amount of $36,862,940. These certificates are redeemable on presentation. These three items amount in the aggregate to $431,861,768 18, and in making provision for the public debt they are not necessary to be considered. Of the loan of Jan. 1, 1861, the sum of $7,022,000 is outstanding and payable on the 1st of January, 1871. The loan of 1858, of $20,000,000, is payable in 1873. The bonds known as ten-forty bonds, amounting to $194,567,300, are not payable until 1874. The six per cent. bonds, payable in 1881, amount to $283,677,000. As the bonds known as eighty-ones and ten-forties, amounting in the aggregate to $478,244,900, are not due and cannot be paid previous to 1874 and 1881, it is unnecessary to consider them in making provision for a new loan. The five-twenty bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $1,602,671,100, are either due or will soon become due; and it is to this class of the public debt, and this class alone, that attention should be directed. Of this amount the sum of $75,477,800 has been purchased since March last, and the bonds are now held by the Government. Before any measure for funding the five-twenty bonds can be consummated, the Government will be able to purchase $75,000,000 more. There will then remain on the 1st of July next about $1,450,000,000 of the five-twenty bonds in the hands of the public creditors. Of the entire indebtedness of the United States, only the unimportant sum of $27,000,000 will be due and payable previous to 1874.

Under these circumstances it does not seem to me to be wise to authorize the funding of the whole amount of the five-twenty bonds, which, as is now anticipated, will be outstanding on the 1st of July next; but that $250,000,000 at least should be suffered to remain either for purchase or redemption previous to 1874. Should the sum of $250,000,000 be left for that purpose, the entire public debt would be in a condition to be easily redeemed. Between 1874 and 1881 the ten-forty bonds could be paid, and provision also made for the redemption of the bonds which will become due in the year 1881. It may be wise to reduce the proposed loan to $1,000,000,000, which would then leave for payment previous to 1881 the sum of about $670,000,000, or hardly more than $60,000,000 a year. Assuming that the proposed loan will be for an amount not exceeding $1,200,000,000, I recommend that it be offered in three classes of $400,000,000 each, the first class of $400,000,000 to be payable in fifteen years, and to be paid in twenty years; the second class of $400,000,000 to be payable in twenty years, and to be paid in twenty-five years, and the third class of $400,000,000 to be payable in twenty-five years and to be paid in thirty years. The essential conditions of the new loan appear to me to be these: First—That the principal and interest shall be made payable in coin; second, that the bonds known as five-twenty bonds shall be received in exchange for the new bonds; third, that the principal be payable in this country, and the interest payable either in the United States or in Europe, as the subscribers to the loan may desire; fourth, that the rate of interest shall not exceed 4½ per cent. per annum; fifth, that the subscribers in Europe shall receive their interests at London, Paris, Berlin or Frankfort, as they may elect; sixth, that the bonds, both principal and interest, shall be free from all taxes, deductions or abatements of any sort, unless it shall be thought wise to subject citizens of the United States to such tax upon income from the bonds as is imposed by the laws of the United States upon income derived from other money investments. There are two reasons, and each seem to me to be a controlling reason why the bonds of the United States should be exempt from State and local taxes. If not so exempt, the amount of the taxes imposed by the local authorities will be added to the interest the Government will be required to pay, and thus the National Government will be compelled to provide for taxes imposed by the local authorities.

Secondly—Inasmuch as the ability to borrow may under some circumstances be essential to the preservation of the Government, the power should not, even in times of peace and prosperity, be qualified by any concession to the States of the right to tax the means by which the National Government is maintained. The right to use its lawful powers free of any condition, restriction or claim of another is an essential condition of sovereignty, and the National Government should never surrender or equality its power in this particular. In offering the new loan citizens and subjects of other Governments should receive the strongest assurance that the interest and principal are to be paid in coin according to the terms of the bonds issued, without any deduction or abatement whatsoever. In order to avoid the necessity of employing agents for the negotiation of the loan, I respectfully recommend that a liberal commission be allowed to subscribers, and that those who first subscribe be permitted to select the class of bonds in which their subscriptions respectively shall be made. I further recommend, in connection with the proposed loan, that the banks established under the act to provide a national currency, be required to substitute the bonds that may be issued under the proposed loan act for those now deposited as security for the redemption of their bills.

Should any bank be unwilling to accept the new condition, provision should be made for the surrender of its charter, and authority given for the organization of new banks to supply the deficiency thus created.

An essential condition to the success of the proposed new loan is the continuance of the present revenue system. A chief means by which the present holders of the five-twenty bonds can be induced to surrender them and receive a bond upon longer time and at a lower rate of interest is the certainty furnished by the magnitude of the national revenue that these bonds are soon to be redeemed. We must be prepared to offer them the alternative, either of accepting the new bond at a lower rate of interest, or payment of the principal of the existing bonds. When the five-twenty bonds shall have been funded to the amount of $1,000,000,000 or $1,200,000,000, the revenues can be reduced materially, and yet sufficient sums be raised to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, to pay the interest on the public debt, and also to pay $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 of the principal annually. Should our success in negotiating a loan be equal to my expectations, based upon the fact that the ability and disposition of the people of the United States to pay the public debt are sufficient to justify me in assuming that the bonds of the United States will command the highest rates in the markets of the world, we shall then be in a condition to enter upon the work of reducing taxation at the commencement of the next session of Congress. On the 30th of June, 1868, the amount of outstanding three per cent. certificates and compound-interest notes convertible into three per cent. certificates, was $71,604,890; on the 30th of June, 1869, the amount outstanding was $54,991,410, showing a reduction of $16,613,480 on that form of indebtedness. On the 1st of December, 1869, the amount outstanding was still further reduced to $49,716,150, showing a total reduction in seventeen months of $21,888,740. The three per cent. certificates are a substitute to a considerable extent for the United States notes, being largely held by the banks as a portion of their reserves, and thus indirectly though not to their full nominal value, they swell the volume of the currency. I recommend that a provision be made for the redemption of the three per cent. certificates within a reasonable time, and as a compensating measure for the reduction in the amount of currency which would thus be caused, that authority be given to grant charters for banks in the States where the banking capital is less than the share to which they would be entitled to, an amount not exceeding $35,000,000 in the aggregate. The redemption of the three per cent. certificates, and the addition to the banking capital might be so arranged as not to produce a serious disturbance in the finances or business of the country; while additional banking capital would be supplied to the sections now in need of it, and this without any increase of the volume of circulation.

There are two evils in the present banking system which require remedy by prompt and efficient legislation. The first is the practice on the part of banks of allowing interest upon deposits. The effect of the practice is, that moneys in the hands of individuals, which otherwise might be loaned for regular mercantile and other business purposes, are diverted into the custody of banks, upon the idea that if the security is not better, payment can be obtained at a moment's notice. Country banks and others remote from the large centres of trade, having received money on deposit, for which they pay interest, are anxious to transfer such funds to other banks and from which they will receive an equal or larger amount of interest in return. They are stimulated, also, by the desire to place their funds where they can be at all times commanded. Thus influenced, large sums are placed on deposit with banks in the cities, especially in the City of New-York, which is the great centre of trade and finance for the Atlantic coast. In the ordinary course of trade the currency of the country tends rapidly to the cities, and it is unwise to stimulate this tendency by artificial means. But the evil does not end with the impoverishment of the country. As the banks in the cities may be called upon at any moment to respond to the drafts of their depositors, they decline to make loans representing such funds upon commercial paper payable upon time, but insist upon making call loans, as they are termed, with Government bonds or other obligations, pledged as collateral security. Merchants generally will not borrow money in large sums payable upon demand. The consequence is that the moneys thus accumulated in the city banks are loaned to persons engaged in speculative pursuits. The extent of this evil is seen in the fact that of the bank loans in the City of New-York, in October, 1868, $98,000,000 were upon commercial paper, and $68,000,000 upon demand, with a pledge of collaterals, and in October, 1869, $99,000,000 were upon commercial paper, and $59,000,000 upon demand. In the former year, forty-one per cent., and in the latter year thirty-seven per cent. of the loans made by the New-York banks were upon demand. A further result is seen in the fact that parties borrowing money upon commercial paper for legitimate commercial purposes pay from three to six per cent. additional interest per annum, as compared with persons who borrow money for speculative purposes. I therefore respectfully recommend that a law be passed prohibiting absolutely the payment of the interest by banks upon deposits, and limiting also their loans upon collaterals to an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of their capital. I am satisfied also that the practice of certifying checks, even when funds are in the bank to the credit of the drawer of the check is fraught with evil, and that it ought to be entirely prohibited. The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869:

Receipts.

From Customs	$180,048,420 63
Internal Revenue	158,356,460 86
Lands	4,020,344 34
Direct tax	765,685 61
Miscellaneous sources	27,752,829 77
Total, exclusive of loans	$370,943,747 21

Expenditures.

Civil Service	$53,474,061 53
Pensions and Indians	35,519,544 84
War Department	78,501,999 61
Navy Department	20,000,757 97
Interest on the public debt	130,694,243 80
Premium on 7 3-10 United States Treasury notes	300,000 00
Total, exclusive of loans	$321,490,597 75
Receipts in excess of expenditures	$49,453,149 46

The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1869:

Receipts from Customs	$52,598,921 86
Internal Revenue	47,926,352 51
Lands	893,864 08
Miscellaneous	7,412,483 57
Total, exclusive of loans	$108,831,622 02

Expenditures, after deducting the amount of repayments by disbursing officers and others:

Civil Service	$15,102,202 05
Indians and Pensions	13,547,942 79
War Department	13,595,468 05
Navy Department	5,782,630 96
Interest on the public debt	37,452,270 74
Total, exclusive of loans	$85,480,514 59
Receipts in excess of expenditures	23,351,107 43

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the three remaining quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870 are as follows:

Receipts.

Customs	$135,000,000
Internal Revenue	127,000,000
Lands	4,000,000
Miscellaneous sources	20,000,000
Total	$286,000,000

Expenditures.

Civil Service	$40,000,000
Pensions and Indians	21,000,000
War Department	40,500,000
Navy Department	14,000,000
Interest on the public debt	93,750,000
Total	$209,250,000

Estimated receipts in excess of expenditure, $76,750,000. Estimated receipts and expenditures based upon existing laws for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871:

Receipts.

Customs	$185,000,000
Internal Revenue	175,000,000
Lands	5,000,000
Miscellaneous sources	28,000,000
Total	$393,000,000

Expenditures.

Civil, foreign and miscellaneous	$60,000,000
Interior, Indians and Pensions	36,000,000
War Department	50,000,000
Navy Department	18,000,000
Interest on the public debt	127,000,000
Total	$291,000,000
Estimated receipts in excess of expenditures	$102,000,000

The foregoing estimates of receipts are made upon the assumption that the laws now in force relating to customs and internal revenue will not be so changed as to materially affect the revenues, and the estimates of the expenditures are based upon the expectation that no extraordinary appropriations will be made.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Report of the Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1869.

SIR: The ordinary revenues of this Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, were $18,344,510 72, and the expenditures $23,698,131 50. For the year ended June 30, 1868, the ordinary revenues were $16,292,600 80, and the expenditures $22,730,592 65. The increase of revenue for the year 1869 over the preceding fiscal year was $2,051,909 92, and the increase of expenditures $967,538 85. The increase of revenue for 1868 over 1867 was $1,055,573 93, and the increase of expenditures for 1868 over 1867 was $3,495,109 19. The ratio of increase of revenue for the year 1869 is 12.59 per cent., and of expenditures 4.25 per cent., compared with receipts and expenditures for the year 1868. The increase of revenue for 1869 is greater than the increase for 1868 by $996,335 99, and the increase of expenditures for 1869 is less than the increase for 1868 by $2,527,570 34. If, therefore, the increase of receipts be compared with the increase of expenditures for the year last ended, it will appear that the increase of receipts exceeded the increase of expenditures in the sum of $1,084,371 07; while a like comparison of the receipts and expenditures for the year 1868 will show an excess in the increase of expenditures over the increase of receipts for that year of $2,439,535 26.

ESTIMATES FOR 1871.

The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1871, are		$25,581,093
The revenues, estimated at 10 per cent. increase over last year	$20,178,961	
Standing appropriations for free matter	700,000	—$20,878,961
Leaving a deficiency of		$4,702,132

The foregoing estimates do not include the following special appropriations in the nature of subsidies:

For mail steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China	$500,000
For like service between the United States and Brazil	150,000
For like service between San Francisco and Sandwich Islands	75,000
Total	$725,000

Of the deficiency appropriated for the year 1869 there remains unexpended a balance of		$1,500,000 00
Against which there are properly chargeable sundry unliquidated accounts, which cannot exceed the following estimates:		
For balances to foreign countries	$250,000 00	
For mail service under contract and recognized	284,186 35	
For mail service unrecognized	150,000 00	—$684,186 35
Leaving a net balance, after settlement and payment of all liabilities, of		$815,813 65

STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The whole number of stamps, envelopes, and newspaper wrappers was 502,722,560, of the aggregate value of	$15,078,061 50

The issue of periodical stamps was discontinued by my predecessor about Feb. 1, 1869.

The number of packages of postage stamps lost in the mails during the year was twenty-two, representing $818; and of stamped envelopes fifteen, representing $259 30, being much less than the losses from like delinquencies in 1868.

CONTRACTS.

There were in the service of the Department on the 30th of June, 1869, 7,056 contractors for the transportation of the mails.

Of mail routes in operation there were 8,449, aggregating in length 223,731 miles, in annual transportation 90,723,403 miles, and in annual cost $10,406,501. If the compensation of railway Post Office clerks, route agents, local agents, mail messengers, mail route messengers, and baggage masters in charge of mails, amounting to $1,275,227, be added, the aggregate annual cost will be $11,681,728. This service was divided as follows:

Railroad routes—Length, 39,537 miles; annual transportation, 41,399,284 miles; annual cost, $4,723,680—about 11.41 cents per mile.

Steamboat routes—Length, 20,779 miles; annual transportation, 4,331,011 miles; annual cost, $774,536—about 17.88 cents per mile.

"Celerity, certainty, and security"—Length, 163,415 miles; annual transportation, 44,933,108 miles; annual cost, $4,908,285—about 10.9 cents per mile.

There was an increase over the preceding year in length of routes of 6,803 miles; in annual transportation, 6,499,078 miles; and in cost $140,445. To the last add increased cost for railway Post Office clerks, route, local, and other agents, $160,594, and the total increase of cost will be shown to be $301,039.

The foregoing statements of distances and costs do not include service for "special" offices. There were, at the close of the year, 1,962 of these offices, each with a mail carrier, whose pay from the Department is not allowed to exceed the net postal yield of the office. "Special" routes and their carriers are included in the number of contractors and routes as given above.

The contract made on the 28th October, 1868, with WELLS, FARGO & CO., to carry the mails for one year from Oct. 1, 1868, on route No. 17,035, from Cheyenne City to Denver, 102 miles, and back, daily, at $9,970 50 per annum, expired on the 30th September, 1869, and the route was re-let from Oct. 1, under the above-mentioned advertisement of Jan. 6, to the same parties, they being the lowest bidders, at $8,640 per annum. This is all that remains of the old overland mail service, and this will doubtless be superseded in a few months, a railroad between Cheyenne City and Denver being now in rapid course of construction.

READJUSTMENT OF PAY ON RAILROAD ROUTES.

The rates heretofore paid for railroad mail service in New-England and New-York have been carefully compared with the returns just received from those States; and in every instance in which the amount and character of the service have been found to be clearly insufficient to justify the rate allowed, a commensurate deduction has been made. On the other hand, whenever a demand for increased pay has been made which the returns appeared to warrant, such increase has been allowed. Changes have thus been made in the rates of pay on more than fifty railroad routes in that section, comprising over one-third of the whole number. These roads have been classified, and their pay readjusted and established, in strict conformity with the conditions prescribed by law, to wit: "the size of the mails, the speed with which they are conveyed, and the importance of the service." On all of these routes together, seventy-eight in number, the former annual pay amounted to $742,852 63. The annual pay, as readjusted, now amounts to $803,706 58, showing an excess of the present over the former amount of annual pay of $60,853 95.

In these tables, (E and F,) as in similar ones heretofore published, the routes are arranged, not by States, but according to the rate of pay per mile per annum, the highest being first. Each is accompanied by an alphabetical index, for easy reference.

Great complaints have been made by some of the principal railroad companies in relation to the alleged inadequacy of their compensation for carrying the mails. In justice to this class of roads, I respectfully recommend a careful revision and readjustment by Congress of railroad compensation, and the establishment of such rates as will be just and equitable to all concerned.

POST-ROUTE MAPS.

During the past year the preparation and publication of the series of post-route maps of the United States have been continued, under the supervision of the Topographer of the Department.

The map, in four sheets, of the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and of the District of Columbia, having been completed, copies are now being furnished to such Postmasters and other agents of the Department as the interests of the service require.

The map of the State of Maine, which embraces portions of New-Hampshire and the Dominion of Canada, and one sheet of the double-sheet map of the States of Ohio and Indiana, are nearly finished, and will be ready for issue during the coming Winter.

The drawings for a double-sheet map of the States of Michigan and Wisconsin have been placed in the hands of the engraver, to be completed next Summer. To continue the series as projected there come next in order the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota.

With a view to the future construction of accurate post-route maps of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas, which have not been covered by the rectangular system of land survey of the General Government, nor by sufficiently precise and reliable surveys by the State or local authorities, the Topographer suggests that some provision be made beforehand for the determination of the exact position on the earth's surface of, at least, the most important points in these States; and he inquires whether, in case the State themselves should continue indifferent to the subject, an accurate survey could not be undertaken under the joint direction of the engineer officers of the army and the astronomers of the Coast Survey and of some of the standard observatories. The subject is worthy of careful consideration.

FINES AND REDUCTIONS.

The amount of fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay, on account of failures and other delinquencies, during the last year, was $94,193 81, and the amount remitted was $43,950 99, leaving the net amount $50,242 82.

MAIL BAGS, LOCKS AND KEYS.

The number, description and cost of mail bags, locks and keys, purchased during the year, will appear in detail by reference to a table annexed. The amount expended for new mail bags of all kinds was $89,420, or $31,403 13 more than the amount expended the preceding year. The cost of mail-bag catchers, recently introduced into the service, for delivering and receiving mails from and on railway trains at full speed, was $1,900. This amount does not appear in the table last mentioned, but is included in the item of mail bags.

THROUGH MAILS.

Since the completion of the railroad line to the Pacific, arrangements have been made to have records kept showing the time occupied in the transit of mails from Washington, New-York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis to St. Louis to Denver City, Salt Lake City, Sacramento City and San Francisco and back. The appendix contains a copy of the circular giving the necessary instructions to Postmasters and others. The records of arrivals on the Atlantic side during the month of October have reached the Department. They show that mails are carried through from San Francisco to Washington in 6 days, 23 hours and 15 minutes; to New-York, in 6 days, 15 hours and 20 minutes; to Boston, in 7 days, 4 hours; to Chicago, in 5 days, 7 hours and 30 minutes; to Cincinnati, in 5 days, 22 hours and 30 minutes; and to St. Louis, in 5 days, 1 hour and 30 minutes. The above figures show the time of the shortest trips. The average time was: To Washington, 7 days, 7 hours and 11 minutes; to New-York, 7 days, 2 hours and 23 minutes; to Boston, 7 days, 19 hours and 25 minutes; to Chicago, 5 days, 14 hours and 55 minutes; to Cincinnati, 6 days, 8 hours and 32 minutes; and to St. Louis, 5 days, 16 hours and 23 minutes. Compared with the time from San Francisco, the time from Sacramento City is 6 hours and 20 minutes less; from Promontory, 2 days and 10 minutes less; from Salt Lake City, 2 days and 9 hours less; from Denver City, 1 day, 23 hours and 30 minutes less; and from Omaha City, 4 days, 7 hours and 30 minutes less—Salt Lake City being distant from the railroad 29 miles, and Denver City 102 miles. Under the old overland mail contracts, the time from the Missouri River to Folsom City, 23 miles east of Sacramento City, was 16 days from April 1 to Dec. 1, and 20 days for the remainder of the year.

Mails have been transmitted twice a day each way between New-York and New-Orleans since the 1st of March last, once over the Southwestern route, *via* Washington, D. C., Lynchburg, Va., and Knoxville, Tenn., and once over the Western route, *via* Louisville, Ky., and Humboldt, Tenn. By the latter route a portion of the trips have been made in shorter time than by the former, the shortest being 78 hours and 30 minutes going south, and 76 hours and 15 minutes going north, while the shortest by the former was 84 hours and 35 minutes going south, and 85 hours and 20 minutes going north. Greater regularity exists on the Southwestern route, however, on which the average time from March to September, inclusive, was 89 hours and 29 minutes going south, and 90 hours and 59 minutes going north; while the average on the Western route for the same period was 92 hours and 13 minutes going south, and 90 hours and 14 minutes going north. Taking both directions together, there were carried through, from March to September, inclusive, on the Southwestern route, 429 mails, at an average speed of 90 hours and 14 minutes; and on the Western route, 359 mails, at an average speed of 91 hours and 18 minutes. By comparison with the through-mail tables in the last annual report, it will be seen that the average time on both these routes is sensibly improved.

A greater expedition has recently been obtained between New-York and Chicago, one of the three daily trips over the Allentown route (*via* Pittsburg) being made in less than thirty-one hours each way.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

The number of special agents in the employ of the Department during the last fiscal year was forty-eight, at an aggregate compensation of $134,342. Under the impression that this force was excessive, Congress, in the Appropriation act for the current year, appropriated $100,000 "for detecting and preventing mail depredations, and for special agents," and then restricted the action of the Department by declaring that "no greater sum shall be paid special agents than is hereby provided." The Department, desiring to conform to the law, and at the same time to render the force of special agents as efficient as possible, deemed it necessary to reorganize this branch of the service. The following plan was adopted and promulgated, to take effect July 1, 1869, viz.:

The Union is divided into six divisions, which are subdivided into districts.

To each of five of these divisions is assigned one special agent, with the designation of "Assistant Superintendent of Railway Mail Service."

These six divisions are as follows:

I. Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

II. New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

III. Virginia, (excluding the Eastern Shore,) North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

IV. Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, (excluding the upper peninsula,) Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.

V. Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan.

VI. Embraces all that territory west of the 96th meridian and Louisiana.

To each of the districts in the first five divisions is assigned one special agent with the designation of "Post Office Inspector."

And to each of the districts in the sixth division is assigned one special agent, without any designation other than that in the original text of his letter of appointment.

It will be observed that the foregoing arrangement divides the force in manner following: Five assistant superintendents of railway mail service, charged with the supervision of the transportation of the mails; fourteen inspectors, authorized to inquire into the management and expenditures of Post Offices; and six agents, with general powers in the sixth division. In addition to the foregoing, the Department has in its service one agent engaged on the free delivery, one agent on the money-order system, and eight agents in detecting and preventing mail depredations; making in all thirty-five men, all of whom are under the general direction of a Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, appointed under the act of March 3, 1865, section 5. By this division of labor it is believed that much more satisfactory results will be attained. But as the field of operations of these officers has been much enlarged, and their duties made more specific and exacting, it is respectfully submitted that the amount of the appropriation for the current year is too small to meet the wants of the service. It is therefore recommended either that the appropriation be increased to $125,000 per annum, or that the Department be permitted to charge the expense of the five "Assistant Superintendents of Railway Mail Service" to the transportation fund, and the expense of the special agents in charge of the free delivery and of the money order system to the free delivery and the money-order system, respectively. It is further submitted that a sum should be placed at the disposal of the Department to defray the expenses of such temporary special agents as the extraordinary emergencies of the service may demand.

On the 30th June last, there were in operation thirty-seven lines of railway post offices, extending in the aggregate over 7,201 miles of railroad and steamboat lines—being an increase of three lines and 182 miles of service over the year 1868. The number of clerks employed during the last year was 324, at an annual cost of $384,300. During the previous year, the number of clerks employed was 297, and the amount expended in compensation $329,700.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The total number of letters passing between the United States and foreign countries (Canada excepted) during the last year, was 12,596,654, of which 6,638,858 were sent from, and 5,957,796 received in, the United States. The increase over the number exchanged in 1868, is 1,468,192. Estimating the number exchanged with the dominion of Canada, of which no accurate account is reported, at 3,000,000, the whole number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries exceeded 15,500,000. The total postages on letters exchanged with foreign countries, estimating the postage on letters to and from Canada at $350,000, amounted to $2,014,183 15.

The aggregate amount of postage, inland, sea and foreign, upon the letter correspondence exchanged with Great Britain and other European countries, during the year 1869, was $1,503,773 05, being $202,694 71 less than the postage receipts of the previous fiscal year. The number of letters (single rates) exchanged in the mails with the same countries was 11,428,551, an increase of 1,369,892 over the number exchanged in the previous year. Notwithstanding the recent reductions of postage to all the countries of Europe, except France, amounting in most instances to fifty per cent., the increased correspondence has produced a revenue only twelve per cent. less than that derived from the higher rates of the preceding year.

The postages upon letters sent to European countries exceeded the postages upon letters received from Europe in the sum of $44,968 13, the excess of letters sent being about six per cent. This very small excess of postage on correspondence sent over that on correspondence received is a convincing argument in favor of simplifying our postal arrangements with other countries by dispensing with the present complicated and expensive international postage accounts. This can be readily accomplished by adopting the rule of compulsory prepayment of postage, and by providing (upon the general principle, now well established, that every letter brings a reply,) that the postages collected on all international correspondence shall belong wholly to the dispatching office; that no charge whatever shall be made at the office of destination in the country wherein the correspondence may be delivered; and that in all cases the dispatching office shall defray the expense of intermediate transmission. The inconsiderable pecuniary disadvantages which might result to either post department under the practical working of such a system would be more than compensated by the convenience of the arrangement and the abolition of intricate and vexatious accounts. This principle has already been adopted in the conventions with some of the countries with which the United States has direct postal relations, and it is hoped that the post departments of others will also see the propriety of adopting it, as a means of simplifying and promoting international postal exchanges.

The excess of collections in the United States over the postages collected in Europe upon the letter correspondence exchanged with Great Britain, the North German Union, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy, was $374,924 85, sixty-two per cent. of the entire international postage charges having been collected in this country. The result is owing, mainly, to a failure to prepay postages abroad. The excess of like collections during the previous year was $474,020 39. These excessive collections of postage in the United States cause heavy balances against this Department on settlement of the quarterly accounts with the respective foreign post departments. During the last fiscal year the aggregate of such balances amounted to $185,385 07.

The steamship lines employed by this Department in the transportation of the mails to Great Britain and the continent of Europe performed four weekly services from New-York, a weekly service from Quebec in Summer and Portland in Winter, and three outward trips from Baltimore, receiving as compensation the sea postages on the mails conveyed.

The earnings of the respective lines amounted to the sum of $336,207 49, as follows: The North German Lloyd line, $80,432 71; the Cunard line, $71,578 08; the Hamburg-American Packet Company, $103,839 10; the Inman line, $74,563 52; the Canadian line, $5,750 03; the Baltimore and Liverpool Steamship Company, $44 25.

The cost of the United States transatlantic mail steamship service for the fiscal year 1867 was $551,338 01; and for the year 1868, $421,774 44—the reduced rates of sea postage established by the present Postal Convention with Great Britain having been in operation during the last six months of the year 1868.

The United States postages on the mails conveyed to and from the West Indies amounted to $88,984 24, and the compensation paid for their transportation was $69,862 09.

There was also paid to the owners of steamships conveying mails to and from Central America, Mexico, Nova Scotia, &c., under the provisions of the general law limiting the compensation to the postages, the sum of $12,272 20, making an aggregate expenditure for ocean mail transportation, under the general law, of $418,241 78. Adding the special appropriations for the mail steamship service to Japan and China, to Brazil and to the Hawaiian Islands, which amount to $725,000, the total cost of the United States ocean mail service for the year 1869 was $1,143,341 78. The tabular statements in the appendix furnish detailed information of the operations of the foreign mail service during the year.

The appointment of Government agents in charge of the United States mails on board of the mail steamers plying between San Francisco, Japan, and China, and between San Francisco and Honolulu, were revoked in the month of April last, and notice was given to the respective steamship companies that thenceforth they would be required to securely transport and safely deliver the mails at each terminal and intermediate port according to the stipulations of their contracts. As the employment of mail agents on board of these steamers appeared to be of little practical benefit, I considered it my duty to discontinue their services. The duties which they discharged are now performed without charge by the pursers of the steamers.

I have not considered it expedient, in the present condition of the service, to establish a general postal agency at Shanghae, with branch agencies at other ports in China and Japan, as authorized by the seventh section of the act of July 27, 1868. The United States Consuls at Shanghae and Kanagawa still continue to act, with the consent of the Department of State, as resident mail agents at those ports, in connection with their consular duties.

Regular monthly trips have been performed, according to contract, on the United States steamship routes between New-York and Rio de Janeiro, (Brazil,) and between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Eleven round trips were performed during the year by the steamers of the Japan and China line, the regular monthly service required by law having been commenced in the month of August, 1868, and subsequently maintained without interruption. The attention of Congress was called by my predecessor, in his last annual report, to the expediency of providing for an increase of service on this line on the completion of the Pacific Railway across our continent. This great national highway has been opened during the last year to the Pacific Ocean, placing San Francisco in direct, speedy, and certain communication by rail with the commercial cities of the Atlantic seaboard; and the period is not distant when our rapidly increasing commerce with Japan and China will require the employment of additional steamers on this route. The question of providing for an increase of mail service to semi-monthly, on such terms as will, under the circumstances, be just, as well to the contractors as to the Government, is respectfully submitted to the discretion of Congress.

The necessity of some legislation to encourage the reëstablishment of American lines of transatlantic steamers is apparent from the fact that, of the many lines of steamships now profitably employed in the carrying trade between this country and Europe, there is not one steamer bearing the American flag. It is humiliating to our national pride to find not only that our vast commerce with Europe is monopolized by foreign steamship lines, but that even the mails we send abroad have to be transported under the protection of foreign Governments.

The experience of the last few years clearly demonstrates that sailing vessels can no longer successfully compete in the carrying trade of the world with vessels propelled by steam. This fact admitted, it follows that some legislation is required to encourage American ocean steam navigation, and to revive the great maritime interests of the country. The subject occupied the attention of Congress at the last session; but the multiplicity of steamship projects presented, and the rivalry of opposing interests seeking Government aid, prevented any appropriate action.

Propositions have been made to this Department by parties represented as responsible and experienced in ocean steam navigation to contract for the conveyance of the United States mails to European ports by American steamships of the first class, and of equal speed to the fastest steamers now carrying the mails, at a compensation limited to the amount of sea postages, upon condition that the Department should bind itself for a long term of years, subject to the approval of Congress; and some have offered in this connection to fix the rate of sea postage at two cents per half ounce. But, as the general law relating to contracts for carrying the mails on the seas expressly limits the authority of the Department to a term not exceeding two years, I have declined all proposals to contract for a longer time, not desiring in any manner to forestall the action of Congress upon a subject of so much importance.

If it be possible, I should greatly prefer such legislation by Congress as would so far revive and encourage our own shipbuilding interests as to enable American builders and mechanics to enter into active competition in the construction and equipment of steam vessels with the builders and mechanics of other countries. If, however, it should be decided that this cannot be done, then I would respectfully suggest the propriety of so modifying our navigation laws as to authorize the issuing of American registers to such foreign built steamers as may be purchased and employed by citizens of the United States under contracts with this Department in the transportation of our foreign mails.

Should either of these recommendations be adopted, and authority given to the Postmaster-General to contract for the conveyance of mails by sea for a term of ten or fifteen years, at a compensation not to exceed the ocean postages, it is believed that lines of first-class American steamers would be speedily established for the conveyance of our mails and freights across the Atlantic, and that thereby great benefits would inure to the commercial and other interests of the United States.

An additional article to our postal conventions with Switzerland and Italy, respectively, has been executed, which modifies the rule of accounting on unpaid and insufficiently prepaid correspondence exchanged in the mails with each of those countries. Copies thereof are annexed.

The efforts of this Department to conclude a postal convention with Brazil, regulating the reciprocal exchange of correspondence with that empire by means of the subsidized line of mail steamships plying between New-York and Rio de Janeiro, have not been attended with the success anticipated. A modified *projet* of articles has recently been submitted by this Department, through the Department of State, which it is hoped will be accepted by the Government of Brazil.

A proposition is under consideration for a postal convention establishing a direct exchange of correspondence between the United States and the Argentine Republic.

Preliminary steps have also been taken toward a direct postal arrangement with Denmark, including Sweden and Norway, with the purpose of reducing the existing postage rates on correspondence exchanged between the United States and those countries.

The present postal convention between the United States and France was concluded on March 2, 1857. In its details and practical operation it is very unequal, giving unfair advantages to the French post department, and fails utterly to meet the advanced opinions of the times in regard to international postal intercourse, and to afford the public benefits that postal conventions are intended to secure.

Soon after assuming charge of the Department I learned that no progress had been made in adjusting the basis of a new convention, and that, unless a second extension could be had, the subsisting convention would expire before any further action could be taken for its reformation. Impelled by an earnest desire to maintain our direct postal relations with France on an improved basis of liberality, mutually advantageous to the public of both countries, I proposed to the French office, under date of 10th March, to further prolong the duration of the present convention until 1st January, 1870. A letter from the French Director-General of Posts, dated 3d March, making the same proposition, crossed my own in transit, and was received at this Department on the 14th of the same month. A second extension having been thus effected I immediately reopened negotiations. I very fortunately had it in my power to avail myself of the services of Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, who, at my solicitation, consented to undertake these difficult negotiations.

The negotiations of Governor RAMSEY, at Paris, which have been conducted with great ability, patience and perseverance on his part, have, I regret to state, been terminated, after three months' efforts, without any reasonable hope of an agreement on the leading provisions of the proposed new arrangement; and it seems probable, therefore, that our direct postal relations with France will cease on the 1st January next.

Passing without comment other unreasonable and illiberal propositions, the following may be mentioned as among the impossible conditions persistently insisted upon by the French Post Department:

First—That France shall have a double share of the interior rates of postage.

Second—That the United States shall establish a line of mail packets between New-York and Brest for the performance of a regular semi-monthly service similar to the service performed by the subsidized line of French packets between these ports, or else pay the entire expense of the sea and British inland transportation of all mails conveyed by way of England, which constitute at present more than four-fifths of the entire correspondence exchanged with France.

A postal convention has been concluded with Great Britain, establishing a reciprocal exchange of correspondence between the United States and the colony of British Honduras, a copy of which is annexed.

The provisions of our postal convention with the colony of Hong Kong have been extended to book packets, subject to the same conditions as newspapers and prices current, and to the regulations governing the transmission of book packets between this country and the United Kingdom.

Negotiations have also been opened with the British Post Department for a further reduction of the international letter postage between the United States and Great Britain. Agreeing with the very general expression of opinion on both sides of the Atlantic in favor of the establishment of ocean penny postage between the two countries, I made a proposal, under date of 8th October last, to the General Post Office in London, to further reduce the postage to threepence (six cents) on the 1st of January, 1870, of which one penny (two cents) should be the sea postage, and one penny (two cents) the inland postage of each country. Intelligence has lately been communicated by the British Minister, through the Department of State, of the readiness of the British Government to reduce the single rate of postage for prepaid letters to the sum above mentioned. It may, therefore, be safely announced that this important measure, so long and so earnestly desired by the people of the United States and the United Kingdom, as a means of further promoting their mutual prosperity and happiness, has been virtually accomplished.

The report of the appointment office shows the following:

Number of post offices established during the year	1,653
Number discontinued	1,028
Increase	625
Number in operation on June 30, 1868	26,481
Number in operation on June 30, 1869	27,106
Number of offices to be filled by appointments of the President	980
Number so be filled by appointments of the Postmaster-General	26,126

Appointments were made during the year—

On resignations	3,994
On removals	2,691
On changes of names and sites	166
On deaths of postmasters	230
On establishment of new offices	1,653
Total appointments	8,734
Number of cases acted upon during the year	9,996

The number and aggregate compensation of special agents, route agents, mail route messengers, postal railway clerks, local agents and baggage masters in service during the year ended June 30, 1869, were:

48 special agents	$134,342
405 route agents	494,160
74 mail route messengers	40,350
324 postal railway clerks	384,300
67 local agents	45,090
161 baggage masters	9,660
Total	$1,107,902

FREE DELIVERY.

The free delivery system has been in operation during the year in forty-eight of the principal cities, with the following aggregate results:

Number of letter carriers	1,246
Mail letters delivered	80,071,052
Local letters delivered	18,380,627
Newspapers delivered	21,954,898
Letters collected	89,885,009
Amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses	$1,183,915 31
Postage and local matters	666,167 42

DEAD LETTERS.

The number of the several classes of letters, domestic and foreign, received at the dead letter office during the last fiscal year was as follows:

Total domestic letters	3,759,676
Foreign letters	193,186
Whole number	3,952,862

Of domestic letters, 18,227 contained money amounting to $94,710 95, in sums of $1 and upward. Of these, 16,187, containing $82,570 90, were delivered to the writers or persons addressed, and 2,040, containing $12,140 05, were filed for reclamation by the owners or were outstanding. The number inclosing sums less than one dollar was 14,323, containing $3,472 77, of which 11,566, containing $2,788 29, were delivered to the writers, and 2,757, containing $684 48, were filed for reclamation by the owners.

The number of letters containing bank checks, drafts, deeds, &c., was 16,925, of the nominal value of $3,011,354 71, of which 15,286, of the nominal value of $2,799,114 51, were delivered to the owners, and 1,639, of the nominal value of $212,240 20, were outstanding or were filed for reclamation.

The number of letters and packages containing jewelry, books and other property was 9,071, of which 6,337 were delivered and 2,734 were filed for reclamation. The number containing photographs, postage stamps, and articles of small value, was 114,185, of which 103,526 were delivered, and 10,656 were filed for reclamation or destroyed.

The number of letters classed as ordinary domestic, without inclosures, remailed to the writers, was 2,398,252, of which 2,003,524 were delivered and 394,728 were returned to the office and destroyed. The number of letters not signed by the writers, illegible, or containing circulars, &c., and consequently destroyed, was 1,188,693.

Of the unmailable letters, 286,307 were detained for postage, not being prepaid as required by law. They were either wholly unpaid, not prepaid one full rate, or were stamped with illegal or revenue stamps; 70,429 were misdirected, the Post Office, State, or some necessary part of the address being omitted; 2,678 had no address whatever, and 2,570 were addressed to places where there was no mail service.

The number of applications for dead letters was 5,763, and in 1,266 cases the letters were found and forwarded to their owners.

The amounts deposited in the Treasury were:

For unclaimed dead letter money	$14,585 63
For proceeds of sales of waste paper	2,067 05
Total	$16,652 68

The largely-increased use of stamped envelopes bearing "return requests," that is, requests that they be returned to the writers after a stated number of days, has operated to decrease in a considerable degree the number of dead letters. While the number and value of money letters received are about the same as of those of the preceding year, the percentage of decrease in letters containing other valuables ranges as follows:

	Per cent.
Letters containing bills of exchange, drafts, checks, deeds and other valuable papers	19.85
Letters containing jewelry and other property	53.94
Letters containing articles of small value, postage stamps, photographs, &c.	9.66
Ordinary letters without inclosures	11.92
Ordinary letters and circulars destroyed	74.14

These figures demonstrate conclusively the great utility of the "return request" system. If generally used, the force now employed in the dead letter office could be largely reduced, if not altogether dispensed with. The Department would thus be relieved from a very heavy expense, while, at the same time, the vexation and loss to correspondents caused by the delay and uncertainty incident to the present system would be almost entirely obviated. At first it was required that there should be a formal request, printed or written on the envelope, for the return of the letter to the writer, if unclaimed. For the greater convenience of the public, it is now provided by law that any writer of a letter on which the postage is prepaid may secure a return thereof, without additional postage, after remaining uncalled for thirty days, by merely indorsing his name and address thereon. This appearing to be the simplest expedient that can be devised, compatible with safety and accuracy, the Department urges its universal adoption, with a caution, however, that every writer should indorse his own address, and not trust to the business card of a hotel or firm with which he is connected. Letters returned to one address cannot be remailed, even if the residence of the writer be known, without additional postage.

The whole number of money-order Post Offices in operation during the last fiscal year, was 1,468. Two of these, Roxbury, Mass., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., were discontinued, circumstances having rendered them unnecessary; and 219 new money-order offices were established July 12, 1869, making the present whole number 1,685.

The number of orders issued during the year was 1,264,143, of the aggregate value of		$21,848,058 93
The number paid was 1,248,874, amounting in value to	$24,447,376 66	
To which should be added the amount of orders repaid to purchasers	206,746 80	— 24,654,123 46
Excess of issues over payments		$193,935 47

The amount received by Postmasters as fees for the issue of orders was $176,190 90. During the previous fiscal year, ended June 30, 1868, the aggregate amount of orders issued was $16,197,858 47; of orders paid and repaid, $16,118,537 03; and of fees, $124,487.

It appears, upon comparison of these sums with the corresponding transactions of the last fiscal year, as above stated, that there has been an increase over the year 1868 of $8,650,200 46, or of 53 2-5 per cent., in the amount of issues; of $8,535,586 43, or of 53 per cent., in the amount of payments; and of $51,703 90, or of 41½ per cent., in the amount of fees received.

The average amount of the money orders issued during the last year was $19 65; during the year 1868 it was $19 47, and during the year 1867 it was $19 45—showing that there has been but a slight variation in this amount for the last three years.

The receipts and expenditures during the last fiscal year, as adjusted and reported by the Auditor, were as follows, viz.:

Fees received for money orders issued		$176,190 90
Amount received for premium on drafts		56 97
Total		$176,247 87
Commissions to Postmasters and allowances for clerk hire	$101,062 19	
Allowances for remittances lost in transmission by mail	5,797 00	
Incidental expenses for stationery and fixtures	3,834 81	—110,694 00
Excess of receipts over expenditures, being the amount of profit to the Department from money-order business		65,553 87

The sum of $16,392,818 13, being surplus funds which had accumulated at the smaller offices in excess of what was required to meet payments, was transmitted, by means of either national bank drafts or registered packages, to first-class offices used as depositories. The loss by registered packages during the year amounted to $3,186 84, of which the sum of $532 was allowed, before the end of the year, to postmasters who had remitted the same; the sum of $823 84 was allowed after the close of the year, and is not, therefore, included in the present annual statement of expenditures, but will be entered in the next report, and the remaining sum of $1,831 is covered by claims still pending. The total of allowances made during the year for lost remittances was $5,797; but of this the sum of $5,265 was on account of five lost remittances sent by the Postmaster at Austin, Texas, to the Postmaster at New-Orleans, La., in the first quarter of 1868, which were stolen in the office of the latter, but credit for which was not allowed to the remitting Postmaster until after the commencement of the last fiscal year. Hence this allowance constitutes a part of the expenditures of the year 1869, and is included in the above statement thereof.

In the transmission of these surplus funds in registered packages by mail, the Department, in consideration of the fees received from the sale of orders, assumes the risk of loss. Such losses, however, rarely occur in any but sparsely settled localities, that have not yet entirly recovered from the effects of violence and disorder during the rebellion.

During the year, payment of six money orders was obtained fraudulently by forgery of the payee's signature, or by means of false pretences. In four of these cases, the amount of the order was refunded to the remitter by the issuing Postmaster, in compliance with instructions from the Department. In one, the Postmaster who had erroneously paid the order was directed to pay a like sum to the true payee. In the remaining case, the person who improperly obtained payment of the order was compelled to pay over the amount thereof to the rightful owner.

The transfers made by Postmasters from the postage to the money-order account, for the purpose of meeting orders presented for payment, amounted to $1,326,077 41, and the transfers from the money order to the postage account to $1,461,078 77, leaving at the close of the year a balance in favor of the latter account of $135,001 36.

I cannot better illustrate the great success and rapid extension of the domestic money-order system than by a presentation of its operations from its establishment on the 1st November, 1864, to the present time, a summary of which is contained in the following table:

	1865.	1866.
No. of money-order offices	141	473
Issues	$1,360,122 52	$3,977,259 28
Payments	1,313,577 08	3,903,890 22
Receipts from fees	11,536 40	35,803 06
Expenses	18,584 37	28,664 27
Deficit	7,047 97	......
Surplus	......	7,138 79

	1867.	1868.	1869.
No. of money-order offices	832	1,223	1,468
Issues	$9,229,327 72	$16,197,858 47	$21,848,058 93
Payments	9,071,240 73	16,118,537 03	24,654,123 46
Rec'ts from fees	70,889 57	124,503 19	176,247 87
Expenses	44,628 96	70,345 04	110,694 00
Deficit	......	......	......
Surplus	26,260 61	54,158 15	65,558 87

The great and constant increase from year to year in the transactions of the money-order system, clearly indicates its utility as a safe, convenient and expeditious mode of making small remittances, and shows that it is steadily increasing in favor with the public, as practical experience demonstrates its advantages. I regard it as thoroughly established, and recommend its universal use by the people wherever practicable.

With a view to its further efficiency, I respectfully recommend additional legislation to authorize its extension to the stations, or sub-post offices, in the large cities. They would, furthermore, be furnished with a convenient and secure mode of transmitting small sums of money from one part of the city to another. This arrangement would not only tend to exclude money from local letters, but would facilitate the transaction of business at the main office, by relieving it, to some extent, of a constantly-increasing crowd of applicants for the purchase or payment of orders. It has been for years in successful operation in the large cities of other countries, and there appears to be no valid reason against its introduction here.

Detailed regulations for the execution of the convention of Oct. 12, 1867, for an exchange of postal orders between the United States and Switzerland, were finally agreed upon and signed at Washington, July 2, 1869, by the Postmaster-General, under the authority given by the act of July 27, 1868, and at Berne on July 26, 1869, by the chief of the Federal Post Department of Switzerland. This first attempt to establish an international money-order system by this Department was put into operation, by mutual agreement, on Sept. 1, 1869, and, notwithstanding frequent and considerable fluctuations in the value of currency, it has been conducted without difficulty, and thus far has worked satisfactorily in all its details. The number of offices at present authorized to issue orders for sums to be remitted to Switzerland, and to pay orders for sums remitted from that country, is 150. The amount of orders remitted from this country to Switzerland from Sept. 1 to Oct. 16 was $2,619 63, gold value, equivalent to $3,515 97 in our currency at the time of transmission; and the amount of orders sent during the same time to the United Stated was $3,191 in gold, or $4,200 20 in currency. A copy of the convention, with the detailed regulations, and of the "instructions relative to the international system" issued to Postmasters by this Department, will be found in the Appendix.

MISCELLANEOUS.

When I accepted at your hands the position of Postmaster-General, I propounded to myself two questions: How can the postal service of the country be made most efficient? and, How can it be relieved from the heavy deficiencies annually charged against it? Knowing it to be your desire that the Department should be restored to a self-sustaining condition as rapidly as a faithful discharge of its duties would permit, I have diligently sought the true answers to the above questions. As far as lay in my power, during my short administration, I have reduced the expenditures and increased the revenues of the Department; but, notwithstanding my efforts, I found myself, at the end of the fiscal year, confronted with a deficit of $5,353,620 80. Though this amount is less than the deficit provided for by appropriations, it is yet large enough to stimulate me to inquire carefully into the causes of such enormous arrears.

The principal causes operating to prevent the Department from becoming self-sustaining are three, to wit:

1st. The depreciation of the paper currency.
2d. Unpaid postages on printed matter.
3d. The franking privilege.

The first of these is temporary, and will, in a short time, it is hoped, cease to operate. While it continues, however, it greatly affects the proportion between the receipts and expenditures of the Department. The truth of this will be admitted when it is stated that the postages are fixed by law, and remain the same nominally, no matter what may be the fluctuations in the value of the currency; while, on the other hand, all contracts made by the Department, except those for railroad transportation, are based on current rates, whatever they may be. Hence, when paper currency is depreciated, the postages are reduced in effect by the exact amount of the depreciation; so that, when gold is quoted at 133⅓, the single rate of letter postage is no longer three cents, but, in reality, only two and a quarter cents.

Again, the Department is defrauded out of a large amount of postage on newspapers by parties who, while professing to be sending out papers from known offices of publication to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, are, in fact, loading the mails with "specimen" papers and mere business circulars, disguised in the form of newspapers. The act of March 3, 1863, and the regulations made in pursuance thereof, require that all such matter, if sworn through the mailing office, shall be sent to the office of delivery, and that postages, whether charged at newspaper rates or at letter rates by way of fine for fraud, shall be collected by the office of delivery. If not paid for and delivered, it often happens that no other disposition of this matter can be made than to return it to the mailing office for the prosecution of the offender. The double transit thus encouraged is frequently attended with no result, except that the matter is left in the office and ultimately sold for waste paper. For this mischief there is but one adequate remedy, and that is, to require prepayment on all printed matter. A due regard to the convenience of publishers of newspapers would require that postage on newspapers should be charged ac-

Continued on Eleventh Page.

WASHINGTON.

Opening of the Second Session of the Forty-first Congress.

SCENES IN THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE.

Reception of the President's Message.

The Cubans Express their Satisfaction With It.

What Portion the Democrats Object To.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—It was a blue Monday morning that dawned to-day, "with weeping skies overhead and reeking streets underneath." Rain had fallen steadily all night, and the reception which the elements gave to the assembled wisdom was cold and gloomy; but, despite the unpropitious weather, there was an atmosphere of business everywhere, a hurrying and skurrying through the Departments, a rush to the White House and a speeding to the Capitol. By the hour of 12 there was good nature and cordial feeling everywhere, and an utter absence of the nervous anxiety as to what should be or ought to be done, which has prevailed at the opening of the sessions for the past four years. Little was said about the reports, nobody seeming to care especially, believing everything had been properly said, and willing to wait until they could read it. Some surprise was expressed at the fact that BOUTWELL was said to ignore the great question of specie payments, and that the President proposed a plan of his own. The President received few or no visitors, and so various delegations who were on the anxious seat about the judgeships failed to be heard.

THE OPENING.

By 11 o'clock the chambers of the two Houses and the galleries also began to fill up, and for an hour there was a hum of busy voices, with here and there a burst of laughter, hundreds of cordial hand-shakings, and a more general exchange of good feeling and congratulations extending to both sides than has been seen for the past nine years.

At 12 o'clock precisely the gavel of Mr. Speaker BLAINE hushed the hum of voices, and an impressive prayer by Rev. Dr. BUTLER followed. If the members will all act as sensibly as Dr. BUTLER prayed, we shall have a session marked for its practical results. A call of the House showed 180 members present with twenty-two absent. Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (there is now another BROOKS from Massachusetts,) was first on the floor, with the credentials of his clever colleague, Mr. Sunset COX, a gentlemanly "carpet bagger" from Ohio, who, when Congress met last Spring, was eating Malaga grapes among the vine-clad hills of Andalusia. The Clerk called all the names of unsworn members, and nine appeared to take the oath. General PAINE, of the Elections Committee, made a suggestion in behalf of the usual order of things concerning the reference of credentials, and then it was agreed that only such members should be sworn whose right thereto was absolutely unchallenged. Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, took the cue and objected to Mr. SHERRARD, a Democrat, from Alabama. Parson WHITTEMORE, of South Carolina, with unctuous gravity, upset Mr. SHERRARD's colleague, Mr. P. M. DOX, and the delegation then took the iron-clad without compunction.

The usual notice was then given to the Senate, and General SCHENCK moved the appointment of the usual Committee to wait on the President, and also moved for an hour's recess, observing, with an evident spice of sarcasm, that though it had hitherto been customary to proceed to business before hearing from the President, he thought such a necessity no longer existed. Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, was just about to spear a question at him when the previous question cut him off, and the House suspended business and resumed its chit-chat, while SCHENCK, DAWES and WOODWARD, with WILSON and THURMAN, from the Senate, conveyed the intelligence to His Excellency that both Houses were organized, a quorum present in each, and that they were ready to hear from him. At 1:45 o'clock General HORACE PORTER, Private Secretary, appeared with the Message of the President, accompanied by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Its reading was at once proceeded with, and received the closest attention. The usual printed copies were not to be had under the new order of things, hence members were excellent listeners to Mr. MCPHERSON, who read the document in clear, distinct tones, and with forcible emphasis. The reading concluded, Mr. DAWES moved the customary reference and the printing of 30,000 copies.

Then there was a little contest over the unsworn Alabama members, led by Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, which resulted in their being referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. STOKES reported the Census bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, anxious to express the general sentiment in regard to Virginia, offered a resolution declaring the State entitled to representation. This was ruled out of order, and General PAINE got a resolution adopted as a question of privilege, that all credentials from persons claiming to represent either Virginia or Mississippi be referred to the Committee on Elections.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Then a little episode occurred which might be the text for a sermon that could be preached to the House with profit. Mr. PAINE offered a resolution somewhat as follows:

Resolved, That as the trial of a contested election case is a judicial proceeding, it should, like other judicial proceedings, be free from personal or partisan influences.

Up jumped Sunset COX, who clapped his hands and exclaimed, "That's the best thing that ever came from that side of the House." BROOKS followed, and moved the previous question, while the Republicans looked puzzled, and several gathered around PAINE and began to expostulate with him, while others sarcastically asked if he was going to reform the practices of his Committee. Finally, upon the suggestion that it was a reflection upon the majority in the House, he withdrew it, the Democrats meanwhile claiming for its adoption and enjoying the evident embarrassment it had created on the Republican side; but it was a well-meant effort and deserved to succeed. If the House will adopt it as a rule of action it will do much to prevent unjust decisions by the majority under the spur of party necessity.

OPINIONS OF THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message is received with very general favor. Those parts of it which attracted most attention when read in the House were the references to specie payments, reduction of taxation, Cuba, the *Alabama* claims, Georgia and Virginia and the abolition of the franking privilege. A burst of applause followed the recommendation in regard to Georgia, which, though promptly checked, showed how accurately the TIMES had portrayed the dominant sentiment in Congress on this subject. The high ground taken on the *Alabama* claims surprised some, but meets with the approbation of the national feeling. Mr. SUMNER is understood to be especially gratified. The plan for returning to specie payments is the only part of the Message which is sharply criticised, and this meets with varied comment. It would have been a miracle had he suited the theories of Congressmen on this subject. The proposition certainly invites close examination, if nothing else. The Cubans here pretend to be satisfied with the allusions to their cause, but they take issue with the Message in its statement of facts regarding their governmental *status* on the island. Even the Democrats concede that the Message is unobjectionable except in one or two points—Georgia, for instance.

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate the galleries were pretty full at about 11:30, and at 12 o'clock, when the body was called to order, the Senatorial benches were nearly all occupied. Mr. HAMLIN sat in Mr. FESSENDEN's seat, while Mr. POMEROY moved from the side of the Chamber where he sat last session and took the vacant chair of Mr. GRIMES. The opening was comparatively tame and dull. The only evidence that the long vacation had just passed, being the general handshaking and congratulation. General SHERMAN, Governor BULLOCK, and, later in the day, the Postmaster-General, Mr. CRESWELL, were the only distinguished gentlemen on the floor. After the prayer by Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, Chaplain, fifty-six Senators answered to their names. The total number of Senators at present is sixty-five, the odd number being caused by the non-appointment of a successor to Mr. GRIMES. Immediately after the roll-call, Mr. HAMLIN presented the credentials of Mr. MORRILL, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. FESSENDEN, and Mr. MORRILL was sworn. The credentials of the Virginia Senators elect were laid on the table. After the presentation of the monster petition in favor of Cuban recognition by Mr. CAMERON, and the introduction of the bill in reference to the Supreme Court by Mr. DRAKE, and a bill for the admission of the State of Georgia by Mr. MORTON, and some other miscellaneous business, a recess was taken at 12:50. The Senate again met at 1:35, and in a few minutes General PORTER, the President's private secretary, appeared with the long-expected Message, and a large bundle of other documents—the reports of the different Cabinet Ministers.

RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE.

The Secretary of the Senate, Mr. GORHAM, read the Message clearly and distinctly, and it is needless to say that he was listened to with profound attention. The galleries were hushed into silence, and not a word of the document was lost on the audience of ten or twelve hundred ladies and gentlemen. Mr. SUMNER smiled with satisfaction when the portion about the *Alabama* claims and Cuba was read, and Mr. THORNTON, who occupied a seat in the Diplomatic Gallery, bent over to assure himself that there was no mistake about it. The allusion to the Tenure-of-Office act brought some malicious smiles to the lips of Mr. PRATT and Mr. GARRETT DAVIS and others, and so on with other portions of the document. A few minutes later, when the Senate rose to adjourn, the general talk among the Senators on the floor with their friends and one another was that of satisfaction; and the universal verdict appeared to be that the President would receive a hearty indorsement of his patriotic views from the country.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Executive session, which took place almost immediately after the reading of the Message, and the order for the printing of 10,000 copies for the use of the Senate, was very brief, and nothing of importance was transacted. A caucus was held which lasted a very short time, and Mr. WILSON was appointed Chairman of a Committee to rearrange the Committees.

THE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The canvass over the Circuit Judge appointments is very active. Members of Congress seem to have just waked up to the importance of these positions, and the necessity of filling them with first-class men; consequently the President is besieged with delegations in behalf of this or that candidate. This morning the Michigan, Iowa and Missouri delegations, representing three different circuits, called and urged their wishes. Vermont and New-York were also present, but failed to see the President for want of time. As to the latter circuit, there is no decision, apparently, except in the mind of the Attorney-General. A majority of the members of the New-York delegation are for Judge HALE, though they would accept Judge BENEDICT's appointment with much satisfaction. The appointment of either gentleman would apparently be acceptable to the New-York and Vermont members.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER'S REPORT.

The report of the Congressional Printer shows the actual disbursements of the office for the year ending Sept. 30, 1869, to have been as follows: For the public printing, $563,300 76; for paper, $399,798 51; binding, $385,219 41; lithographing and engraving, $145,370 51; for maping for the Supreme Court of the United States, $1,037 50; salaries, $12,514. The total expenditures were $1,507,240 69. The cost of the public printing in 1868 was $1,309,068 83, and in 1863, $1,417,746 01.

LIBERIA "ADDRESSED."

The National Executive Committee of the colored men of the United States have issued an address to the people of Liberia, in which they ask to strike the word "white" from their Constitution and statutes, in accordance with the laws of all other free countries.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

IMPORTANT REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

General R. B. COWEN has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for California, Utah, Arizona and Nevada, *vice* BALL, resigned.

OCEAN CABLES.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a message inclosing the correspondence relative to ocean cables, from Minister WASHBURNE, dated Paris, Oct. 5. He informs Secretary FISH that the French Government receives favorably the proposition to conclude a telegraphic convention between France and the United States. On the 23d of November Secretary FISH transmitted to all our Ministers abroad a letter in which he says the President desires to conclude a convention on the basis of security of cable lines, in times of peace or war, against willful or wanton destruction or injury, by declaring that such acts shall be deemed acts of piracy, and so punished; also, suitable provisions to encourage the future construction of ocean lines, and that hereafter no exclusive concessions shall be made without the joint action of the two Governments whose shores are to be connected. The scrutiny of messages by Government officials in favor of the Power controlling either end of the cable is, in the opinion of the President, calculated to lead to trouble; therefore he proposes to have provision against it.

The President desires that the representatives at Washington of Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, North Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Turkey, Greece, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentine Confederation, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Mexico and Chili may be empowered to enter jointly and severally into negotiations with the United States and each other, with a view of concluding a joint convention for the purpose of establishing cable lines between the United States and those countries. It will be understood, however, that this subject is submitted simply as a basis for future discussion, should the leading Powers concur with the United States in considering the subject one for international consideration and jurisdiction.

GEORGIA AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

It is claimed that the effect of Senator MORTON's bill for the reconstruction of Georgia, if it becomes a law, will secure the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and it is said that a careful count shows that the vote of Georgia will make the requisite number. It is the intention of Mr. MORTON to urge his bill next Wednesday, when that reported by Senator EDMUNDS last session will be taken up as a special order.

DISEASED CATTLE—IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

The following circular letter was to-day sent to Collectors of Customs at all the principal ports of the United States:

SIR: The Department is advised that a contagious disease affecting the hoof and mouth of neat cattle and other animals is now prevalent in Europe, and, as it is of the utmost importance that the introduction of this disease into the United States shall be prevented, you are hereby instructed not to allow the landing of any animals brought into your port from England or from the continent of Europe except upon the production of a consular certificate that they are free from any contagious disease, and that no such disease prevails in that country from whence exported. All regulations heretofore issued which are inconsistent with these instructions are hereby rescinded.

I may also add that under date of the 28th of October last, the Secretary of State was requested by this Department to instruct consular officers not to give certificates to persons shipping cattle to the United States, except in cases where the animals have been examined by a Government inspector or other expert, and pronounced free from disease; and further, that no animals coming from the vicinity of the disease are to be certified by the Consul.

I am, very respectfully,
(Signed,) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 6.

At 12 o'clock punctually the Senate met, when the session was opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, Chaplain of the Senate, who supplicated Divine blessings upon the different Departments of the Government, upon the President of the United States in his private and public capacity, and upon each individual member of the Senate. Referring to the decease of Senator FESSENDEN, he deplored the loss of one to whom had been granted much wisdom, and upon whom had been conferred much honor, but those lips—wise in council and eloquent in utterance—had been sealed in death, and the place which knew the lamented statesman would know him no more forever. He expressed the hope that the absence thus occasioned might be a perpetual reminder to the brother Senators of the deceased, who knew him so well, of their own mortality.

The President of the Senate, Vice-President COLFAX, in the chair, called the Senate to order, and said the time fixed by law for the opening of the second session of the Forty-first Congress having arrived, the Secretary will call the roll to ascertain whether a quorum of Senators is present. The roll of Senators being called, fifty-five were ascertained to be present, and the Senate proceeded to business.

MR. FESSENDEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. HAMLIN presented the credentials of his colleague, LOT M. MORRILL, as Senator from the State of Maine, who had been appointed by the Governor of that State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, of that State. The credentials were read, when Mr. MORRILL, by request of the Chair, presented himself and took the usual oath of office.

MR. GRIMES' RESIGNATION.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, notifying the body of his resignation, to take effect on Monday, Dec. 6.

THE VIRGINIA SENATORS.

A communication from the Secretary of State was laid before the Senate, inclosing the credentials of JOHN W. JOHNSON and JAMES F. LEWIS, Senators elect from the State of Virginia. The credentials were laid on the table until the formation of the Committees of the Senate is announced.

NOTICE TO THE HOUSE AND THE PRESIDENT.

Resolutions to inform the House of Representatives of the organization of the Senate, and for the appointment of a committee to act with a similar committee of the House in waiting upon the President of the United States in informing him of the reassembling of the two Houses, were adopted. Messrs. WILSON and THURMAN were designated to wait upon the President in accordance with the resolution.

THE HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, fixing the hour of the daily meeting of the Senate at 12 o'clock noon.

CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia, praying the Congress of the United States to recognize the independence of the Republic of Cuba, and accord to it the rights of a belligerent Power. In presenting the petition Mr. CAMERON mentioned some of the names of the signers. Among them were many of the most respectable people of Philadelphia, the whole number being thirty thousand. He added that he heartily joined in the request of the petitioners, and hoped to see Cuba very soon enjoying the rights which belonged to an independent Power.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER the petition was laid on the table for the present.

JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF COURTS.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill further to define and regulate the jurisdiction and powers of the Courts of the United States.

The bill provides that no Court created by an act of Congress, or Judge thereof, shall have power in any case to adjudge or hold any act or joint resolution of Congress invalid for any supposed repugnancy between such act or joint resolution and the Constitution of the United States, or for any supposed want of authority in said Constitution for the same; nor shall the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States be construed to authorize that Court in any case now pending or hereafter brought before it to affirm any order, judgment or decree of any inferior United States Court or of any State Court which shall appear to have been based upon any such adjudging or holding, but every such order, judgment or decree shall for that cause be reversed, vacated and annulled.

Mr. DRAKE said the bill was the result of a protracted investigation, on his part of a grave constitutional question, and he desired, before the bill went to a committee, to address the Senate in support of it. The bill was read a second time, when its further consideration was postponed until Monday next, at 1 o'clock.

OREGON—CHINESE IMPORTATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced several bills in regard to improvements in the State of Oregon. Among others, one to aid in the construction of a telegraph line from Columbia River to Great Salt Lake. He also presented a bill to regulate the immigration of Chinese into the United States.

It provides that any contract or agreement to procure or aid the importation or immigration of Chinese into the United States shall be null and void, and makes the entering into such a contract a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $500 and imprisonment not less than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Contracts on behalf of any vessel to transport Chinese into the United States, if made with any persons other than those to be transported are also declared null, and are punishable as above. The act is not to be construed, however, to deny Chinamen, free from any contract or obligation of service, the right of voluntary immigration into the United States.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill in relation to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in certain cases. The bill was read:

Providing that the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in causes or proceedings commenced by the writ of *habeas corpus* is hereby repealed and abolished.

Mr. SUMNER said he moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, in the hope that it would be reported to the Senate for immediate action. The bill was referred accordingly, and ordered to be printed.

NOTICE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives was received, informing the Senate of the organization of the House and of the appointment by that body of a Committee to wait upon the President, and inform him that the two Houses were ready to proceed to business.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill respecting the termination of the District Court of the United States in the District of Cape Fear, North Carolina. Laid on the table.

Messrs. SPENCER and WARNER introduced bills relieving and removing political disabilities of certain persons in Alabama. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr STEWART introduced a joint resolution for the relief of persons engaged in the late rebellion.

The resolution provides that upon the ratification, by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, of the Fifteenth Amendment, all disabilities imposed for participation in the late rebellion shall cease.

The bill was laid over for the present, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill providing for the execution of the laws against the crime of polygamy in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes. Laid on the table.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill for the establishment of ocean mail service between the United States, Mexico and Central America. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to abolish Mint charges on coinage in the United States Mint and its branches. Laid on the table.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to provide for the reconstruction of the State of Georgia.

It provides for convening the old State Legislature, with the conditions that no person shall be admitted to membership who is disqualified under the Fourteenth Amendment, or excluded therefrom on account of race or color; and then provides that, if said Legislature thus organized shall ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, the State shall be admitted to representation in Congress.

Mr. STEWART offered the following resolution:

That the Committee on Judiciary be requested to inquire if any States are denying to any class of persons within their jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, in violation of treaty obligations with foreign nations, and of section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution; and if so, what legislation is necessary to enforce such treaty obligations and said amendment; to report by bill or otherwise.

Laid on the table for the present.

Mr. RAMSEY offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit information relating to the presence of Hon. WM. MCDOUGALL at Pembina, in Dakota Territory, and the opposition of the inhabitants of Selkirk Settlement to his assumption of the office of Governor of the Northwest Territory, lately said to be transferred by the Hudson Bay Company to the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. SUMNER remarked that the Message of the President, the delivery of which was soon expected, would perhaps contain some reference to subjects about which information was required. He therefore objected to the further consideration of the resolution at present. The resolution was then laid over.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a resolution to inquire of the Secretary of the Navy what amount of land, if any, is claimed, held or occupied by the Navy Department for naval purposes in the State of Louisiana. The resolution was laid on the table.

REPORTS FROM BUREAUS.

The Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Congressional Printer, report of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the report of the Chief Clerk of the Court of Claims.

GEORGIA.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate took up the bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and laws of the United States in the State of Georgia, and to restore to that State a republican form of government. Mr. EDMUNDS remarked that the Senate ought to take some decisive action in the case of Georgia, particularly as to the admission of those claiming seats as Senators from that State. He had called up the bill in order that a definite time might be fixed at which it would be considered. He then moved to postpone the bill until Wednesday next at 1 o'clock. The motion was adopted.

Mr. MORTON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate the report of the Military Commander of the District of which Georgia is a part, in regard to the civil and political condition of the State of Georgia, if, in his opinion, not incompatible with the public interests.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had no objection to the resolution, but that as a matter of propriety it might be preferable to have it considered after rather than before the reception of the President's Message.

Mr. MORTON remarked that the information desired by this resolution was material to an intelligent consideration of the condition of Georgia, which had been appointed for consideration on Wednesday. It was important for the Senate to have all the information possible. He would however, allow the resolution to lie over for the present. Subsequently the above resolution was considered and adopted.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORS.

The unfinished business pending at the adjournment *sine die* of the First Session of the Forty-first Congress then came up in order. The subject was stated to be the resolution to compensate the Senators from North Carolina.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Senate take a recess until the arrival of the Committee appointed to await upon the President and inform him of the organization of this body. A recess was accordingly taken, which lasted for about half an hour, at the expiration of which time the Senate reassembled.

RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that the Committee had performed the duty assigned them, and had been informed by the President that he would communicate with the Senate forthwith. Subsequently the Message of the President of the United States was delivered to the Senate by his Secretary, and was read by the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. GORHAM. Upon the conclusion of the reading of the Message, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, it was ordered to be printed and laid on the table. Mr. SUMNER further moved that 10,000 extra copies of the message be printed, which motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

The Chair laid before the Senate the various reports of the heads of Departments; also the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order by the Speaker at noon, when the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain. The roll of members was then called by States by the Clerk. A large majority answered to their names, and at the close the Speaker announced that there were 180 members present.

CREDENTIALS OF NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented as a question of privilege the credentials of S. S. COX, member elect from New-York.

The Speaker stated that there were several gentlemen present, including Messrs. COX of New-York, BARNUM of Connecticut, BROOKS of Massachusetts, and the members elect from Alabama, who had not been sworn in, and he invited all of them whose right to seats was unchallenged to present themselves and take the oath at the same time.

Mr. PAINE suggested that perhaps the better mode would be to make a formal reference of the credentials of all those members to the Committee on Elections.

The Speaker remarked that his suggestion had been, that only those members whose credentials were absolutely unchallenged should present themselves, and that he would not administer the oath to any member against whom an objection should be made. The usage had always been to allow members to be sworn in against whom there was no objection, without further ceremony.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that, in point of fact, the credentials of Mr. COX had been presented early in March last unchallenged, and Mr. COX had been actually appointed by the Speaker a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. PAINE said he did not object to any individual member; he had only suggested a general rule which ought to be adhered to.

The several members elect then presented themselves at the bar to take the oath of office.

Mr. KELLEY objected to the swearing in of Mr. SHERRARD, of Alabama, and Mr. WHITTEMORE objected to the swearing in of Mr. DOX, of Alabama, and those gentlemen were directed to stand aside.

The oath was then administered to Messrs. Barnum, of Connecticut; Brooks, of Massachusetts; Cox, of New-York; Burchard, of Illinois, and Buck and Buckley, of Alabama.

NOTICE TO THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House had assembled, and that the House was ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, a committee of three was ordered to join a similar committee of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that Congress had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

WAITING FOR THE MESSAGE.

The Speaker appointed as such Committee Messrs. SCHENCK, DAWES and WOODWARD.

Mr. SCHENCK then moved that the House take a recess until 1:30 o'clock. He said that it had formerly been the usage for Congress to wait until it heard from the President before proceeding to any legislative business, and he thought it well to return to that old custom and to observe that same decorum and courtesy which had formerly prevailed. There had been reasons during a few years past, more or less satisfactory to the gentlemen, for changing that practice, and it had fallen into disuse, but he trusted that they would go back to the old landmarks.

During the delivery of these remarks, there were symptoms on the Democratic side to get up a discussion. Just then a message was received from the Senate that it had appointed a Committee to wait on the President.

Mr. SCHENCK resumed the floor, after the message from the Senate was delivered, and said that for fear the House might get into a discussion as to reasons for departing from that custom of late years, he would move the previous question. [Laughter.]

The previous question was seconded, and the motion was agreed to. The House thereupon, at 12:30 o'clock, took a recess until 1:30 o'clock.

THE MESSAGE READ.

The recess having expired, Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the Joint Committee had discharged their duty, and had been requested by the President to inform the two Houses that he would send a Message to them immediately.

At 1:45 o'clock the Private Secretary of the President, General PORTER, appeared at the bar and delivered to the House the Message from the President, and it was read by Mr. MCPHERSON, the Clerk of the House.

The reading of the Message having been concluded, at 2:35 Mr. DAWES rose and moved that the Message of the President, with the accompanying documents, be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and printed. It was so ordered. Mr. DAWES also moved the printing of thirty thousand extra copies. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE ALABAMA MEMBERS.

Mr. WOOD moved, as a question of privilege, that the oath be now administered to the three members elect from Alabama, not sworn in.

Mr. PAINE moved as an amendment that their credentials be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WOOD remarked that the effect of that would be to leave the constituencies of these gentlemen unrepresented for months, and he demanded the previous question.

Mr. PAINE assured the House that any delay was the furthest possible thing from his purpose.

The previous question was rejected—48 to 84, and Mr. Paine's amendment agreed to.

DELEGATES.

The oath of office was administered to the following delegates from the Territories: JAMES M. CAVANAGH, Montana; S. F. NUCKOLLS, Wyoming; SELUCIUS GARFIELD, Washington; FRANCISCO CHARES, New-Mexico.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

Mr. STOKES, from the Committee on the Ninth Census, reported a bill to provide for taking the ninth census, and to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. FARNSWORTH introduced a joint resolution, declaring Virginia entitled to representation in Congress, and asked to have it considered at this time.

Mr. CULLUM moved that it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. It was so referred.

CONGRESSMEN AS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Mr. WOOD gave notice of a bill to prevent the appointment of members of Congress to any place of trust and profit under the Government.

THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

Mr. PAINE offered a resolution that all credentials of persons claiming the right to represent the people of Virginia or Mississippi in the House be referred, when presented to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BURR inquired whether the Committee on Elections could get through the labors now devolving on it.

Mr. PAINE admitted that it would require incessant labor to do the work, but declared his determination to do everything possible in that direction.

Mr. BENJAMIN inquired of Mr. PAINE why he did not include Texas in his resolution.

Mr. PAINE replied that matters in Texas had not progressed far enough to render that action necessary.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. PAINE also offered a resolution that Mr. KERR be authorized to act as a member of the Committee on Elections in the consideration of the Louisiana contested election cases. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. PAINE also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the trial of a contested election case is a judicial proceeding, and ought, like other judicial proceedings, to be kept from personal and partisan consideration and influence.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that it was a very sentimental resolution.

The Speaker ruled that the resolution was not a question of privilege.

Mr. PAINE said he had not offered it as a question of privilege, but he had not supposed there would have been any objection. He moved to suspend the rules.

The yeas and nays were ordered on that motion, and then Mr. PAINE withdrew the resolution.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to amend the Banking and Currency act, so as to establish a free banking system. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. JUDD introduced a bill to construe that part of the Internal Revenue law relative to manufactures so as to exempt pork and beef packing from being classed as manufactured articles. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill making appropriations for certain harbors in Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KREBBS introduced a bill to aid in building a soldiers' monument at Mound City, Ill.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury was ordered referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered printed.

The House at 3:15 adjourned.

NEGRO RISING IN CUBA.

Discovery of the Plot—Brutal Torture of the Victims—Flogging Extraordinary—The Details—Progress of the War.

By the steamer *De Soto*, just arrived from Havana, the following letter has been received in this City, viz.:

MACURIJES, Nov. 29, 1869.—On the 1st of next month 400 volunteers from the first battalion of Matanzas will leave for the Aldama's sugar estate, where they will be quartered to guard the same; staff and headquarters at Santa Rosa, which is a magnificent plantation.

The rising of the negroes at Quemados, (Carahatas) which TRILLO, the Governor of Sagua, pretends to have discovered, has taken place upon the following estates, viz.: "San Isidro," belonging to MORE & AJURIA; "Lugardita," to VATTELLANO; "Santa Terera," to COPPINGER; "Esperanza," to ALFONSO, "San Francisco," to the Count O'REILLEY; "Margarita," to FRANCISCO ARMENTERAS; "Capricho," to BLAS MURO, and the "Eco," to STOCKER, which together contain about 1,700 negroes. All the hands, both free and slaves, upon the eight estates referred to, have been horribly flogged and afterward made to give their evidence at the "Santa Terero." Three of the number were shot, one was flogged on three different occasions, receiving in all 800 lashes, and one of the best negroes on the place, a vigorous man, was whipped almost to death, and amid his sufferings, while repeatedly fainting and falling to the ground from sheer weakness, was made to declare what he knew.

Another, upon receiving the order to lie down and submit to be tied and receive punishment, fell senseless. Nevertheless, he received 1,000 lashes without the slightest sign of life. A Creole negro, suspected to be, though not implicated in the plot, received 1,200 lashes.

The hands of the estates were collected together upon the Esperanza, and there, in the presence of 2,000 negroes, the ringleaders of the conspiracy were flogged in gangs of twenty-one at a time, two executioners being detailed for each victim.

At the same place nine were shot, and in the punishment inflicted no distinction was made between free and slave.

A cartload of the chastised freedmen arrived at Sagua la Grande, headquarters of the district, and were thrown into jail, lying with their faces down because their wounds prevented them from assuming any other position. The head physician of the charity hospital called there to see them, and declared that it was useless to treat their wounds, because he was sure that they would all die, and added that if they were carried to the hospital it would only be to soil the wards. These sufferers were nine in number and near death; but it is well understood that if any of them miraculously survive it will be to be shot.

A white man, accused of incendiary intentions, was condemned to be shot to death by a drumhead courtmartial, which, in this country, is merely the dictum of any commander. The plan of the negroes is supposed to have been to rise on Christmas Eve, kill the whites and join the insurgents.

At Santiago de Cuba a landing of arms at Mayari is still spoken of, and the newspapers for the first time make mention of LOUI MARCANO, and say that Generals JORDAN and JONAH MARMOL are marching upon Gibara. It will be remembered that LOUI MARCANO was reported by the Spaniards to have been assassinated by his own men; but the story was generally disbelieved. A detachment of Catalan volunteers has been completely annihilated by BEMBEKE upon the line of the Puerto Principe Railway. The frigate *Lealtad* is soon to sail for New-York. Look out for the Dons, for they rave and rage as the insurrection grows stronger and hastens their final withdrawal from this neighborhood.

An official dispatch has been received from General CAVADA, dated the 15th November, near Trinidad.

We have reliable information from the Trinidad District that the Spaniards were repulsed with heavy loss in a formidable attack made on the rebel position at Macazua, and subsequently a heavy column of troops was routed at Aquada del Santo, in the immediate vicinity of the City of Trinidad, and pursued by a portion of the patriot forces up to the very suburbs of the city. These attacks took place on the 11th and 13th of November.

Arrival of Troops in Havana from Spain—Enthusiastic Reception.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The steamship *Florida*, from St. Nazaire, arrived to-day.

One thousand Cavadonga volunteers arrived to-day by the Spanish mail steamer from Spain. The troops paraded through the city, and created much enthusiasm.

OBITUARY.

Father John Orsenigo.

The death of this well-known clergyman, for some time expected, is at last announced. JOHN ORSENIGO was born in Italy, emigrated thence and entered the Roman Catholic priesthood in this country. For many years he faithfully discharged the duties of his office as coadjutor of the late Dr. CUMMINGS, at St. Stephen's Church, in this City. Later his ministry was in the district of Mahopac and Croton. It might truly be said of him he was a Catholic. His great heart ever throbbed with pity for the unfortunate. All that he had was the common property of his suffering fellow-creatures. His life was one great kindness. His toleration was unbounded. He labored only by gentle means, and very diligently; and he steadfastly sought to ameliorate the condition of his race by example as well as precept.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NASHVILLE, Nov 6.—The House adopted to-day a resolution to adjourn on the 22d inst. to the 1st of January next, and passed to a first reading the bill providing for the funding of the State debt, due and accruing, between this and 1875, together with the notes of the Bank of Tennessee.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 6.—JOHN BENNEMAN, who has been on trial at Morris, Grundy County, Ill., for killing his father, was brought in guilty of murder, on Saturday, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 6.—JAS. H. BROWN, who has been on trial here for the murder of his wife at Berea some months since, has been convicted of murder in the second degree.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 6.—LEWIS CUTHBERT, an Englishman, who came to this city from Troy a few weeks since, committed suicide this morning, at his boarding house, by cutting his throat with a razor.

PEEKSKILL DEPOT, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The store and dwelling of Mrs. COULTER, on Davison-street, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $1,000; partially insured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The Erie Canal is practically closed in this vicinity. A few boats are being got into the city to day by the use of ice breakers.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Several of JOHN GALVIN's greenhouses, in West Roxbury, were destroyed by an incendiary fire yesterday. Loss, $10,000; no insurance.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE.

The Latest Programme of the Liberals—Another Opposition Deputy Elected in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The political programme of EMILE OLLIVIER, and his partisans, has been adopted with some reservations by thirty-seven Liberal Deputies, who are forming into a separate party. On the basis of this new party the formation of a parliamentary ministry under OLINIER will be possible. M. GLAIS-BIZOIN, the Opposition candidate, has been elected to the Corps Legislatif from the Fourth District of Paris, receiving 17,000 votes.

PRUSSIA.

An Official Denial—Prussia Not a Party to the Dalmatia Revolt.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—It is reported that the Prussian Foreign Office has sent out a circular denying that there is any foundation whatever for the charge, originating in Austria, that Prussia encouraged the insurrection in Dalmatia.

SPAIN.

The Political Situation—Prim Favoring Republicanism.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Letters from Madrid assert that General PRIM shows a decided leaning in the direction of the Republican Party.

ITALY.

The Crisis in Italy—A New Cabinet to be Formed.

FLORENCE, Dec. 6.—The ministerial crisis is still pending. General CIALDINI has been asked by the King to form a new Cabinet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrival of the Premier in London—Rearming of the Volunteers.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Mr. GLADSTONE has arrived in town.

The volunteers are to be entirely rearmed with Snyder rifles.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A London Correspondent Forbidden the Country.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A correspondent of the London *Times* has been prohibited from entering the Papal States.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Charter of Ex-Blockade Runners—A Number of Vessels Reported Aground.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Several vessels, engaged in blockade running during the late American war, have been chartered for the Suez Canal traffic. Dispatches from Port Said report that the *Royal Sable* and several other vessels got aground in the canal, but all were towed off.

BRAZIL.

Suicide in Rio Janeiro—An American Merchant Kills Himself.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Letters from Rio Janeiro report that DAVID H. SAMPSON, an American merchant of that city, and formerly a resident of Pennsylvania, has committed suicide.

VENEZUELA.

Tranquillity Hoped for—General Pulgar to have a Trial.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Advices from Caracas have been received. General PULGAR, the chief of the revolution of Maracaibo, will be tried by Congress. It is expected that an era of peace will be inaugurated.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Revolution in Hayti—Salnave President for Life—Capture of Cuban Arms by the Authorities of Jamaica—Excitement at St. Thomas in Regard to San Domingo.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Nov. 24, *via* HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The revolutionary army now hold possession of the whole of Northern Hayti, including the ports of Mole St. Nicolas, Port de Paix and Cape Haytien. Cape Haytien was taken by assault on the 13th of November; the followers of SALNAVE took refuge in the American Consulate.

The loss of SALNAVE's steamers renders his situation precarious, and matters in the South look bad. SALNAVE has caused himself to be proclaimed President for life. It is reported that the revolutionary fleet intends to blockade Port-au-Prince.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 25, *via* HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The Government authorities have captured a large lot of arms in Port Maria. It is reported that they were landed by a boat which intended to take them to Cuba, but was pursued by a Spanish cruiser.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Late advices from St. Thomas report the arrival at that port of the brig *Rainbow*, from Porto Rico for New-York, with a cargo of sugar. The *Rainbow* was in charge of the steward and one sailor, and was in a leaky condition. The mate and a seaman died at sea of vomito. Great excitement prevailed at St. Thomas on account of the scheme for annexing San Domingo to the United States.

CANADA.

The Red River Insurrection—Quieting Reports from the District—Fire at St. Catherines and Burglary at Galt, Ontario.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 6.—A special dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., to the *Globe* says: The latest intelligence from Fort Garry indicates that the insurrection is dying out. Only about fifty insurgents are under arms. The remainder have disbanded and a portion of them had left for the Plains on a Winter buffalo hunt. The Insurgents' Council met on the 10th ultimo and adjourned on the 22d. The result of its deliberations is unknown, but it is thought the insurgents will invite Governor MCDOUGALL to come in and assume the reins of government. The Indian tribes—the "Brees" and the "Bungos" are both favorable to MCDOUGALL. The English and Scotch are disgusted with the course pursued by the French half-breeds. Had MCDOUGALL come duly commissioned as Governor, they would have risen in arms and conducted him to Fort Garry; but until the 1st of December Governor MCDOUGALL would have no authority there. It was expected that he would at that date issue his proclamation, and that he would then find little or no opposition to his entry. There was no hope of Governor MCTAVISH's recovery. His authority has been respected in civil matters since his proclamation. The mails have not been tampered with, nor have travelers been molested.

ST. CATHERINE's, Ontario, Dec. 6.—DECATUR's livery stable and seven houses were burned yesterday; loss about $8,000. A carriage factory adjoining, owned by HOLMES & GREENWOOD, was damaged to the extent of $1,000. There is a large quantity of ice in the Welland Canal, and it is expected that it will be closed in a few days.

GALT, Ontario, Dec. 6.—FOX's jewelry store was entered by burglars last night, and over $3,000 worth of watches and jewelry stolen.

KENTUCKY.

Meeting of the General Assembly—The Governor's Message—Fair Financial Prospects.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.—The General Assembly of Kentucky met at Frankfort to-day and elected H. P. LESLIE, of Warren County, President of the Senate, and J. H. BUNCH as Speaker of the House. The Governor's Message was then read.

The Governor takes a cheerful view of the existing condition of affairs in Kentucky, and makes some important recommendations. Financially the State is in a most healthy condition. If the outstanding bonds were now due and the $840,849 55 due from the Revenue Department proper to the State was returned, the resources would be more than sufficient to pay off the State debt. He recommends the appointment of three competent Commissioners of the Revenue laws; that the present State Agency for the collection of the Government war claim of the Commonwealth be abolished, and that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized to employ some responsible person to do the work; that the question of calling a Convention for the revision of the Constitution be submitted to the people; that a general law of incorporation for banks and other companies be enacted, under which any company may organize by putting the terms of its organization on record and giving notice; and that a Bureau of Insurance be established as a safeguard. Referring to the various acts of violence committed in the State last Summer, he asserts a determination to call out the militia for the arrest of offenders on all occasions when the peace of the Commonwealth may demand such action. He suggests a repeal of the present Militia law, and inclines to the opinion that the volunteer system is the best. The Governor pays a brief and appropriate tribute to the memory of the late Ex-Governor WICKLIFFE. On the question of immigration he takes a broad ground, and suggests the circulation in Europe of correct information as to the advantages open to immigrants in Kentucky, that more capital and skilled labor may find their way to this State. In conclusion he refers to the friendly spirit that is so rapidly taking the place of prejudices engendered by the war, and urges a calm protest against the usurpations of centralized power.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

Later Returns from Texas—The Fifteenth Amendment to be Ratified—City Election in Montgomery, Ala.

JEFFERSON, Texas, Dec. 6.—Bowie, Davies and Cass Counties give DAVIS 612 majority. GRAFTER, for Congress, is 1,000 ahead. The Legislative and County officers in Bowie and Cass Counties are Radical, and in Davies County Conservative. All the votes cast are for the Constitution. Half the whites did not vote.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 6.—The Constitution is carried almost unanimously. One-third of the voters were not out. The Legislature will ratify the Fifteenth Amendment.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 6.—The city election for Mayor, Clerk and Aldermen passed off quietly. Mayor GLASSCOCK, Republican, the present incumbent, was reëlected by 616 majority; HUGHES, for Clerk, by 711 majority. All of the Aldermen representing the Glasscock ticket were also elected. Many Conservatives voted for GLASSCOCK, and nearly four hundred failed to vote. Two negro Aldermen were elected.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Action of the Wyoming Legislature—The Bill Passes Both Houses.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 6.—The Female Suffrage bill has passed both Houses of the Wyoming Legislature.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Departure of Japanese Officials for the Sandwich Islands—The California Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The Special Commissioners from Japan to the Sandwich Islands, sailed for Honolulu to-day to investigate the condition of their countrymen on the plantations in the Islands, and, possibly to draft a treaty with the Hawaiian Kingdom, to be submitted to the Government of Japan on their return.

The new city and county officers assume their duties to-morrow.

The State Legislature will assemble to-morrow. Sacramento City is crowded with members, officeseekers and lobbyists.

Newspaper Enterprise—Sale of the San Francisco Morning Call—Operations of the Tract Society in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—J. W. SIMONTON, L. PICKERING and GEORGE K. FITCH, proprietors of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, have purchased the entire daily *Morning Call* for $105,000 cash in gold. The *Call* is about to be greatly enlarged, and will be continued to be published as a morning paper.

There was a large meeting at the Calvary Church last evening to inaugurate the Union Missionary Colportage of the American Tract Society for the Pacific Coast. Many of the leading evangelical churches suspended services in order to attend.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Proceedings Yesterday—The Next Place of Meeting—Reports of Committees—Resumption of Specie Payments Advocated.

RICHMOND, Va, Dec. 6.—At the session of the National Board of Trade to-day a delegate from the Louisville Board was received.

The Executive Council recommended Buffalo, N. Y., as the next place of meeting.

HAMILTON A. HILL, of Boston, was reëlected Secretary of the Board.

The Committee on the Improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers reported resolutions asking Congress to make appropriations for the removal of the obstructions to navigation in those rivers, especially at the mouth of the Ohio and the rapids of Rock Island and Des Moines, and to provide that the bridges over the Ohio should have one span 400 feet long, and the bridges over the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Missouri, one span 300 feet long, and all so elevated as not to obstruct navigation, and that piers of these bridges be located by the Government engineers. The report was amended so as to leave out the clause fixing the length of the spans, and so as to ask Congress to improve the harbors of Mobile, Richmond, Savannah and Charleston, and then adopted by a vote of yeas 59, nays 3.

The Committee on the Resumption of Specie Payment reported resolutions: First, affirming that the best interests of the country demand the restoration of the specie standard of value; second, recommending to Congress the issue of four per cent. bonds, payable in thirty years, with the principal and interest in gold, which may be exchanged for greenbacks at par, the greenbacks to be thus withdrawn until the amount outstanding does not exceed $300,000,000, and all thus withdrawn to be canceled; third, authorizing the establishment of new national banks in those parts of the country which have not their due proportion, such banks to issue notes not to exceed the amount of legal tenders withdrawn from circulation, and in no case to exceed one-half their paid up capital; fourth, that national banks be required by law to retain the coin received for interest on bonds deposited to secure their circulation until specie payments be resumed.

Messrs. OPDYKE, of New-York, and HOSTIE, of South Carolina, offered minority reports, approving the present financial policy of the Government and advocating its continuance.

Mr. GRUBB, of Philadelphia, offered a substitute proposing to work the United States Treasury with such private capital as may be necessary, in addition to the public money, as a bank chartered for a term of years.

A long and general discussion followed the submission of these propositions.

After debate, all the propositions were defeated, and in place of them the Board adopted only the first resolution of the majority report, declaring its belief that the resumption of specie payment is an imperative necessity. It was ordered that the debate in the Board on this subject be printed and transmitted to Congress.

The twenty-fifth proposition, looking to a uniform rate of interest in the country, was debated briefly and laid on the table.

The third proposition, for a uniform inspection of flour and grain, was indefinitely postponed.

The twenty-sixth proposition, asking Congress to repeal all the duties on railroad iron and shipping materials. This comes up from the Memphis Board. The proposition failed to receive a two-thirds vote, and was defeated.

Another resolution requesting Congress to reduce the duties on coal, iron and salt also failed by the same vote.

The twenty-eighth proposition, urging the revision of the Tariff and Revenue laws, so as to render them harmonious with each other, just to every class of the community and to each State in all their provisions, was unanimously adopted.

The thirtieth proposition, recommending a repeal of the law condemning vessels to confiscation for the acts of the officers, crew, or passengers, which are beyond the control of the captain or the owners, was adopted.

The thirty-first proposition, in favor of uniformity of coinage among the commercial nations of the world, was adopted.

The recommendation of last year for the passage of the Civil Service bill was renewed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. WALBRIDGE, indorsing the National Exposition to be held at Washington in 1871, which was adopted.

A tribute of respect to the memory of GEORGE PEABODY was adopted.

Buffalo, N. Y., was fixed as the next place of meeting, and the first Wednesday of December next as the time.

The Board adopted resolutions of thanks to President FRALEY for the able manner of presiding, and to the citizens of Richmond for their hospitality, and the Convention then adjourned *sine die*, with three cheers for Richmond.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—The distillers of the Second and Fourth Districts held a joint meeting in this city, to-day, to confer in reference to the proposed change by the Government from seventy-two to forty-eight hours of time allowed for the completion of distillation. Opposition to the shortening of the time was general. The meeting adjourned until Monday without definite action

CURRENT NOTES.

Chicago paid $728,061 12 internal revenue tax in November.

Chicago has laid twenty and a half miles of Nicolson pavement this year.

The Chicago *Post* alludes to the *Congressional Globe* as "that expensive machine for grinding out immortal oblivion."

An old colored man was killed by coal gas in one of the Philadelphia Station Houses on Saturday night.

The Germans of Philadelphia held a large meeting on Saturday night, and protested against the execution of Dr. SCHOEPPE.

A convention is called of all who are interested in the education of the colored people of Missouri, to be held in Jefferson City, on Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The Ontario Legislature thinks the Canadian Parliament has too much power over the financial arrangements of the Provinces, and has asked the Imperial Government to limit it.

Of the $389,880 82 raised in Canada, Europe and this country, for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in Quebec in 1866, all but $492 has been spent.

Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, has appointed a Committee to report to Congress the condition of affairs in that State.

The Petersburg *Index* bids farewell to the old men of the Old Dominion, and turns to welcome the young Virginians who are hereafter to be the law-makers, leaders, and rulers there.

Rev. BENJAMIN R. DUVAL, who at the close of the rebellion wandered to Mexico and thence to Honduras, has returned to his native Virginia, convinced at last that after all no land equals the Old Dominion.

A South Carolina paper addresses a word, by which it means a column, "to the weak kneed and the low souled, and to those whose nerves of sensitiveness are located in their pockets."

During the first quarter of the present business year 107,759 bales of cotton were received at Charleston, being an increase of 37,201 over the corresponding period last year. The entire receipts there last year were 199,101 bales.

Judge C. H. BRAMMALL has declined to serve as a member of the Radical State Executive Committee of Virginia, and sustains the action of the minority in withdrawing from the State Convention.

Colonel C. C. TEW, of the Second North Carolina Regulars, who was reported killed at Boonsboro, Md., is now said to be alive and in confinement at Dry Tortugas. A pardoned prisoner brings the report.

The Lynchburg *Republican* views with pain and apprehension so many stalwart and active young men of the land, its very bone and sinew, leaving Virginia and North Carolina to seek their fortunes in the far West.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says it is probable that Hon. STERLING G. HADLEY, of Seneca County, who was a member of the Assembly in 1853, will be the successor of Mr. FOLGER in the State Senate.

LEWIS BAKER, a German, while working upon the bridge at Louisville on Friday, was struck by a piece of timber and knocked off the bridge. He fell a distance of one hundred feet upon a pile of stone, and was alive when picked up.

A Canadian Postmaster had a keg of damaged powder, and one night thought he would see if it was good for anything, by throwing a lump into the fire. The lump jumped back into the keg, and the building was without a roof in a very short time.

The people of Eastern Oregon desire a railroad from the Pacific to Puget Sound, the removal of the Indians from the Umatilla Reserve, the public lands surveyed, and one or two other little things, and they propose to send a Committee to Washington to urge prompt action.

State Constable HOLLINGSHEAD, of South Carolina, attempted to arrest a murderer at a wedding in Abbeville County, on Thursday night. The latter resisted, and twice discharged a revolver at the constable. The officer thereupon shot him through the heart, killing him instantly.

A bill is before the Alabama Legislature providing for a Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, whose salary shall be $4,000, and who shall be appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the House, "or any two of them."

We see it stated that ELIHU GREEN, convicted of setting fire to the Court House, at Kingwood, Preston County, W. Va., was allowed to choose hanging or imprisonment for life, and selected the former. Judgment was accordingly pronounced, the time for the execution being fixed for Jan. 28.

An inmate of the St. Louis Insane Asylum offers to cement the Union of these States by what he calls a national marriage. That is, he will marry a widow or orphan from each of the States, to be selected by the Governors. As he, however, insists upon marrying thirty other wives of his own choosing, objection may be made to his scheme.

The Historical Association of Alabama, auxiliary to the Historical Association of the South, has been organized. Gen. W. J. HARDEE is President, and the Vice-Presidents are Ex-Governors A. B. Moore, John Gill Shorter, and Thos. H. Watts, Hon. C. C. Clay, and Generals J. M. Withers, J. H. Forney, Joseph Wheeler, and H. D. Clayton.

The experiments being made in Charleston show that the variations in the weight of a bale of cotton, consequent upon the condition of the atmosphere, are from three to five pounds. The table shows that during November the greatest variation was 3¾ pounds—the lowest weight being 417½ pounds on the 8th, and the highest on the 17th, 421¼ pounds.

Some of the shareholders in Boston banks complain that the cashiers button-hole them when they come for dividends, and solicit their proxies for annual meetings. They even hint that they do this for the purpose of controlling the election of directors and preventing examination into the real state of their affairs.

Eighteen Freshmen at Williams College have been suspended until the beginning of the next term, for cutting a recitation. Somebody having obstructed the chimney in their recitation room, the smoke drove the Professor with his class to another apartment, and these eighteen improved the opportunity to decamp. Seventeen Freshmen remain.

A Des Moines correspondent thinks it certain that Judge WRIGHT, of the Iowa Supreme Court, and W. B. ALLISON, will be elected to the United States Senate. The only question to be decided, he says, is for which term each shall be elected. The northern part of the State, which has never had a Senator, strongly urges Mr. ALLISON for the full term, and on the point of locality the election may turn.

JAMES DOUGHERTY has received the severest penalty of the law for bigamy in Wilmington, Del. He married a hard-working woman in Pennsylvania, and then, having got hold of the savings from her years of toil, deserted her, went to Delaware, married a young woman there, and started on a bridal trip to Boston on the money stolen from his wife. She, two days later, heard of his second marriage and committed suicide. His sentence is a fine of $2,000 and imprisonment for one year.

A large number of people waited after services in a Lockport church, last Sunday evening, to witness a marriage, and the parties not appearing, the pastor entertained the audience with an account of a midnight wedding solemnized not long ago by him, when the parties started to meet at Suspension Bridge, one from an Eastern city and the other from Chicago. The evening found them at the place of agreement, but as no minister could be found, their only alternative was to take the night train, stop at Lockport and summon the clergyman nearest at hand.

The Drawback Frauds.

SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD, the alleged drawback conspirator, was brought before United States Commissioner OSBORN by Colonel WHITELEY, Chief of the Secret Service Division, yesterday morning, and was subsequently released on giving bail in $10,000 to appear for examination on Saturday next. The uncle of the accused, Mr. R. M. BLATCHFORD, became his bondsman. It was reported that the prisoner was formally arrested at Montreal, and that he did not voluntarily surrender himself, as was announced in the papers of yesterday. The case of ROMEYN MULLIGAN, charged with complicity in the drawback frauds, was adjourned until Friday, in consequence of the absence of District-Attorney PIERREPONT.

SCIENTIFIC.

Improved Railway Supply Apparatus.

Mr. DAVID HARRISON, of Fayette, Miss., has patented an invention designed not only to obviate loss of time to fast or express railway trains by stopping to take in water and fuel, but also to enable anything, such as mails, express packages, &c., to be supplied to trains while running at full speed. Tripping buckets are fixed pivotally to a longitudinal girder erected over the track at the station where the supplies are to be taken. These are so nearly balanced when charged with water, coal or other articles, that a slight force will invert them. A vertical post on the top of the locomotive strikes against a tripping arm fixed to the bottom of the bucket, and inverts the vessel, throwing its contents into a receiver or hopper surmounting the water tank, thus delivering the charge without compelling a stoppage on the part of the train.

OXIDATION OF IRON IN BUILDINGS.

The recent examination and repair of the tomb of King Henry VII. at Westminster Abbey, has led to the discovery that the oxidation of iron in buildings, even though the metal be covered by masonry, is increased by the employment of copper bolts to secure the plates in position. The slow formation of oxide in this case had acted as an irresistible wedge, riving the fabric asunder, and threatening the entire overthrow of this noble monument. The dangerous metal has now been replaced by plates of copper; and the tomb has been restored to its original beauty, but the lesson as to the conduct of iron when included in masonry or in mortar, even under circumstances presumably most favorable to the exclusion of air, is not one of which any prudent architect, or engineer will lose sight.

RAISING OF AN OLD WAR SHIP.

The hull of the British frigate *Augusta*, which was captured by the Continental forces, set on fire and sunk on the 24th of October, 1779, between Hog Island and the Jersey shore, in Delaware Bay, has lately been raised and a number of relics taken from the hulk. Submarine workers were employed, chains were passed beneath the old frame, and attached to canal boats on either side. The latter were partially filled with water, the cables passing under the hull of the wreck were tightened, and the water pumped out of the boats. The latter becoming buoyant rose up, and with them the remains of the *Augusta*, which were finally towed to Gloucester. Among the articles taken from the hulk are three old-fashioned guns, a number of skulls, remnants of the ill-fated British; sixty tons of shot, used in the small smooth-bore cannon of the time; a great quantity of Kentledge ballast, consisting of blocks of cast iron, and a large number of relics, which will be highly prized. Among these were a silver spear, marked "H. W., 1748," a fat old bull's eye watch, with its works eaten up by rust, a number of guineas with a raised profile of GEORGE III., and some silver coin dated 1760. The frame of the *Augusta* is of Irish oak, and the wood is sound and proof against decomposition.

This vessel was one of the fleet, the *Age*, the *Roebuck* and the *Meslim* being her consorts, that attempted the bombardment of Philadelphia in 1779.

A POSTAL CONVENIENCE.

A novelty, as well as a decided convenience, has been introduced into the postal arrangements in Austria. Cards of a fixed size are sold at all the post offices for two kreutzers, one side being for the address and the other for the note, which may be written either with ink or with any kind of pencil. It is thrown into the box and delivered without envelopes. The object is to enable persons to send off with the least possible trouble messages of small importance, without recourse to paper, pens, ink and envelopes.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

The Boston *Advertiser* reports that at Machiasport, Me., in the harbor opposite the wharves, there is frequently an upheaval, by some power altogether unknown, of vast quantities of water, mud and stones, to the distance of many feet, and with a furious rushing noise. This phenomenon has occurred quite a number of times during the Summer, and once as late as a month ago.

THE "MUTE'S WHISPER."

A Brooklyn gentleman has invented a system of language whereby conversation may be carried on by the sense of touch. It is intended for use by deaf and dumb, and may be denominated the "Mute's Whisper."

THE ONONDAGA FOSSIL.

Dr. GEO. W. STONE, of Warren Centre, Penn., writes to the *Scientific American* favoring the idea that the Onondaga fossil is, indeed, a giant. He says: "As plaster or gypsum is common in that region, petrifactions in that locality would, of course, partake of the nature of gypsum. I have never seen the stone giant above referred to, but it would take more than I have yet seen to convince me that it is not a fossil man."

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Mr. JOSEPH M. KAUFMANN, a Glasgow engineer, has invented an aerial steam machine, which has been experimented with very successfully. It moves with wings, and is intended to rise into the air after a short race on *terra firma*, drawing behind it the tank carriage; it is to be of 120-horse power, and is to weigh 8,000 pounds complete. The tender is to carry ten hours' supply of fuel and three hours' supply of water; and with this tender and three cars the machine is intended to make fifty-six miles per hour.

WATCH SPRINGS.

It has recently been discovered that the springs of chronometers and watches, which are constructed of steel, are frequently magnetic. Steel is at all times liable to become magnetized from causes beyond man's control. Watchmakers are advised to test their springs as to magnetism by placing them near to a very small and truly-balanced mariner's compass. If the spring exhibits in none of its circumference any tendency to move to one pole of the compass more than the other, it may be considered free from magnetic influence; on the other hand, if the North pole moves to one part and the South pole to the other, the spring is decidedly useless; for in whatever position the timekeeper may be placed with such a spring, it will be affected by the earth's magnetism.

IS WATER THE BEST FIRE EXTINGUISHER?

The losses by fire in the United States, from last January to October, inclusive, amount to the large sum of $33,534,000. In view of this fact, does it not become Government to test most thoroughly the question whether the use of fire engines is the best and most available means for extinguishing conflagrations? Of late it has been confidently asserted, that carbonic acid gas can be manufactured in sufficient quantity to supply any municipality with a surer and speedier means of lessening the ravages of fire, while the aggregate cost of the material used annually for this purpose would fall far below that imposed upon taxpayers to support the present system of fire departments, voluntary or otherwise. This idea is rapidly gaining ground, and people are looking to the proper authorities for a practical solution of the issue it involves. Probably at least one-half, ($15,000,000,) of this aggregate loss is owing to the destruction of goods, which might have been saved had some other agency than water been used as an extinguisher. The subject is well worthy of investigation by scientific men.

Colored Orphan Asylum.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum was held yesterday. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Mrs. AUGUST TABER, First Directress; Mrs. W. H. ONDERDONK, Second Directress; Miss S. S. MURRAY, Secretary; Mrs. CHAS. LEMDON, Treasurer; Mr. O. K. HUTCHINSON, Superintendent; Miss JANE MCCLELLAN, Matron. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were submitted, and show the following facts: Since the opening of the Asylum in 1837, the whole number of children received has been 1,638; at the beginning of the past year there were 271 inmates, since that time 71 have been received and 68 have left. The regular receipts of the year amounted to about $25,000, and the expenditures to $28,000. An appropriation of $[illegible] from the State has been invested for the benefit of the institution.

THE RICHARDSON TRAGEDY.

Inquest by Coroner Keenan—A Verdict Rendered Against McFarland—His Statement.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday in the examination room attached to the office of the Board of Coroners, in the City Hall, in the case of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, who came to his death by a wound inflicted by DANIEL MCFARLAND. The proceedings attracted a large assemblage of people, who evidently came to see the prisoner more than anything else. Mr. MCFARLAND was attended by his counsel, Messrs. JOHN GRAHAM and CHARLES S. SPENCER, and was apparently quite unconcerned. His eyes roamed over the room and met the glances of all in the most confident manner, though there was nothing of the bravado about him. The Coroner's jury having been assembled, the witnesses were duly examined. We present a brief synopsis, embracing the principal facts elicited:

George M. King, an employe in the *Tribune* office, was on duty attending to business when Richardson came in; he walked up to the advertising desk and asked for his letters; the prisoner was standing behind the counter near another desk; as King spoke to Richardson, a pistol was thrust in front of him, and fired; the witness, on turning round, saw the pistol in McFarland's hand; both the deceased and the prisoner ran out of the office; neither of them uttered any exclamation.

Daniel Frohman, advertising clerk in the *Tribune* office, testified that on the day in question the deceased came in and asked for his letters; as the witness turned to get them he heard a pistol discharged on the other side of the post, though he did not know who fired the pistol; he did not know that Richardson was wounded until after he left the office; previous to the shooting the prisoner came in and asked for Mr. Sinclair, the publisher, and he remained there until the deceased came in; he was not excited; the deceased and McFarland had frequently met in the office, though they did not speak.

DAVID WATSON, another clerk, heard the report of the pistol, but knew nothing about the shooting.

EDWIN J. CARVER, collecting clerk, saw MCFARLAND move rapidly from the desk toward the centre of the counter, saw a flash and heard the report of a pistol. The prisoner hurried round and walked out by a side door with something like a pistol in his hand. The witness was too far away to see the shooting, though he noticed the prisoner's right hand and arm raised. MCFARLAND had been a frequent and privileged visitor in the office.

Captain ANTHONY J. ALLAIRE, of the Fourth Ward Police, testified that soon after the wounding of RICHARDSON he had visited the deceased and ascertained from him who had shot him, and subsequently arrested MCFARLAND at the Westmoreland Hotel. The deceased fully identified him as the person who fired the shot. MCFARLAND told the witness that RICHARDSON had broken up his family and destroyed his peace of mind. The prisoner said he did not know what he had done with the pistol, and witness could not find it. MCFARLAND made no objection to his arrest.

Dr. CHARLES Y. SWAN testified to the manner of Mr. RICHARDSON's death, and the testimony of the physicians who made the *post-mortem* examination was read to the jury.

After a brief charge from the Coroner, the jury retired, and after thirty minutes' consultation rendered the following concise verdict:

"That the said ALBERT D. RICHARDSON came to his death on Thursday morning, Dec. 2, 1869, from the effects of a pistol ball, discharged at him by DANIEL MCFARLAND, in the office of the New-York *Tribune*, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, on the afternoon of Thursday, 25th day of November, 1869."

When formally examined by Coroner KEENAN, MCFARLAND stated that he was 49 years of age, a native of Ireland, and a lawyer by profession. When asked if he had anything to say in relation to the charge preferred against him, the prisoner, through counsel, made the following statement:

"I am instructed by my counsel that nothing that I can now advance will have the effect of changing or checking the regular course of the law. The proceeding which has just terminated is one, I am informed, which has to be adopted in a case like the present. It is, I am advised, in the nature of an inquest of office, in which, by the usual practice, I am not allowed to interfere by counsel or otherwise, and in the management of which the range of evidence is exclusively within the control of the officer who presides over and directs it. With the knowledge that I cannot at this time have the opportunity of corroborating my statements by the testimony of witnesses, and the belief that any narrative I might indulge in would be unattended with benefit in a legal point of view, I await for my vindication the impartial trial guaranteed me by the laws of this State. My accusers will then be confronted with me, the forms wisely created for the complete development of truth will then be observed, and the result will then be declared by a jury of my peers. While I fully appreciate my situation and regard the future with becoming concern and solicitude, it may be that time will demonstrate that the sanctity and safety of more social and moral interests depend upon the success of my defence than identify or connect themselves with the maintenance of the prosecution."

MCFARLAND was then declared formally committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, and removed to the Tombs.

IMPORTANT TO TAXPAYERS.

How the Money Goes—Application for an Injunction to Restrain the Comptroller and City Chamberlain from Paying Certain Enormous Claims.

Mrs. R. J. BENNETT has commenced suit as a taxpayer and owner of property against the Mayor, Comptroller, Chamberlain, Board of Supervisors, WM. C. ROGERS, EDWARD JONES and J. JARVIS JONES. In her complaint she says the taxes of last year were unusually heavy, and the estimated amount for next year is still more burdensome; that by reason of the corrupt and illegal acts of some of the defendants, in squandering the public moneys, the taxes of the City are annually increasing to an alarming degree, already causing persons doing business in the City to withdraw from it to avoid them; that EDWARD JONES, WILLIAM ROGERS and JAY JARVIS JONES are copartners in the printing and stationary business, under the two names of E. JONES & Co. and W. C. ROGERS & Co., and that during 1868 they did work and delivered goods for the City; that in October and November, 1868, the Comptroller allowed, and the Chamberlain paid, claims amounting to $285,000, of which she claims $200,000 was illegally allowed and paid, no consideration having been received by the City and County of New-York; that they now have pending claims for arrearages of 1868, amounting, as plaintiff believes, to $700,000, of which $300,000 is for the *Corporation Manual*, which the plaintiff claims is exorbitant, and a fraud in this, that whereas 15,000 copies were ordered by resolution, only 10,000 were printed, though payment is claimed for the whole 15,000; that in the $700,000 there is a charge of $40,000 for a pretended publication of a pretended edition for 1868 of *Hoffman's Digest of the City Laws*. The work having been ordered in 1865, printed in 1866, and paid for in 1867, the pretended new edition of 1868 being made by the insertion of a new title page in some few copies left over, the cost of the alteration being but $50; that the claim is for 4,000 copies, and that there are other fraudulent charges in the bills before the Comptroller; that of the $285,000 paid in October and November, 1868, $120,000 was utterly fraudulent, and that $80,000 of the other $165,000 was fraudulent, the fair and honest charges in such bills not exceeding $80,000 to $85,000. The complaint concludes with a prayer for an injunction restraining Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. MORENY from allowing or adjusting these claims.

The complaint is supported by an affidavit of JOHN W. BENNETT that he was bookkeeper from May 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1848, for EDWARD JONES & Co. and W. C. ROGERS & Co., and had free access to the books, and had and has personal knowledge of the financial and other business matters of the copartnership. That every bill or claim made out during that period against the City and County was made out, prepared and completed by him. That he has personal knowledge that many bills made out by him and certified by heads of departments and others as correct, were sworn to by EDWARD JONES as correct, when, in fact, not a single dollar's worth of articles thus charged were ever furnished or delivered. That it was the invariable custom of those firms, in nearly all their work and supplies to the Common Council and City Departments, to furnish a lesser quantity of goods than ordered, while charging for the whole; and that he knows the matters of fact stated in the complaint are true.

The complaint has been served and an appearance put in.

New-Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association.

The New-Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association will hold its annual meeting at the Opera House in Newark, on Wednesday evening, continuing throughout the morning, afternoon and evening of Thursday. Lucy Stone, Celia Burleigh, Olympia Brown, Phebe Hanaford, Rowland Connor, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, John Y. Foster, John Whitehead, Henry B. Blackwell, Mary F. Davis and others will speak, and the HUTCHINSONS will sing. A great gathering is expected.

The Baron De Reviere.

In the case of HELENE C. STILLE *vs.* Baron HENRI DE REVIERE, a demurrer was interposed to the complaint on the ground that separate causes of action were improperly united therein, namely: a cause of action arising in equity, and one arising on contract. The argument was to have been heard in the Superior Court yesterday, but the plaintiff's counsel not appearing, judgment was granted in favor of the defendant by default. JAMES A. HENDERSON appeared for the defendant.

Swindling by the Wholesale.

WILLIAM E. BOGART, an old man who has been in custody for the past week, on a charge of swindling, was arraigned on fresh charges before Judge MANSFIELD yesterday. One affidavit alleged that he had obtained $100 from a good woman named RODDY MACKAY, residing in Port Washington, on the false pretence that he had charge of $40,000 worth of goods smuggled from Liverpool, and belonging to her son, which were secreted in New Jersey. MARY MAGUIRE, a poor woman residing at No. 35 Lewis-street, deposed that under similar pretences she had been swindled of $33 by the person who called himself WILLIAM MCILVRA. A warrant for the detention of the prisoner was also received, issued by Justice BIRT of Orange County, and sworn to by MARTHA E. QUACKENBUSH, in which she alleged that he had received $200 from her, for which she did not get the vast amount of property which he had promised her. The prisoner was remanded.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Brooklyn Aldermen Shrink from Exposure in Regard to the Late Outrages in that City.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen, Alderman THORNE moved that the resolution of Alderman WHITING, offering $1,000 as a reward for the arrest and conviction of all parties concerned in the late election frauds, which was laid on the table under the rule at the last meeting, be adopted.

The President, Alderman BERGEN, in explanation of his vote, said he voted "no" because the Comptroller had informed him there was no money in the Treasury applicable to such a purpose, and also because the Board had no authority to expend money for rewards.

Alderman WHITING, of the Twentieth Ward, who first offered the resolution, in explanation of his voting "yes," said the Board of Aldermen had been in the habit of voting for rewards, and gentlemen then voting in the negative had voted for the offering of such rewards, so the course they were pursuing made an excellent exhibit of consistency. He said the Democratic District-Attorney had declared publicly that certificates of election had been given to men who had been boldly counted in, and withheld from men who, although honestly and fairly elected, had been counted out; and it was the duty of the Board to stand by a public officer who was aiming to bring defenders to justice. He closed by saying that it was quite refreshing to observe with what devotion Alderman BERGEN, Alderman CLANCEY and Alderman MCGROARTY adhered to the charter.

Alderman CLANCEY, of the Fifth Ward, (where the whisky raid was made last week,) called Alderman WHITING to order, his point of order being that the gentleman from the Twentieth was only trying to make capital for his party.

The President decided the point well taken, and admonished Alderman WHITING to adhere to the explanation of his vote.

Alderman WHITING said he was not desirous of making capital for his party in that explanation. He was speaking of matters pertaining to frauds upon the public at the recent election, and he desired to show that it was the duty of that Board to do what other gentlemen had said in explanation of their votes it had no right to do. The public would now have a fair opportunity of seeing that the majority of the Aldermen were opposed to any effort being made to bring the authors of the election frauds to justice.

The resolution was lost, 13 voting against its adoption, and only 7 for it.

Award of Contracts.

The following contracts for laying crosswalks were awarded by the Croton Department yesterday:

At the intersection of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, to MICHAEL GAVIN at $1,014; across Fifth-avenue, at One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second streets, to MICHAEL GAVIN, at $760 50; across Sixth-avenue, from No. 723 to No. 725, to MICHAEL GAVIN, at $360 50; from south side of Perry-street to Pier No. 54 North River, to WM. A. CUMMING, at $342 50.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. William Lyons; robbery.
2—The People vs. Julius Gateau and Alexander Girard; robbery.
3—The People vs. Thomas Bigley; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Thomas O'Brien; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. James Wilson and Thomas McDonald; burglary.
6—The People vs. Robert Dustin; burglary.
7—The People vs. Charles Jackson; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Patrick Costello; bigamy.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 6.

By Judge Cardozo.

The Florida Railroad Company *vs.* The New-York Warehouse and Security Company injunction should be continued until the trial.

Brungniere *vs.* Trapaga; motion granted on payment of costs of the default and $10 costs of motion.

In re petition of Abner L. Ely to vacate assessment for paving Forty-second-street, &c.; order granted to vacate.

By Judge Barnard.

Wallace *vs.* McKenzie, and McKesson *vs.* Halliday; reference ordered.

Franklin *vs.* Marx; motion granted.

In re the widening of Sixth-avenue from One Hundred and Tenth-street to Harlem River; order granted confirming report of referee and distributing the awards, &c.

By Judge Ingraham.

In re the application of Philetus Holt Lawton for money, &c.; order granted.

Read *vs.* Dalton; judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered, and referee to sell.

Frankel *vs.* Ingram; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of motion.

Michel *vs.* Stetson, Jr.; motion granted.

Radlich *vs.* Doll, motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Chinerman *vs.* Britton; motion granted.

In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of Central Park; report confirmed.

Waterbury Buckle Company *vs.* Hitchcock; motion granted.

National Bank of Utica vs. Clark; default opened and cause restored to calendar.

Garniss *vs.* Janeway and Claflin *vs.* Christal; orders settled.

Mecklen *vs.* Marsh; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 6.

By Judge Fithian.

Mary M. DeCamp *vs.* New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company; motion denied with costs.

Edward R. Phelps *vs.* Wm. G. Finn; order granted and filed.

Abraham Clark *vs.* Abraham Bininger; motion denied without costs.

By Judge Freedman

Helene C. Stille *vs.* Baron Henri De Reviere; judgment for defendant by default.

Jas. W. Steel *vs.* Phebe Manotte; motion for a new trial granted by default.

Christoph Weber *vs.* Leonhard Munk; report of referee in favor of plaintiff for $129 affirmed.

John Thomas *vs.* Cornelius B. Payne; allowance of 5 per cent. granted.

Simeon Marian *vs.* Michael Bronito; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Judge Cardozo.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 10:30 A. M., to which time this Court stands adjourned, the entire Special Term calendar will be called. Cases may be set down at that time for any day during the ensuing week only. By order of the Court.

GEORGE W. HARDIE,
Clerk at Special Term.

N. B.—The Clerk of this Court desires that the member of the Bar who through mistake yesterday took from his desk the printed calendar containing entries made by the Court, to return the same and receive another calendar in its place.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IMPORTANT REVENUE CASE—UNDERVALUATION.

The United States vs. *Six Cases G. L., Containing Silk Ribbons, &c.*—This was an information, tried before a jury, for the forfeiture of the above property, valued at $30,000 in gold, on the ground that it was undervalued in the invoices. Forcart, Weiss & Burckhardt Wildt, of Basle, Switzerland, the manufacturers, appeared as claimants, by Kutter, Lukemeyer & Co., their agents in New-York. According to law, the goods must be invoiced at their market value at the time and place when and where they were manufactured; and, on goods similar to those involved in this case a duty of sixty per cent. is imposed. It was claimed by the Government that in the present instance there was an undervaluation of twenty-three.

The main witnesses for the Goverment were W. B. Farwell, the agent of the Treasury, who has been a witness in several important revenue cases of a similar character, and Louis W. Viollier, who was at one time attached to the American Consulate at Lyons. Their evidence went to show that the claimants had given them higher prices for their goods in August, 1866, and letters were produced from the claimants in answer to letters written by Farwell in an assumed name, in which prices were given for ribbons which were stated to be their lowest prices and which were higher than the invoices. These letters are set out in the Judge's charge.

It was claimed by the Government that the prices so given established the market value of the goods, and that the invoices in question in the present case were undervalued. The claimants, upon the evidence produced by them, consisting of voluminous depositions, claimed that the invoice did contain the actual market value; but that this market value was arrived at by calculations of the actual cost of the manufacture, based on average prices of raw silk, and adding a satisfactory manufacturer's profit; that this was the only way in which they could obtain the market value at Basle, as no goods of this description were sold there, they being made only for the New-York market. They urged that the conversations and letters introduced by the Government did not establish the market value of these invoices, because nothing was fixed in them about quantities or assortments, which, they claimed, are subject to special understanding, because the prices mentioned were based upon the rising value of raw silk, on the supposition that it would have to be purchased at advanced rates; and because the parties were strangers to the claimants, and a higher price was asked them on that account. The claimants also introduced, in evidence, sales of similar goods to Riga, Leipsic and San Francisco at about the same prices as those given in the invoices in question. They further claim that as it takes two months from the date of the order to manufacture goods, offers to the parties introduced in evidence by the Government could not be compared with New-York invoice prices of the same date. The case was summed up for the claimants by E. W. Stoughton, and for the Government by Wm. M. Evarts.

Judge BLATCHFORD, in charging the jury, reminded them first of the great importance of this class of cases, upon which the collection of the revenue so greatly depends. He stated to them that foreign merchants were allowed to introduce their goods into this country on their giving their own oath as to the truth of their invoices, and that the Government therefore had the right to rely upon that oath and to forfeit the goods if it was not the truth, and that to encourage the detection of frauds in the valuation informers were allowed to share in the forfeitures. He then proceeded as follows:

Now, gentlemen, I come to the case before you. This prosecution for the forfeiture of the goods in question here is founded upon two statutes of the United States; the fourth section of the act of the 28th of May, 1830, and the first section of the act of the 3d of March, 1863. The substance of the act of 1830 is that, if an invoice upon which foreign goods are entered at the Custom House, is made up with an intent by false valuation, to evade or defraud the revenue, the goods shall be forfeited; and the substance of the act of March 3, 1863, is that if any owner of any goods imported shall knowingly make or attempt to make an entry thereof by means of any false invoice, or any false paper, or any other false practice or appliances whatever, all the goods named in the invoice shall be forfeited to the United States.

At Basle, in the Swiss Confederation, there appears to have existed, for a long series of years, a manufacturing and mercantile house, doing business under the name of Forcart, Weiss & Burckhardt Wildt, composed at present of three partners, Messrs. Daniel Burckhardt, Daniel B. Forcart and Louis Burckhardt Forcart. These gentlemen are engaged in the manufacture of silk ribbons, and they dispose of a large portion of their manufactures by sending them on consignment to the United States, to the City of New-York, for sale here by a mercantile house—Kutter, Lukemeyer & Co. They have pursued this business of sending their goods to New-York, to this house and its predecessors, for something like twenty-seven years. The law on the subject of invoicing foreign goods, in a case of this kind, is very explicit. As these goods were sent here by the persons who manufactured them, on consignment, for sale on their account, the proceeds to be returned to them, and were not actually sold abroad, the law requires—and there is no dispute about it, no cavil can be raised in regard to it—the law requires that the invoice shall contain the actual market value of the goods at the time and place when and where they were manufactured; and in the present case, in compliance with the law and the instructions from the proper authorities of the United States, one of the partners of this house has made oath (as required by the act of March 3, 1863,) that the invoices in this case do contain the actual market value of those goods at the time and place when and where the same were manufactured. Now, gentlemen, the definition of "market value" has been read to you from the decision made by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Cliquot champagne, in 3 Wallace. The definition is that the words "actual market value" in this statute means the prices at which the manufacturer holds his goods for sale, the price at which he freely offers them in the market, the price which he is willing to receive for them if they are sold in the ordinary course of trade; and that is a definition which commends itself to the good sense of every man. A manufacturer who sends his goods to this country under the circumstances under which the goods were sent in this case has no right to substitute anything else for the actual market value.

The oath in this case is that the invoices contain the actual market value; and the question in this case, will be whether, in the first place, these invoices do contain the actual market value of these goods at the time and place, when and where they were manufactured; and, in the next place, if they do not, whether they were made up by these manufacturers with the intent to evade and defraud the revenue of the United States, or with a knowledge on their part that they did not contain the actual market value.

There are seven invoices involved in this case, the first of them made up on the 6th of July, 1866, and the last of them on the 28th of August, 1866, covering a space of fifty-three or fifty-four days. The Government claims to have shown to you by the evidence that there is, in fact, an undervaluation in these invoices, or, in other words, that these invoices do not contain the actual market value in respect to five different descriptions of ribbons—what are known as patterns 350, 351 and 261, taffetas unis and satin unis L. There are some of pattern 350 in every one of the seven invoices; and the law is that if there is a knowing undervaluation in respect to any one item in any invoice, all of the items and goods in that invoice are to be forfeited to the United States, as well as the one in respect to which the undervaluation exists. Of pattern 351 there are some only in invoices 1 and 2. Of pattern 261 there are some in only invoices 2, 4, 6 and 7. Of taffetas unis there are some only in invoices 1, 2, 3 and 6; and of satin L unis there are some only in invoices 1, 3, 6 and 8. Of pattern 350 there are some in every invoice. Now, having defined to you the expression "actual market value," there is only one other term in the statute that requires any explanation or definition. The statute requires that the invoice shall contain, when the goods are obtained in any other manner than by purchase, the actual market value thereof at the time and place when and where the same were procured or manufactured. In this case it must be the actual value at the time and place when and where the goods were manufactured. The time when an article is manufactured means, under this law, the time when its manufacture is completed, when it is in a condition to have, as a complete manufactured article, a market value; and it does not mean any other preceding stage in the process of manufacture, but the time of the completion of the manufacture, the time when, as a manufactured article, it can have a market value. The testimony of Mr. Daniel Burckhardt in this case is that these goods, all of them, were in that state of completed manufacture from one to two weeks prior to what he gives as the dates of the invoices—he giving in every case, as the date of the invoices, one day later than the dates of the invoices found here in the Custom House; this probably arising from the fact that the invoices deposited in the office of the Consul at Basle may have been deposited the next day after those that were deposited with the goods. That is of no consequence. We are only getting at the time which, under the law, was the time of the manufacture of these goods. The reason why the law does not allow anything but the market value to be inserted in these invoices, is shown in this case. The price of raw silk, on which the cost of these articles so largely depends, had been low in consequence of the war between Austria and Prussia, and when the war closed, that price advanced; and if these manufacturers in August gave a value based on the cost to them, it would be based on the cost of raw silk which they had bought in May. There is no right, therefore, to put into the invoice anything but the actual market value at the time.

Now, gentlemen, how is the market value to be arrived at? There are three sources of evidence which have been laid before you by the Government and the claimants. One source of evidence is actual sales and transactions of sale at Basle. Another source is, offers to sell by these manufacturers by individuals. A third source of evidence is the cost of goods, with a manufacturer's profit added. Now it is in evidence in this case that the manufacturers had been in the habit for some period, long or short, before the invoices in question, which commenced the 6th of July, of invoicing goods to Kutter, Lukemeyer & Co., of the same patterns, the same qualities and style and general assortment, at the same prices; and I believe the prices in these seven invoices do not vary at all from each other for the same quality of goods. They are the same throughout. We have in evidence, admitted by both sides without objection on either side, a couple of invoices, one of the 28th of June, 1866, and one of the 27th of June, 1866, a short time previous to the first of the invoices in suit, where these same goods are invoiced at the same prices.

Now the evidence in regard to actual sales of these goods, as a basis of ascertaining the actual market value at the time and place when these various goods were manufactured and the manufacture of them was completed, consists, in this case, of three sales; one made by these gentlemen to a man by the name of Mitschke, a Russian at Riga, in Russia; another made to a German merchant at Leipsic, by the name of Kettembeil, and the third made to Messrs. Tobin, Dixon & Davisson, of San Francisco. You have heard the evidence and the argument of the counsel of the respective parties in regard to these various sales. I shall not recapitulate the evidence. It is claimed on the part of the Government that the sale to Tobin, Dixon & Davisson, both of taffetas unis and satins unis is undervalued; taffetas unis to the extent of 12 8-10 per cent., and satin unis to the extent of 18 per cent. The manner of comparison, the basis and the grounds of it you have heard discussed by the counsel on both sides. So, in regard to the sale of Mitschke, it is claimed on the part of the Government there was a large undervaluation there; and, in regard to the sale to Kettembeil, it is claimed there was some undervaluation. The second class of evidence consists of offers made by Forcart, Weiss & Burckhardt Wildt to sell ribbons, which are claimed to be the same ribbons in quality and value and merchantable worth with the ribbons in Basle in these invoices, those offers being contained in the letters which have been read to you. One was an offer made in writing on the 8th of August, 1866, at the time that Mr. Farwell and Mr. Viollier visited the establishment of these gentlemen at Basle, in which they say to Mr. Farwell:

BASLE, Aug. 8, 1866.

SIR: In answer to your request we have the honor to hand you herewith some samples of our three qualities, 350, 351 and 261, "taffetas à lisiere," (that is taffetas with edges,) the prices of which are below. Trusting that our offer, which we have based upon the lowest prices of raw material, will induce you to give us an experimental order, we present to you, Sir, our respectful salutations.

FORCART, WEISS & BURCKHARDT WILDT.

Then it gives the prices of each pattern, 350, 351 and 261, for the various widths, as being the price for 14 40-100 metres, the price per piece for each piece of that length of metre, with a deduction of 24 per cent. *bonifaction d'annage*, for difference of measures, to get the thing down to eleven metres or twelve yards, because the pieces were to be put up in pieces of eleven metres instead of pieces of 14 40-100 metres, the price being recited at 14 40-100, and there was to be a deduction to get at the value or price of the piece, (twelve yards,) and that deduction was twenty-four per cent. Then there was a discount of two per cent. *bonifaction* for payment of cash within thirty days of the dates of the invoice—acceptance on Paris—goods free to Havre. Then you have the letter to Mr. Jones, the history of which is that Mr. Farwell states he wrote the letter that is signed "Jones," dated Lyons, Aug. 26, 1866, at Geneva, and forwarded it to Mr. Viollier at Lyons, and it was posted at Lyons, sent to Basle, and the answer dated the 30th of August (Forcart, Weiss & Burckhardt Wildt to S. D. Jones) was sent to the Lyons Post Office directed to Jones, and taken out by Viollier and sent with its contents, which consisted of letters and samples, to Farwell. In the letter of the 27th of August to this house, which Mr. Farwell wrote over the signature of S. D. Jones, he states that he is desirous of comparing the qualities of Basle ribbons of the cheapest kind of taffetas unis with St. Etienne goods. You will perceive that is a quality of ribbon not embraced in the letter of the 8th of August from this house to Farwell, which only embraced numbers 350, 351 and 261, and this letter of the 30th of August embraced taffetas unis:

"I shall be in Basle at the close of next week or early the week after, and hope then to have the pleasure of visiting your house and perhaps doing some business with you. In the meantime, will you have the kindness to furnish, to forward to me, some samples and your lowest cash prices for, say three or four of your lowest qualities of taffetas unis and à lisieres, suitable for country trade in California, in order that I may examine and compare them with others here, and so satisfy myself as to which is the best market for me to purchase in?

My next visit to Basle, if I find it possible to do some business with your house, I will furnish you with my reference, which will be found satisfactory. Be kind enough to let me know how early you could fill an order for from four to five hundred cartons, in case I should conclude to purchase."

In answer to that, this house sent to Jones a letter dated Basle, Aug. 30, 1866, in which they acknowledge the receipt of his letter and say:

"According to your demand, we have the pleasure of handing you inclosed samples of our two qualities in taffetas unis and two qualities taffetas à lisieres, whose actual very lowest prices you will find at the foot of the present letter. As we suppose that you will sufficiently know the actual standing of the silk market when the prices of raw silk are going higher from day to day, you will please to observe that, under those conditions, we cannot engage ourselves to keep you our very lowest prices for some time.

To fill an order of 400 to 500 cartons would require at least two months, as those goods are not ready on hand, but are to be manufactured expressly on order.

Expecting your kind visit for next week we shall be glad to hear from you, that our offers will give you occasion to a satisfactory business, and remain, in the meantime,

Yours most respectfully,
FORCART, WEISS & BURCKHARDT WILDT.

Now, gentlemen, if you shall believe from the evidence that this house, when they wrote these letters and delivered them or sent them to Mr. Farwell and Mr. Jones, believed that Mr. Farwell and Mr. Jones, respectively, were coming to them as customers, in good faith, intending to purchase these ribbons; and if you believe that there were *bona fide* offers by this house to sell those goods upon the terms named in those letters, then you have a right to regard these letters as offers by this house to sell such goods as are named here, upon the terms named here, and you have a right to consider the contents of these letters, on the subject of prices, as evidence to be taken into consideration by you in determining upon the question of the actual market value of the goods in the invoices in suit, at the time and place of the manufacture of those goods.

The law, in all departments of its administration in courts of justice, always requires the best evidence to be produced of any fact. Now, in regard to the actual market value of goods abroad, a series of sales, general in their character, not attended by any exceptional circumstances which should make any one or more of such sales higher or lower than it would be but for such exceptional circumstances—any series of such sales, or a single sale in the ordinary course of trade, is one of the best evidences of market value. So, offers by merchants or manufacturers to sell their goods to persons who they suppose come to them as buyers in good faith, these offers being made in the usual course of trade, under such circumstances as generally attend the sale of merchandise, are also among the best evidences of the actual market value of the goods in respect to which the transaction takes place; and it is only when such evidence fails or is wanting in a case of this kind—it is only when you are unable to arrive at the actual market value of the goods from actual sales of similar goods, about the same time, or from offers to sell, made under the circumstances that I have specified as necessary; offers to sell made by the parties in respect to the same goods, or goods of the same quality—it is only in the absence of such evidence that you have a right to resort to an inferior class of evidence, and it is only under such circumstances that you have a right to resort as evidence of the market value to the cost, with the manufacturer's profit added.

As I said before, if, in this case, you shall consider that there is no evidence of actual sales; that there is no evidence of offers by Forcart, Weiss & Burckhardt Wildt to sell similar goods, from either of which you can arrive at a conclusion as to the actual market value of the goods in the invoices in question, and then have to resort to the cost with the manufacturers' profit added, the Government is not bound, under such circumstances, if you find that the ingredients that enter into those cases were higher at the time of the completion of the manufacture of the goods than the actual cost to the manufacturers when they bought these materials, to accept such low cost of the raw material. It is entitled to the cost of the raw material at the time when the goods were completed in their manufacture.

So, gentlemen, it results that if these invoices, or any of them, were made up by the claimants with an intent, by false valuation of the goods described in them, to evade the payment of any part of the duties chargeable by law thereon, the goods contained in any of the invoices so made up are forfeited, and your verdict must be for the United States as to those invoices; and if you shall find that the goods seized, or any of them, were intended, by means of invoices not fairly stating the actual market value of the goods therein at the time and place, when and where the same were manufactured, with a knowledge on the part of the claimants that the invoices did not contain such actual market value, all the goods so entered are forfeited, and your verdict must be for the United States.

You will perceive, therefore, that you have two questions to consider: In the first place, whether the actual market value, in point of fact, was higher than the value stated in the invoice as such market value. If you find that it was not—that the invoices were not undervalued—then, as a matter of course, your verdict will be for the claimants. But if you find that the invoices were too low, in point of fact, then you will have to go into a further inquiry—whether this undervaluation was knowingly committed, or with intent to evade or defraud the revenue, on the part of these manufacturers. If you shall find that it was not, then, of course, your verdict will be for the claimants. But, if you find that it was, then your verdict will be for the United States. The burden of proof is on the claimants, to satisfy you either that the invoices do contain the actual market value of these goods, or, if they are undervalued, that the undervaluation was not made knowingly, or with intent to defraud the revenue.

The case was given to the jury, under this charge, about noon on Friday. They were unable to agree on a verdict, and were discharged on Saturday at the opening of the Court. They stood seven for the Government, and five for the claimants.

For the United States, W. M. Evarts and W. C. Choate; for the claimants, E. W. Stoughton and Webster & Craig.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 6.

Before Judge McCunn.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF PARTNERS—IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge MCCUNN yesterday rendered the following important decision:

Clark vs. *Bininger*.—This is an application for an order to preserve the partnership property from waste, and for the purpose of testing the right as to whether one partner can throw the other into bankruptcy, against the wish and will of the other partner, when, as they both clearly show, the assets of the concern are worth between $500,000 and $600,000, and the indebtedness of the firm amounts only to about $225,000. Mr. Clark, one of the partners, states that, after being over forty years in the firm, and seeing that the course of the other partner was about to render all his labors for years past fruitless, he sought the intercession of this Court, and prayed that the partnership affairs should be wound up; that a receiver should be appointed; that said receiver should pay all just debts of the firm, and afterward divide the assets or property left between the partners. This was granted. Mr. Bininger, not being satisfied with this course, moved before Judge Fithian to vacate the order appointing the receiver, alleging that Clark was not a partner, but merely had an interest. Finding the Court was about to, or had, decided against him, he (Bininger) then, as is alleged by Mr. Clark, fraudulently procured the Bank of America (to whom Bininger alleges a debt was owing, but which Clark denies) to apply, under the Bankrupt law, to have the firm declared bankrupt. Under that application, Deputy Marshals have endeavored to take possession of the property of the concern. It will be seen that one partner (Clark) alleges that the firm is very largely solvent, having at least $300,000 more than enough to pay all its debts, which allegations are partially corroborated, and not denied by Bininger, the other partner, on his motion to dissolve the injunction. Clark very properly says, that if the affairs of the firm are thrown into bankruptcy, and Marshals obtain possession of its property, that then, no matter how solvent the firm is now, in the end, and before the never-to-be-satisfied officers of bankruptcy get through, the partnership would be utterly insolvent and Clark be left penniless. Mr. Clark also alleges, that if the question of the insolvency is not left to the decision of the State Court, he is apprehensive that a thorough examination will not be exhibited to his affairs, because, he says, Marshals and assignees, and other officers in bankruptcy will hinder and delay his efforts to have an honest and prompt adjudication on the affairs of the firm. He therefore invokes the power of this Court to protect him against such a conspiracy. After a careful examination of all the papers in the case—such as were used on the first application for the injunction and receiver, and such as were used upon the motion to vacate the same, and upon the affidavits now presented, we have no doubt that this Court has the power to compel the United States Deputy Marshals to surrender all their usurped control over the property of the concern, until a fair and impartial investigation be had, and the standing of the firm be placed in a position of clear solvency, or undisputed insolvency. Indeed, if the theory set up by Bininger and the bank be the correct one, that a senior or a junior, or any member of a firm, can wreak his private malice against his late copartners by declaring his house bankrupt, and placing its assets on the fangs of the law, then there is not a single house in our whole mercantile community that is safe. We apprehend this cannot be done. The rule of law applicable to and controlling this controversy, between this Court and the Federal Court of Bankruptcy, is too clear and well settled for candid controversy. It is—that where a lien has been acquired by proceedings in a State Court, that lien is not divested, nor the jurisdiction of the State Court superseded and ousted by subsequent proceedings in the Court of Bankruptcy. (Lowry *vs.* Morrison, 11 Paige, 327; Matter of Allen, Law. Rep., 362; Storm *vs.* Waddell, 2 Lund., ch. 494; Stewart *vs.* Isidore, 5 App. N. S., 70, and numerous authorities cited in 2 Lundford, and 5 Abb.) In terms, the present Bankrupt law preserves all existing liens on the debtor's property. The appointment of a receiver, in an action in this Court, operates a lien on all the partnership property, for the benefit of the plaintiff's partner and of the social creditors; and that lien cannot be disturbed or destroyed by the subsequent fiat of a Bankruptcy Court in after-instituted proceedings. The order of the Court must be that the Sheriff take and remain in possession of the property of the late firm of A. Bininger & Co., and assist the receiver to retain possession of the same; and that he remove forthwith all parties whomsoever, (Marshals included,) claiming possession of the same, until the further order of this Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—DEC. 6.

Before Chief Justice Barbour and Judges McCunn and Jones.

PRACTICE.

At the opening of the General Term, BARBOUR, Chief Justice, announced to the Bar that the Judges of the Court had determined to return to the old practice—that is, the six Judges of the Court will sit on the last Saturday of each month for the purpose of rendering decisions and delivering opinions.

John T. Howard vs. *Isaac T. Smith*.—This was a motion to dismiss an appeal on the ground that the attorney, having accepted the conditions on which the order below was granted, he had thereby waived his right to appeal. The Court held the grounds on which the application to dismiss was made to be well taken, and granted the motion.

Ex-Judge George C. Barrett for motion; S. P. Nash opposing.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

NOTICE.

The calendar for short causes will be made up and called on Monday, the 13th inst., at 11 A. M. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance on that day and hour.

The General Term will assemble some time during the month, for the purpose of rendering decisions in all cases now before it, with the exception of such cases as will have to be reargued in consequence of Judge Barrett's resignation.

The case will be argued until the January Term, when the Court will sit under its new organization.

By order of the Court.

DEC. 6, 1869. NATHANIEL JARVIS, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

ORDERS AND DECISIONS BY JUSTICE BARNARD.

Reports of Commissioners confirmed in the matter of the following-named streets:

Twenty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenues;
Macdougal-street, from Fulton-avenue to Broadway;
Frost-street, from Smith-street to Kingsland-avenue;
Cedar-street, from Bushwick-avenue to Central-avenue; North First-street to permanent bulkhead line;
North Third-street to permanent bulkhead line.

Report of Assessors confirmed in the matter of opening Reid-avenue from Fulton-avenue to Broadway.

Same in Ninth-street to Bushwick-avenue.

Hugh McConnor *vs.* Francis O. McConnor; proof of assignment of bid; order that Commissioners deliver deed to Doris Hoffman.

Emma L. Wright *vs.* Dora H. Shuyter; on proofs, &c., reference to Sidney V. Lowell to compute, &c., amount due $13,204; judgment with allowance of $150.

Katharine C. Anderson *vs.* Charles Spooney and wife; on notice judgment of foreclosure, &c., heretofore made, now made absolute by default.

Wm. Irwin, administrator, *vs.* Robert J. Hutchinson et al.; on consent order that judgment be vacated; *lis pendens* canceled.

In the matter of the proceedings of Flushing and Northside Railroad Companies as to land of Garret Nostrand; proofs, report of Commissioners; order confirming same and directing payment of award to executors.

Edward L. Dunn *vs.* Caroline R. Dunn; report of Charles Lowery with proofs; judgment of divorce granted.

Michael Kennedy *vs.* Catharine Kennedy; report of Charles Lowery, referee, with proofs; judgment of divorce granted.

By Justice Gilbert.

James E. Millard *vs.* Martha Lefferts et al.; reference to N. B. Morse in partition.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 6, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,500	U.S. 5-20 R., '65n	115¼	100	Am. M. U. Ex.	38
2,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, n	115⅛	5	do	37
1,000	do..........c	115⅛	100	do....bet. call	38
14,500	do	114⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. s3	90⅛
20,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67..	115⅞	10,000	N. Y. C. & H. C	82⅞
20,000	do..........s3	115⅞	15,000	do	82⅛
40,000	do..........b3	116	100	Erie	27
85,000	do	116	200	do	26⅞
40,000	do	116⅛	25	do	26⅞
10,000	do..........s3	116	400	Reading	99⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113⅛	200	La. Sh. & M. S. s3	88
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C, o	108	100	Chi. & N. W..b.c.	74⅛
1,000	do	108⅛	500	do..........c	74⅛
10,000	do	107	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	88⅛
15,000	do	109⅛	800	Chi. & R. I. R	107⅛
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n. s30	41	100	do..........b60	108⅛
20,000	do	41⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	84⅛
10,000	do..bet. call	40⅞	7	do	84
40,000	do	41	400	Mil. & St. P.	70⅛
84,000	N. C. St 6s, n.	33	100	do	70⅛
3,000	do	33⅛	7	do	69⅛
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	90⅛	200	C., C., Cin. & Ind. bet. call	74
5,000	La. 6s	67	100	T., W. & W.	56
1,000	B'klyn 6s, W.L.	92⅛	80	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar	86⅞
3,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds	93	20	do	86⅛
6,000	do	93⅛	200	Ohio & Miss	25⅛
4,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M	101⅛	100	do	25⅛
1,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st	100	100	do	25⅛
5,000	C., Cin. & Ind. C., 1st M	74⅛	100	Chi. & Alton	144
1,000	do	74⅛	100	do	143⅛
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st	90⅛	100	do	142
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	99	200	do	141
2,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bds	96	100	do	141⅛
3,000	Tol. P. & W. 1st, West. D	78	100	do	141⅛
10,000	W. U. Tel., 7s, bs	84½	14	Del., L. & W	108⅛
100	Cumb. Coal Pf	26	40	do	108⅛
200	West. U. Tel	35	235	N. J. Cen......b.c.	88⅛
20	do	35⅛	50	do	89
100	Mariposa Pf	15⅛	7	do	88
			70	Morris & Essex	88
			50	Chic., B. & Q	150

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	113⅛	$22,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62.	116
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅛	11,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '65n	111⅛
43,500	do	118⅛	26,700	U.S. 5-20 R., '67.	111⅛
10,000	do	116⅛	12,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅛
10,000	do..........b3	116⅛	500	do	109⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64. s10	112⅞	7,500	do	107⅛
10,000	do..........c	113⅛	60,000	U. S. 5-20 C.' 67.	116⅛
3,000	do	112⅛	135,000	do	116⅛
2,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '65.c	113	145,000	do..........b3	116⅛
2,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '63, c	116	45,000	do..........s3	116⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, s10	114	30,000	do..........b4	116⅛
10,000	do	114⅛	25,000	do..........s3	116⅛
74,000	U.S. 5-20 C.' 65, n	116	200	do	115⅛
5,000	do	115⅛	250,000	do	115⅛
2,000	do	115⅛	55,000	do	115⅛
70,000	do	115⅛	8,000	do.....small	115⅛
1,400	do.....small	115⅛	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107⅛
			20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur	107⅛
			5,000	do	107⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n.	42	82	A. M. U. Ex	39
70,000	do	42⅛	200	do	39⅛
3,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	50	5	do	38⅛
4,000	N. Car. St. 6s. n.	33	100	Erie	26⅛
3,000	do	33⅛	100	L. S. & M. So..b.c.	85⅛
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	90⅛	300	do	85⅛
5,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds	94	200	Reading	99
10,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	91⅛	200	do..........b3	99⅛
200	West. U. Tel	34⅛	200	do	99⅛
300	do...bet. call	35	2500	Chic. & N. W	74⅛
25	Cum. Coal Pf	28	5	Chic & N. W. Pf.	89⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	15⅛	15	do	88⅛
200	do	15⅛	200	Mil. & St. P.	70⅛
500	do	15	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅛
100	Pacific Mail	50⅛	100	N. J. Cen.	89
10	do	51	150	do	88⅛
10	Adams Ex	57	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar	87
100	Wells-Far. Ex	18⅛	25	Chic. & Alt..........b.c	141

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$25,000	North C. 6s, n	33⅛	100	Pacific Mail	50
200	Mariposa	7⅛	100	L. S. & M. S.	85⅛
100	do..........c.	7⅛	100	do..........b3	85⅛
100	W. U. Tel......b3	35	200	Ohio & Miss	25⅛
200	do..........s3	34⅛	100	C. & N. W. R.	74⅛
500	Reading R.	99⅛	100	Erie..........s3	26⅛
200	do..........s3	99			

MONDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

The Wall-street markets opened this morning with advices from London and Frankfort of a continued and very rapid rise in United States 5-20s, the highest figures in both markets ever before reported. This rise, additional to the buoyancy of Saturday, caught most of the large dealers in the Public Funds rather bare of stock, and as the orders from the other side were peremptory the market here advanced, under some excitement, from 114¼ to 116¼ ₽ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, and from 114¼ to 116 for the 1862s. The other issues moved up in nearly the same proportion. Later in the day the excitement was partially abated by free offers to meet the market, on the part of sellers, and after a large business at the late Boards the quotations were called ¾ ₽ cent. lower than the top sales of the morning, though still ¼ to ¾ above the last prices of Saturday. The movement abroad appears to have been inaugurated by one or two leading and influential firms, as far back as October, and has been carried on with less than the usual reference or relation to the New-York market. As the Bonds from this side appeared in London and Frankfort, they were freely taken up at the going rates by the party referred to until it is believed that about twenty million of dollars of 1862s, 1865s and 1867s 6 ₽ cents, and the 10-40 5 ₽ cents, were under this single control. The average rise since the movement began is equal to four, if not five, ₽ cent. Sterling Money, or 5¼ to 7 ₽ cent. on Currency prices in New-York. It is not unlikely, as some of our dealers here suppose, that the Foreign advance was temporarily checked to-day, but we are far from believing that the upward movement is over, or that our own market has felt the full force of the demand from abroad and the comparatively moderate supply from American holders. We take no credit to our own course on the subject, for having advised these holders, and especially the managers of trust funds in Savings' Banks, Insurance Companies, &c., against changing their holdings on the recent decline, but we do feel that to the extent they have been induced on other and different opinions to part with these Bonds they have not only lost the opportunity of realizing much more Money, but have weakened their security. As a speculation, even, they probably hold nothing in exchange that promises better for future profit than the Public Funds of the United States.

The speculative buyers of Gold advanced the price this forenoon from 122¾ to 123¾ ₽ cent., presumed to be on Washington information or inferences in advance of the public documents. But on the appearance of the first part of the President's Message, later in the day, the sales returned suddenly to 123@122¾ ₽ cent. The orders from abroad for United States 5-20s and 10-40s, the free offering of Exchange, in consequence, at a reduced quotation, and the fact that the Customs demand for Gold in December will be more than supplied by sales from the Treasury, are all against anything like a rise in Gold, on Trade or Exchange influences, but these are not always (if half the time) considered in the Gold Room.

On the Stock Exchange the business in the Public Funds was quite large, and, as noticed above, the extreme fluctuations of the day were 1@1¼ ₽ cent. as compared with the last sales of Saturday. In the Southern State Bonds there was a recovery of 1@1½ ₽ cent. in new Tennessees. In the Railway Stocks the market opened with some buoyancy on the Western list, especially the St. Pauls and the Northwests, and firm on Rock Island, Lake Shore, New-York Central, &c., but this feeling was not sustained by the sales at the early Board, nor by the temper of the market in the Long Room between the Boards. At the same time the impression on the Street gains strength that the Western Stocks have better support and look more decidedly like a *Bull* movement than at any time since the close of September.

The Foreign Bill market fell to 108¾@⅞ on London, and £5.20 to the dollar on Paris, for 60 days, and 109@109¼ and £5.17½@£5.16¼ short sight, respectively.

Money was in good supply to the Brokers at 6@7 ₽ cent. on call.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The Public Funds were on the rise again at the close. Gold about 123. The Railways steadier.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 6.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108½	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅞	115⅜
American Gold Coin	122⅞	123
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	41	42
North Carolina Bonds, new	33⅝	33¼
New York Central and Hudson	90⅞	90¼
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	82⅛	82⅛
Reading Railroad	99	99
Chicago and Rock Island	107¼	107¼
Northwestern Common	74½	74⅝
Northwestern Preferred	88⅝	88⅜
Pacific Mail Company	50¼	50½
St. Paul Preferred	84½	84⅜
St. Paul Common	69⅝	70
Lake Shore	85⅝	86
Erie	26¾	26⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	25½	25½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	113	5-20 coup., 1867	115¼
6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1868	115⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	10-40 registered	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	113⅞	10-40 coupon	108
5-20 coup., 1865	113	6s currency	107⅛
5-20 coup. n. i., 1865	115⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coupon	47	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	103
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	42	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	103
Virginia 6s, ex coup	50	Illinois War Loan	103
Georgia 6s	82	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109
N. Carolina 6s	43¼	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109
N. Carolina new bds	33¼	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, '70	101
S. Carolina new bds	66	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '72	101⅛
Missouri 6s	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '73	101⅛
Louisiana 6s	67⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74	101⅛
Louisiana 6s, lev. bds	58⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75	102
Louisiana 8s, lev. bds	70	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77	102
Connecticut 6s	99	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78	102
Rhode Island 6s	94	N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, '74	99⅛
Alabama 8s	95		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Hanover	107½
Mechanics'	140	Irving	115
America	145½	Nassau	103
City	210	Continental	101
Phenix	109	St. Nicholas	114
Tradesmen's	150	Commonwealth	111½
Fulton	160	Importers & Traders'	140
Seventh Ward	112	Park	160
State of New-York	107	Manuf's&Merchants'	102
Commerce	121	Central National	108
Ocean	75	Fourth National	104
American Exchange	109	Oriental	150
Bank of the Republic	117		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	86½	Tol., W.&W. c. c. S.F.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85½	Galena & Chic. Ext'd.	99
N. Y. cen. 6s, Sub	85½	Chic., R. I. & Pacific.	96
Erie 1st M., Ext	95	Morris & Essex1st M.	96
Erie 7s, 4th Ind	73	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	96
Hud. R.7s, 1st, '69-70	101	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Hud. R.7s, 2d,S.F.,'85	102	Pitts., Ft.W.&C.2d M.	92½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	90	Pitts., Ft.W.&C.3d M.	88
Mich. Cen., 1st., 8s, '82	116	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d M.	95
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 p c	94	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	73
Pac.R.,7s guar.by Mo.	91½	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	100
Cen. Pacific Bds	93½	Chic. & Alton Income	85½
Union Pac.1st Bds	83⅞	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91½
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c., '70	115	Ohio & Miss.Consol'td	84
Alt. & T. H. 1st	92½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	92½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, pref.	79	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	85
Alt. & T. H, 2d Inc.	70	Mil. & St.P. 1st M. 8s	101
Chic. N. W. Int.	85	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	90
Cons. 7 ₱ c., conv'le.	88	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d	86
Cons. 7 ₱ c 1st.	89½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Lack. & West.	99	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	75
Del. L. & W. 1st	99	Col., Chic.&Ind. 1st M	74½
Del. L. & W., 2d	92½	Col., Chic.& Ind. 2d M	67
Tol. & Wab. 2d Ext.	79	N. York & N. H. 6s	94
Tol. & Wab. Eqp.Bds	74		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$86,050,874 51
Gold receipts	270,068 00
Gold payments	76,093 07
Gold balance	81,150,923 51
Currency receipts	385,295 45
Currency payments	342,561 26
Currency balance	3,222,668 03
General balance	86,355,912 84
Customs	267,000 00

The Dry Dock Savings Bank announces that on the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: Seven per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.

Canal and River Navigation.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 6.

The cold weather Friday night laid an embargo upon canal navigation, which it is not reasonable to suppose can be overcome so late in the season. The following named boats are in the river at Troy: H. N. Tillotson, Anna, Susquehanna, Allegany, H. Osborn, Mary A. Nichols, Niagara, J. W. Farrand, Lexington, B. F. Wade, Constitution, Harriet E. Roberts, H. Shatmck, Uba Dam, A. Worcester.

The following are in the Troy basin, and will get into the river if the weather to-day is no colder than it was yesterday: H. T. Yeomans, Governor Seymour, H. C. Webster, G. P. Riley, Port Gibson, O. S. Storrs, Robert Samuel.

The following are on the West Troy Level, and are likely to remain there: James Moloney, Ida Miller, Geo. R. Thomas, Gilbert Mollison, N. Field, C. E. Williston, Ni Hart, Kate McCord, H. B. Littlefield, John Meyer, Briggs & Palmer, Simon Hawes, Wayne County, Wm. A. Fish, North America, John Noyes, J. C. Scadden, O. H. Smith, W. C. Jacus, Jas. R. Wood, Rosannah, Agnes, DeLos Harvey, Jas. J. Baker, Armina, Fred. Petrie, Samuel Miller.

There are no other boats but three lumber boats, whose names are not ascertained, between the Level and Amity Springs.

The following boats are said to be between Amity Springs and the upper Aqueduct: G. D. Fort, Lewis B. Howell, Coquette, Delaware, D. C. Daniels, Frank Speck, R. C. Moore, C. C. Greenly, Cumberland, R. C. Palmer, Jacob Stroup, Kearsarge, Yorktown, Frank Wakeman, North Star, Geo. Hunt, David Jones, Leighton Brothers, Newsboy, Baltic, Anna Rebecca.

At Schenectady:

Newark, Lizzie, Ellen E. Johnson, Stonewall, Jos. Brayley, a lumber boat, Roanoke, and a propellor from Oswego.

Four large tows went down the river yesterday about noon, and they took away about everything that was in readiness for shipment to New-York. Two of these were from Albany and two from Troy. We were not able to learn anything of their experience below Albany. Early last evening the wind changed to the northwest, and considerable ice formed during the night.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earngin more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan*. This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5 20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 6, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	33	Petroleum, ref., bbls	432
Cotton, bales	5,057	Pork, bbls	1,308
Cotton Seed, bags	2,303	Beef, pkgs	1,714
Copper, bbls	193	Cutmeats, pkgs	277
Copper, cakes	68	Lard, pkgs	343
Dried Fruit, pkgs	459	Lard, kegs	50
Eggs, bbls	186	Stearine, pkgs	33
Flour, bbls	21,224	Butter, pkgs	2,080
Wheat, bushels	132,467	Cheese, pkgs	8,561
Corn, bushels	600	Tallow, pkgs	104
Rye, bushels	7,260	Dressed Hogs, No.	631
Barley, bushels	10,257	Oil Cake, pkgs	622
Malt, bushels	2,121	Pecans, pkgs	245
Oats, bushels	68,845	Peanuts, bags	724
Beans, bushels	1,105	B. E. Peas, bags	60
Peas, bushels	455	Rice Flour, bags	89
Meal, bbls	300	Molasses, bbls	1,592
Meal, bags	200	Rice, pkgs	77
B. W. Flour, pkgs	135	Starch, pkgs	1,500
Hemp, bales	11	Tobacco, hhds	85
Hops, bales	473	Tobacco, boxes	524
Hides, No.	261	Whisky, bbls	806
Hides, bdls	216	Wool, bales	190
Leather, sides	14,602		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Glenifer*, for Glasgow—55 tons Logwood, 2,200 bbls. Flour, 20,908 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Abeona*, for Glasgow—6,009 bbls. Flour, 3,000 Staves, 22,179 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Oasipee*, for Oporto—17,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Azelia*, for Gibraltar—83,600 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Escort*, for Bristol—77,731 lbs. Tallow, 45 hhds. Tallow, 64,758 lbs. Cheese, 46,269 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Holsatia*, for Hamburg—3 cases Machinery, 25 cases Essence Oil, 1 Piano, 170 bags Coffee, 750 bales Cotton, 21 bales Tobacco, 12,319 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 75 cases Knitting Machines, 60 cases Sewing Machines, 2 cases Cigars, 120 cases Canned Peaches, 30 bbls. Madeira, 6 cases Wine, 730 boxes Extract, 1 case Soap, 44 bbls. Dried Fruit, 100 bbls. Dried Apples, 20 cases Shells, 6,055 lbs. Beeswax, 1,276 bbls. Resin, 2 casks Plums.

ASHES—Have been in light request at former prices. Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls, $9@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been neglected, and quoted nominally steady, including Java, 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18¼c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12½c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@16½c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14¾c.@18¼c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18¼c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted a shade firmer on a rather limited offered and moderate inquiry. Sales, since our last, 2,867 bales, including 1,864 bales to shippers, 840 bales to spinners, and 155 bales to speculators. Also, 2,500 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales average Low Middling, February, at 24¼c.; 150 bales basis do., December, private terms; 300 bales do., December, at 24⅛c.; 400 bales do., January, 24⅛c.; 250 bales do., February, at 24¼c.@24⅝c.; 200 bales do., March, at 25c.; 100 bales do., April, at 24c.; 200 bales Middling, March, at 25⅛c.; 800 bales basis Low Middling, December, private terms, free on board at New-Orleans.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅜c.	23⅛c.	24c.	24⅛c.
Good Ordinary	24⅛c.	24⅜c.	24⅝c.	25c.
Low Middling	24⅝c.	25c.	25⅛c.	25⅛c.
Middling	25⅜c.	25¼c.	25⅝c.	25⅝c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate supply and fair demand at a shade better prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,500 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 10, very inferior to good Extra State at $5 45@$5 75; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 75@$6 25; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 40@$5 75 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 65@$5 10
Extra State	5 45@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 20@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 40@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 80@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 20@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at uniform prices. Sales have been reported of 700 bbls., in lots, at from $5 60@$6 25 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 25@$10 for Fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour is in better request at $4 60@$6 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Cornmeal continues in slack demand at $4 60@$5 for Western; $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey; $5@$5 25 for Southern; $5 10@$5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been inactive at $3@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held very firmly, but has shown less animation. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 43@$1 55; Red and Amber Western, inferior to choice, at from $1 25@$1 38, chiefly at $1 37, for Prime Amber; No. 1 Spring, $1 38 for small lots; No. 2 Spring at $1 27@$1 31; No. 3 Spring at $1 20@$1 21; White Genesee, $1 50½@$1 70, the latter rate for Delhi; Red and Amber State at $1 35@$1 37½ ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 05@$1 09 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western, $1 10@$1 12 for fair to choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 11@$1 12 for Prime, $1 12@$1 15 for White and Yellow Western, $1 05@$1 08 for damp to prime new crop Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 02@$1 05 for Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of about 31,850 bushels $1 05@$1 06 for two-rowed State; $1 12@$1 15 for four-rowed State and Canada East, and $1 23@$1 30 for Canada West ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is quiet at $1 20@$1 40 ₱ bushel. Oats have been quoted firm and buoyant; Western easier and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, in lots, at 62c.@65½c., from depot and delivered, for heated to Choice Western, closing at 63c. for Fair; 65c.@65½c. for Fair to Prime State; 57½c.@62½c. for Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. The export clearances reported since our last have been 8,209 bbls. Flour and 43,087 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 46,269 bushels Wheat for Bristol; and 17,000 bushels Wheat for Oporto. The Albany *Argus* says: "List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours, prior to 11:30 A. M., Dec. 4, 1869: *Coal*—A. Swan, Utica; Frank Short, Little Falls. *Lumber*—Geo. Barnard, Jr., Oswego; Green Bay, Oswego."

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Dec. 6, 1869:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,810,562	Barley	285,806
Corn	833,909	Malt	77,097
Oats	1,386,594	Peas	11,544
Rye	50,043		

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered freely and quoted lower and irregular, on a basis of from $1 90@$2 05 for Common to good Strained, with sales reported of 3,100 bbls., chiefly to arrive, within the range. There were 1,176 bbls. cleared for Hamburg. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been dull and heavy. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 45@$3 50; Resin, $1 90@$9 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 50@$2 75; Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with more firmness, but has been lightly dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 320 bbls., in lots, at $32@$33 25, chiefly at $33 25, for Old Western Mess; $32 25@$32 75, chiefly at $32 50, for New Western and City Mess; $27@$30 for Old and New Western and City Prime Mess, and $23 50@$27 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For New Mess, February delivery, seller's option, there were bids of $32, and seller six months, of $31; but sellers were unwilling to make contracts on the basis of these figures. Dressed Hogs have been in request at from 13⅛c.@13¾c. for Western, and 13⅜c.@14c., chiefly at 13¾c. for City ₱ lb. Cutmeats are in demand at unchanged rates. Sales have been confined to equal to 100 packages, part to arrive, at 12c.@13c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@18c., chiefly at 17c.@17½c., for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon is inactive, but firm; sales have been reported of 60 boxes City at 17c.@17¼c., chiefly at 17c.@17¼c. ₱ lb. Lard has been more sought after and quoted stronger, particularly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported of 450 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 18¼c.@20c. for No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 19c.@19¼c. for City, and 18⅜c.@19¼c. for fair to prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 250 tierces prime Steam, seller February, at about 19¼c. ₱ lb. Beef has been quiet but steady. Sales have been reported of 160 bbls., in lots, at $6@$13 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef is in less demand, including New Prime Mess, within a range of from $25 50@$28, and India Mess at $29@$31 50 ₱ tierce; sales 80 tierces. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at from $30@$31 50 for New ₱ bbl.; sales 105 bbls. Butter is quiet, but quoted about steady, including State, common to prime, at 35c.@43c.; fancy, 43c.@47c., and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ₱ lb.; the receipts to-day were 2,080 pkgs. Cheese continues in light demand at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 8,561 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been quoted firm, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported of 436 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 10⅜c.@12¼c.; 1,070 boxes Havana at from 11⅛c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10⅜c.@11⅛c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅜c.@11⅝c.; very good to choice do. at 11¾c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11¾c.@12⅝c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 11⅛c.@11⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in limited demand and quoted cheaper at from 13⅝c.@15¼c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 86,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@10⅛c., chiefly at 10⅜c., for prime; also, 56,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18¼c., and 32,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $1 05@$1 07, nearly all at $1 05@$1 06, ₱ gallon. The receipts were 806 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted rather firmer, but have been very quiet. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steam, 470 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat at 5¼d. ₱ bushel; 100 pkgs. Lard at 25s.; 450 boxes Cheese at about 40s.; 35 tons Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton; 2,700 bbls. Resin at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs., and 500 Oars at ⅜d. each. For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. to the Mediterranean, or 5s. 6d. to the Adriatic, ₱ bbl. For a Mediterranean port direct, and back to New-York, a North German bark, of about 5,200 bbls. capacity, on private terms.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES *by* DAVID W. LEWIS, *Commission Merchant.*

BUTTER.

Receipts for the week were 17,261 packages, and the market fully sympathizes with the general stagnation of business in other branches. Dealers who make sales are elated thereat, even though the price obtained be less than quotations, and the story for this week is the same as for the foregoing—lessened business, lower prices and an accumulation of stock. Some very good entire dairies were offered at 35c.@38c., and there were sales of fine ones at 40c.@41c.@42c. There is some Canada Butter coming here and selling at 32c.@35c. for the best. It may be said to range from 25c. to 36c. ₱ lb., with lower prices for State and somewhat free arrivals of Canada. Trade for the Western Butter will be limited. We quote:

Fine Fall, half-firkin tubs	—@43
Fine Fall, Welsh tubs	43@45
Fresh Fall Butter, in lots	40@42
Delaware, Chenango, &c., dairies, firsts	40@42
Lewis, Jefferson, Oneida, &c., dairies, firsts	40@42
Fair to good Dairy Butter	35@38
Low grades State Butter	30@35
Western Butter, fresh make	30@35
Western, common to fair	20@30
Western, grease	16@20
Roll Butter, fine	33@35
Roll Butter, common to fair	28@32

CHEESE.

Receipts for the week were 34,627 boxes; exports for the week were 9,274 boxes. Holders and buyers are too far apart to do business, and the market hardly works at all; there is no legitimate export trade, shipments being made either of former purchases or on owners' account. The market of Cheese, on the other side, has been liberal, and Fall feed good. We do not quote the market lower than last week, but sales to any extent cannot be made unless at inside rates:

New-York State factories, firsts	17@17¼
New-York State factories, seconds	15@16½
New-York State private dairies, firsts	16@17
New-York State private dairies, seconds	15@16
New-York State Skimmed Cheese	10@12

EGGS.

The arrivals have been small, demand very light, and prices are the same as last week. Good marks of Limed sell quick at our quotations. We quote:

Jersey State and Pennsylvania, ₱ dozen	42@43
Western, ₱ dozen	38@40
Limed Eggs	31@33
Egg Oats, ₱ bushel	.50

POULTRY.

The market has been glutted all the week, prices have been low and irregular, and the bulk of the stock poor. To-day (Saturday) the weather is cooler, and there is better demand for lots now arriving. Old lots, however, are offered at very low prices. We quote:

Turkeys, ₱ lb	14@16
Chickens, ₱ lb	12@14
Ducks, ₱ lb	15@17
Geese, ₱ lb	10@12

GAME.

All kinds of birds are more plenty and lower. Venison is in very large supply, and the demand is light and prices are nominal. We quote: Venison Saddle, 12c.@14c.; Quail, ₱ doz., $1 50@2; Whole Deer, ₱ lb., 7c.@9c.; Grouse, ₱ pair, 80c.@$1; Partridge, ₱ pair, $1@$1 30.

BEESWAX

Is worth 38c.@39c. for Western and Southern.

TALLOW

Sells slowly at 9½c.@10¼c.

BUCKWHEAT

Is worth $3 50@$3 75 ₱ cwt.

BEANS

Are arriving freely, stock is accumulating, and prices are lower and declining. We quote; Marrows, ₱ bushel, $2 90@$3 10; Kidneys, $3 00@$3 25; Mediums, $2 40@$2 50; Pea, $2 50@$2 60.

SEEDS.

All kinds are quiet. We quote:	
Flaxseed, ₱ bushel	$2 30 @$2 40
Timothy, ₱ bushel	4 00@ 4 50
Clover, ₱ lb	11¾@ 12

ASHES

Are steady; Pots, $7 37; Pearls, $9@$9 25.

DRIED FRUITS.

There is more demand for good Dried Apples, and prices are firmer. The balance of the list is quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Apples, State	10 @11
Apples, Western	9 @10
Apples, Southern	8 @10
Peaches, peeled	15 @19
Peaches, unpeeled, halves	9 @10
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters	7½@ 8
Blackberries	12½@13
Cherries	29 @30

GREEN FRUITS.

There is a fair demand for choice Greenings at $4 25. Other kinds are in large supply, moderate demand and prices are easier. Cranberries sell slowly. We quote:

Apples, selections	$4 00@$4 25
Apples, Mixed lots	3 25@ 3 75
Apples, Common	2 00@ 2 50

POTATOES.

Are very dull and prices are nominal. We quote:

Peach Blows, White, ₱ bbl	$2 12@$2 25
Peach Blows, Red, ₱ bbl	2 00@ 2 12
Prince Albert, ₱ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Buckeye, ₱ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Jackson White, ₱ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Monitor, ₱ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
Frosted lots, ₱ bbl	75@ 1 00

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 6, 1869.

At Communipaw Market this morning there was an advance of from ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. on horned Cattle. In a general way the grades were not so good as what we have reported for some weeks past at these yards, and the market, though good as to prices realized, was not so large as to the sales effected. A stock train, due at 5 o'clock this morning, not having arrived at noon, many butchers went away without effecting purchases. Prices quoted were as follows: Prime Bullocks, 17c. ₱ lb.; first quality, 16½c. ₱ lb.; second quality, 15¼c. ₱ lb.; third quality, 14c. ₱ lb. Some Saxony sold at 12c. ₱ lb.; highest price quoted, 17c. ₱ lb.; lowest price quoted, 12c. ₱ lb.; this day's average, 15¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

J. H. DOLBY sold 59 State Cattle, good lot, from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold 90 Kentuckys, from fair to good, from 15c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold 70 Texans at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; also 60 Illinois, from good to prime, from 15c.@17c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., and again, for C. T. BRIGGS, 46 Ohios, mixed lot, from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight from 4 cwt. to 10 cwt. W. FITCH sold for ALEXANDER & CO. 113 Kentuckys, good cattle, from 15c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; also 158 Illinois, good cattle, from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KASE & HAUVER sold 217 Sheep, Ohios, average weight 75 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; BELLIS & PIDCOCK sold 191 Sheep, Ohios, weight 16,530 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb. Market dull; salesmen overholding for better prices. Weekly report of sales of Sheep effected by KASE & HAUVER for week ending Dec. 6, 1869: 1,876 Sheep; price received, $6,496 68; at an average of $3 45 ₱ head; prices ranging from 4½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; these sold at Communipaw yards. Sales for same week by same parties at Fortieth-street Sheep Market: 1,482 Sheep; price received, $5,316 70; at an average of $3 52 ₱ head. Weekly report of sales of Sheep effected at Communipaw Yards by BELLIS & PIDCOCK, for week ending Dec. 4, 1869: 5,279 Sheep; price received, $20,919 52; range of prices, 4c.@6½c. ₱ lb.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

Market firm at 13¾c. ₱ lb. for Dressed Hogs. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,176 head of horned Cattle, 3,744 Hogs, 2,955 Sheep, arrived in 120 cars. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Dec. 4, 1869, 2,457 head of horned Cattle, 6,687 Hogs, 9,311 Sheep, arrived in 232 cars. There were slaughtered in same yard for same week 519 head of horned Cattle, 6,632 Hogs, 6,240 Sheep.

Chamberlain's Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, report for week ending Dec. 6, 1869, 961 Sheep from 4c.@7c. ₱ lb.; 17 Beeves, 30 Cows and Calves sold together at $50, $75, $100 ₱ head; 101 Veals from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Some Lambs in the lot of Sheep went as high as from 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday was a bleak, dismal, uncomfortable day. A severe storm lasted from morning until night, and the day was in all respects just the kind to keep within doors all who were not obliged to go out. The attendance at the salesroom was very slim. There was but one sale, and that of not much importance.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 207 East 10th-st., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 25x94.10	$19,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Willett-st., h. and l., 25x75	$5,850
Charles-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., 25 x95	9,100
Charles-st., No. 137, 25x95	8,950
Norfolk-st., No. 35, h. and l., 25x100, third share	12,000
Willett-st., Nos. 89, 91, 93, 60x100, eighth share	1,750
13th-st., n. s., 282.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., h. and l., 20x 103.3	nom.
30th-st., s. s., 92 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x98.9	16,750
47th-st., s. s., 169.4 ft. w. of 10th-av., 15.4x100.4x 19.4x12x4x88.4	1,550
56th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.5	33,000
56th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	16,000
86th-st., No. 146 E., 25.6x100	4,500
115th-st., s. s., 442.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.7x100.5	10,500
121st-st., s. s., 123 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100.10	5,250
124th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	3,500
Avenue A, e. s., 78 ft. s. of 10th-st., h. and l., 26.4 x113	20,000
Lexington-av. and 47th-st., s. e. corner, 100.5x 305	125,000
2d-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 42d-st., 147.9x70	150,000
3d-av. and 109th-st., s. e. corner, 150x100x50x10x 100x100	80,000
3d-av., w. s., 69.9 ft. s. of 113th-st., 19x100	17,000

Leases Recorded.

John-st., No. 42, 5 5-12 years, per year	$2,400
2d-av. and 46th-st., s. w. corner, 5½ years; 2 years, per year, $1,100; 3 years, per year	1,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., e. s., 91.1 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20.6 x84.6	$3,000
Bennett and Baltic avs., n. w. corner, 200x100 Eldert-av., e. s., 220 ft. s. of Union-av., 200x 225x100x75x100x150	4,095
Broadway and Shepard-av. n. e., corner, 25x100 Bennett-av. and Broadway, n.w. corner, 25x100 Baltic and Shepard avs., s. e. corner, 200x250 Eldert-av., e. s., 100 ft. e. of Broadway, 200x100x 100x100x100x100 Broadway and Bennett-av., s. w. corner, 200x 200x100x100x100x100 Bay and Eldert avs., s. e. corner, 250x100 Blake and Bennett avs., n. w. corner, 100x100 Shepard-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Duryea-av., 200x 200	9,450
Dean-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 114.5x100 (q. c.)	15,000
Devoe-st., n. s., between Lorrimer-st. and Union-av., adjoining Reformed Dutch Church, 25x100	3,800
Madison-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Bay-av., 25x180	300
Prospect-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 25x25	4,200
Raymond-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Bolivar-st., 25x100	4,400
Rodney-st., s. s., 172 ft. e. of Lee-av., 3x100	500
Stagg-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	3,500
Stagg-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	3,500
Stockton-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100	6,500
Tillary-st., s. s., 76.1 ft. w. of Jay-st., 25.6x100	500
Washington-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25 x90	1,400
Withers-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x 100	2,500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 147.10 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	1,200
1st-st. and Whitewell-place, easterly corner, 180 x—x—	12,500
18th-st., n. e. s., 88 ft. n. w. of 8th-av., 14x80	800
22d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100	850
23d-st., n. e. s., 373 ft. e. of 3d-av., 2x100	60
Bennett-av., w. s., 115 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 285 x200x85x100x200x100 Shepard-av., w. s., 55 ft. n. of Blake-av., 225x 200x150x100x75x100	4,460
East New-York-av., n. s., adjoining John Vandeveer's, 368x86x95.8x209x115	2,400
Eldert-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Bay-av., 200x200x 100x100x100x100 Eldert-av. and Bay-av., s. e. corner, 240x100 Blake and Bennett avs., n. w. corner, 100x100 Shepard-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Blake-av., 200x200	3,50[illegible]
Lafayette-av., s. s., 58 ft. e. of Elliott-place, 20x 56	9,050
Shepard-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Broadway, 200x100 Baltic and Shepard avs., s. e. cor., 200x250 Broadway and Shepard-av., n. e. cor., 25x100 Broadway and Bennett-av., n. w. cor., 25x100 Broadway and Bennett-av., s. w. cor., 100x100	3,890
Gravesend Willis-st., e. s., adjoining Peter Washington's, 155.4x50x154.7x50	165

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Perot-av., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 50x102.6	$500
Rapalyea-st., e. s., 260 ft. n. of Flushing-av., 50.5 x151.5	900

Hempstead—North Hempstead.

Village-av., w. s., adjoining Whitney's, 160x200	$450
Hempstead to Babylon road, w. s., adjoining Hall's, 56½ acres	8,494
Manhasset Neck, adjoining Miles', 20 acres	5,000

Jamaica.

Lots Nos. 155 and 157, Unionville map, 50x100	$200

Oyster Bay.

Jericho to Hicksville, n. e. s., adjoining Pahde's, 50x100	$150

Westbury.

Glen Cove to the Plains, e. s., adjoining Hick's, 1 acre and building	$1,310
Road to Westbury to Wheatley, w. s., adjoining Mott's, — acres	650

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Lot No. 124, map of Mount Vernon, 100x105	$150
Lot No. 280, map of Central Mount Vernon, 7th-av., e. s., 50x100	200

Greenburg.

Saw MillRiver, adjoining Sarah J. Lyon's, 95x 205	$100
20 acres, adjoining land formerly of N. Fish and C. Matthias	3,200

Morrisania.

139th-st., n. s., 305.10 ft. e. of 3d-av., lots Nos. 13 and 14, sections A, B, North New-York, 50x 100	$5,000

Newcastle.

Plot adjoining Samuel Washburn's and D. H. Hallock's	$130

Yonkers.

Hunt's Bridge to Yonkers, adjoining Solon Robinson's, 17 321-1,000 acres	$15,000
Jefferson-st., w. s., adjoining George Harriott's, 1 lot Jefferson-st., w. s., adjoining Philip Flood's, 1 lot	500

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

South 2d-st., s. s., 65 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 16.4 x 60	$4,300
North 5th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Erie-st., 25x50	1,250
North 5th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Grove-st., 25x100	2,500

Hudson City.

Washington lots Nos. 2?? and 2??, map Washington Land Association, 50x100	$3,400

Bergen.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, A. Vreeland's heirs	$10,247

Bayonne.

Avenue E, corner 2d-st., 82x241	$30,000

Greenville.

Lot No. 180, block 3, map Greenville Grove	$350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—A first-class brown stone front house on 5th-av., 26¼x 120 feet, with outlet on 22d-st.; building covering the whole lot; is offered for sale, price $140,000, with a large amount on mortgage; or to lease for five years; owner or tenant to make alterations as may be agreed; location between 21st and 22d sts., west side of 5th-av. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 29TH-st., a first-class four-story English basement brick house, 18x55x80. Price, including furniture, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new store Nos. 130 and 132 Water-st., corner of Pine, for sale or to let. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE CORNER LOT FOR SALE.—The southeast corner of 5th-av. and 43d-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS PROPerty, to close an estate—No. 132 Columbia-st., near Pierrepont-st.; lot 25 by 150 feet, running through to Furman-st., the rear substantially terraced with stone; house brown-stone front, three stores, attic, basement and subcellar, brick, 25 by 50 feet, extra well built, modern improvements, and commanding one of the finest views on the Bay; terms liberal. Apply to T. A. MORISON, Executor, No. 342 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE GREAT

Lorillard Estate.

BOULEVARD LOTS,
VILLA PLOTS, AND
VILLAGE LOTS,
ON THIS SPLENDID PROPERTY,
FOR SALE BY
FRANCIS TOMES, or
S. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address
R. W. LEAVITT & CO.
No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES IN New-York to rent by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.:

FOR THE WINTER.	Per Month.
Clinton-place, near Broadway, three-story and attic, brick, 18 rooms	$350
7th-av., near 38th-st., four-story brown-stone English basement	250
Washington-square, (4th-st.,) four-story brown-stone	400
East 14th-st., near 2d-av., 18 rooms	300
West 14th-st., near 7th-av., 18 rooms	600
West 14th-st., near 5th-av., four-story, brick, full size	650
West 14th-st., near 7th-av., five-story English basement	500
East 19th-st., near Irving-place, four-story brown-stone, full size	600
East 21st-st., near Broadway, four-story brown-stone, full size	700
West 35th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone, 14 rooms	800
5th-av., near 36th-st., five-story English basement	1,000
FOR ONE YEAR, OR LONGER.	
Washington-square, (4th-st.,) four-story brown-stone, 15 rooms	475
West 14th-st., near 5th-av., four-story, brown-stone, full size	700
East 16th-st., near Union-square, three-story, brick, 25 feet wide	425
West 21st-st., near 5th-av., four-story English basement	375
East 35th-st., near Madison-av., four-story brown-stone English basement	400
West 42d-st., near 6th-av., four-story English basement	450
West 46th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone, full size	500
West 51st-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone	500

Besides the above I have a number of other furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. A list of which will be cheerfully furnished to parties by applying at my office.

Also several first-class houses, with or without stables, for sale, in the most desirable locations in the City.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, FOR the Winter or longer, in West 39th-st., four story, brown stone; 20 rooms; all improvements, including butler's pantry and separate laundry; early possession. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, cor. 17th-st.

TO LET—NO. 688 LEXINGTON-AV., A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH board; those desiring good plain board, with home comforts, will find this a good chance of securing such. No. 1,179 Broadway.

$2,800 PER ANNUM—NO. 31 WEST 50th-st.; superb new four-story free-stone house to rent until May, 1871; this is a cheap house. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,272 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A PLOT OF EIGHT lots, corner 59th-st. and 1st-av., suitable for lumber or coal yard, &c. For particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET, No. 402 4th-av., near 29th-st. Apply on the premises.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, Dec. 7,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

IMPORTANT SALE OF 100 BROOKLYN LOTS, SITUATED IN THE SEVENTH, EIGHTEENTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS.

Lafayette-av., south side, 300 feet east of Grand-av., 3 lots.

Van Buren-st., north side, 300 feet east of Grand-av., 3 lots.

Also, choice Nineteenth Ward lots on Keap and Hooper sts., between Marcy and Harrison avs.

Also, desirable Eighteenth Ward lots, on Jacob, Ivy, Cooper, Margaretta and Eldert sts.; Johnson, Evergreen and Central avs., and Bushwick-av. Boulevard.

Also, Twenty-first Ward lots, on Chauncey-st.

Terms liberal. Maps now ready at auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF CATHARINE DUNCAN, DECEASED, OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES, NO. 12 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEAR 5TH-AV., UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—The first-class three-story brick dwelling-house, and lease of lot, situate on the north side of Washington-square, between 5th-av. and University-place, extending through to an alley way on the rear, and known as No. 12. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor for twenty-one years from 1st May, 1853, with usual covenants for renewal. Annual ground rent, $475, taxes and assessments. The house is 31 feet 6 inches by about 65 feet, with an extension of about 40 feet. Lot 31 feet 6 inches by an average depth of 145 feet.

THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS, Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn—27 large lots on PROSPECT-AV., (Middle-st.,) the entire front between 10TH AND 11TH AVS., including the avenue lots; title perfect. Also 16 splendid lots on 7th-av., 9th and 10th sts., near the Park. Also 2 lots on Houston-st., 84 feet north of Myrtle-av. The above to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Maps, &c., at the Office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 50 WEST 22D-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 22D-ST.—The first-class three-story high stoop brown stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 50. The house is in good order, and contains all the modern improvements. Lot 23x98 feet 9 inches.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST., AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

227 PROSPECT PARK LOTS,

ON 10TH AND 11TH AVS., 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH STS., BROOKLYN, AND ON SEELEY-ST., WINDSOR-TERRACE, FLATBUSH.

BY ORDER OF CHAS. COURTER, ESQ.

17TH-ST.—10 lots and gores on north side, being the entire front from 11th-av. to the city line.

17TH AND 18TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block, except a small gore 15x92 feet.

18TH AND 19TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block.

WINDSOR-TERRACE.

SEELEY-ST.—West side, 16 lots, between Prospect-av. (late Middle-st.) and 18th-st.; 21 lots between Prospect-av. and the Coney Island Plank Road Boulevard, and 16 lots in the rear.

PROSPECT-AV., (late Middle-st.)—13 lots between Seeley-st. and the city line.

TERRACE-ALLEY, (east side)—11 lots between Prospect-av. and 18th-st.

THE PROXIMITY OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY TO

PROSPECT PARK,

CONEY ISLAND PLANK ROAD BOULEVARD

AND THE

HORSE RAILROADS,

MAKES IT VERY DESIRABLE FOR INVESTMENT.

THE ORDERS OF THE OWNER, WHO IS A NON-RESIDENT, ARE PEREMPTORY,

AND THE PROPERTY MUST BE SOLD.

60 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps and further particulars at the office of auctioneers,
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 295 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

FINANCIAL.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids Railroad Company

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

Also, Chicago City Water Loan Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov 27, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 39-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January.
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 160 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market.

UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 57 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.
CORNE & STANTON. No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD.

The undersigned, as representatives of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, have the honor to offer for sale the

$1,500,000
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
(PAYABLE IN GOLD)
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY
RAILROAD COMPANY,

Bearing Eight per Cent. Interest in Gold, Free of Government Tax, secured by a first and only mortgage on the railway, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney.

Total length of road, 271 miles.

Distance mortgaged, 111 miles; and at the rate of only $13,500 per mile on a completed road, costing to build and equip more than double the amount mortgaged.

Trustee for Bondholders: FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

This line of railroad is the extension of the *Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West, through Eastern Kansas, into the heart of Nebraska, and connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.*

These bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1869. Payable at maturity, in gold, in the City of New-York.

The interest is payable in gold on the 15th of February and August in each year, at the rate of 8 per cent., free of Government tax, in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, without notice, and at the following equivalents:

ON $1,000 BOND.

In New-York - - - -	$40 gold
In London - - - - - -	£8 4s. 4d.
In Frankfort-on-the-Main	100 flor.

On $500 Bond, one-half these amounts respectively.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered in the owner's name at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and, by the surrender of the coupons, can be converted into a registered bond, with interest payable to the registered owner.

COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK, $10,000,000,

to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has and is being expended on the road.

The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior land immediately adjoining the line. This was a grant direct from the United States Government to aid the Company in their work, and, at the Government price of $2 50 per acre, has a value of $4,000,000, while the loan is only $1,500,000, *and is the only debt against the Company.*

The issue of $1,500,000 of these bonds is all that *can be* issued by the Company.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charge, and marketable securities converted without commission, to parties investing in these bonds. We offer these bonds at the low price of $97 50 and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application.

Parties desiring safe and lucrative investments should lose no time in investigating these securities.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do, with the utmost confidence and satisfaction, recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.
TANNER & CO.

FOR SALE,
TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND TOWN BONDS
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE
AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property	$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns, only	203,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low prices. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SANTO DOMINGO.

AUTHORIZED BY

SPECIAL ACTS OF JULY 4, AND SEPT. 25, 1869.

THIS BANK IS NOW IN OPERATION, AND is prepared to issue drafts on Santo Domingo, through its agency in this City.
E. P. HOLLISTER, Cashier,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

ROME.

DITTA, FREEBORN & CO.,

English and American Banking House, established in 1824, have lately joined in partnership with ARTHUR J. DANYELL, Esq., late Captain H. M. Thirty-first Regiment, and have removed their office from via Condotti to the next crossing street, Bocca di Leone, No. 79 Palazzo Torlonia, opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre. Travelers will find ample accommodation, with American and English newspapers.

Letters and parcels received and forwarded at the most moderate terms in all transactions.

THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BOSton, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pemberton-square, Boston, Mass., on the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to make any alteration in the by-laws of the Company which may be deemed proper, and to transact any business such changes may require.
T. E. GRAVES, Secretary.
BOSTON, Dec. 4, 1869.

FINANCIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, MEMber of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchange, thoroughly conversant with the details of business, and having about $50,000, is anxious to connect himself with some house of ample means already in business, or about to commence. All communications confidential. Address BANKER, at this Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	113⅛	113⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67	115⅛	115⅜
Coupon, 1881	117⅝	118⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68	115⅛	115⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	112⅛	113	10-40 Regis.	108	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅛	115⅜	10-40 Coupon	108⅛	109
5-20 Coupon, '64	112⅝	112⅞	Gold	123⅛	123⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	113⅛	113⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅝	108
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,903,435 34.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 145 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 28.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company from the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after Jan. 20, 1870, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th December instant.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th instant, and opened on the morning of the 21st of January proximo.
O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 3d day of January next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 21, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January 1870.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO., OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., inclusive.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED GRAY horses, eight and nine years old, 15¾ hands high, sound and kind; also a coupe landolet, dog cart, double and single harness, &c., all in perfect order. Apply at No. 124 Clinton-place, from 9 to 12 o'clock, to P. BURKE.

CAPITAL WANTED—WITH SERVICES of a good business man, or lawyer, as corresponding Secretary; salary liberal, if $5,000 to $10,000 is invested in stock of Company; first respectability; large dividends. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 2,574, Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

$500.—A PARTNER IN A SAFE and pleasant business, with this amount, can make money; good reference required. Call at No. 559 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
NOS. 75 AND 77 SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c.

Suitable for City and country residences.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

M. T. FOLEY, NO. 31 53D-AV., BEtween 37th and 38th sts., manufacturer and dealer in fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Curtains and Bedding.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPEAL.

What more need be said to secure a liberal response from a community so signalized as is our own, for its deeds of charity and mercy!

As, even thus early in the season, the unemployed, the sick and distressed may be counted by thousands, they would seem to foreshadow a very trying Winter. Nay, it is absolutely certain, that with the coming frost and snows, the expenses of living will increase, labor will decrease, and the number of the needy and unfortunate be correspondingly multiplied.

It is true, there are well-devised plans in this City to furnish employment; but these having chiefly to do with persons without families, they fail to benefit those who most need and most burden our charities—hence the number of the needy are not thereby perceptibly diminished. Only a limited number can get employment in the City. That number being supplied with work, the surplus laborers are doomed to idleness; and, if without means, to suffer the miseries of want, unless relieved by charity. And when labor, or the ability to labor, is taken away, the aid of the suffering is laid upon those with whom Divine Providence has dealt more bountifully.

We only add that three hundred and sixty-seven gratuitous visitors are ready at all times and seasons to bear your bounty wherever want and wretchedness are found, and so to distribute it as to extend, restrict and modify relief according to the deserts and necessities of every case. 6,269 families, containing 22,963 persons, were thus relieved the past year, at an outlay of $59,960.

Each contributor becomes a member of the Association, and is entitled to the Directory and tickets, which will enable him to refer applicants for aid to the proper visitor.

N. B.—When checks are given, please draw them to the order of R. B. Minturn, Treasurer.

Very respectfully yours,
Advisory Committee of the Seventeenth District.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

President—JAMES BROWN.
Vice-Presidents—Horatio Allen, James Lenox, John C. Green, A. R. Wetmore, John David Wolfe.
Treasurer—Robert B. Minturn.
Corresponding Secretary—Robert M. Hartley.
Recording Secretary—George Griswold.

F. S. SMITH & CO.,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.

Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.

CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

FOR SALE—ONE SPLENDID JERSEY COW and two heifers. Can be seen at stable No. 72 Robinson-st.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av. and 24th-st.
THE HUGUENOTS, (English Opera.) Characters by Messrs. Drayton, Haigh, Mrs. C. R. Bernard.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
KING HENRY IV. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Walter, Hamilton and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Miss Germon and Mrs. Phillips.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. Leading character by Miss Lotta.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
WIVES AS THEY WERE, MAIDS AS THEY ARE. Characters by Messrs. Davenport, Clarke, and Miss Ethel.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
BATAILLE DE DAMES and LA CONSIGNE EST DE ROUFLER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PAUL CLIFFORD, EVERY INCH A SAILOR, &c.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &C.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon and evening—KENILWORTH. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

EMPIRE RINK BUILDING.
63d-st. and 3d-av.
EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is stated in letters received in Paris from Madrid, that General PRIM decidedly favors the Republican Party.

The Ministerial crisis in Italy still continues, and it is said that the King has requested General CIALDINI to form a new Cabinet.

A London dispatch states that a correspondent of the London *Times* has been forbidden to enter the Papal States.

Mr. DU CHAILLU lectured at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon on his favorite topic of "African Adventure," before an audience of young boys and girls. This is the first of a series of three lectures which he proposes to give this week.

Thirty-seven Liberal Deputies of the French Corps Legislatif have adopted the programme of EMILE OLLIVIER, with some reservations, and are forming a new party, on the basis of which a Ministry under OLLIVIER is said to be possible. M. GLAIS BIZOIN, Opposition, has been elected a Deputy from the Fourth Paris District, receiving 17,000 votes.

Several vessels in passing through the Suez Canal, recently, got aground, but it is said were towed off without injury. A number of ex-blockade runners have been engaged for the canal traffic.

It is reported that Prussia officially denies, as is stated in Austria, having encouraged the Dalmatian insurrection.

CONGRESS.

The second session of the Forty-first Congress began at noon yesterday. After prayer, Vice-President COLFAX called the Senate to order, and fifty-five Senators responded to the roll-call. Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, was sworn and took his seat. The credentials of JOHN W. JOHNSON and JAMES F. LEWIS, Senators elect from Virginia, were laid on the table. A petition for the recognition of Cuban independence was presented. Among the bills introduced were one to prohibit the importation or immigration of Chinese under contracts, and one providing for the execution of the laws against polygamy in Utah. The President's Message was received and read, and, after a brief Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House 180 members answered to the roll-call. Messrs. SHERRARD and DOX, of Alabama, on presenting themselves to be sworn, were objected to, and Messrs. BUCK and BUCKLEY, of that State, with Messrs. BARNUM, of Connecticut, BROOKS, of Massachusetts, COX, of New-York, and BURCHARD, of Illinois, and delegates from Montana, Wyoming, Washington and New-Mexico, were sworn and took their seats. A recess was taken to await the President's Message, at the close of which it was received and read. A bill to provide for taking the ninth census and fixing the number of representatives in Congress was made a special order for Wednesday. A resolution declaring Virginia entitled to representation, was referred to the Reconstruction Committee; and on motion, the credentials of all persons claiming to represent Virginia and Mississippi were ordered to be referred to the Committee on Elections when presented.

GENERAL.

A letter received in this City by the steamer *De Soto*, from Havana, under date of Nov. 29, gives the details of the discovery of a negro rising in Cuba, and the horrible punishment which was inflicted upon those engaged in it. Other interesting reports are also stated in regard to the progress of the war.

West Indian advices are to the effect that Northern Hayti is in possession of the revolutionary army. Cape Haytian was taken by assault Nov. 13, and SALNAVE's followers fled to the American Consulate. SALNAVE has caused himself to be proclaimed President for life. The Government authorities of Jamaica have captured a large lot of arms in Port Maria, designed, it is supposed, for Cuba. The people of St. Thomas are excited at a reported scheme of annexing St. Domingo to the United States.

One thousand Spanish volunteers arrived at Havana, Cuba, yesterday, from Spain.

Affairs in Venezuela are more quiet. General SULGAR, the revolutionary leader, is to be tried by Congress.

The special Commissioners from Japan, deputized by their Government to investigate the condition of their countrymen in the Sandwich Islands, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu on Sunday. It is rumored that they may draft a treaty with the Hawaiian Kingdom, subject to a ratification by the home Government.

The Wyoming Legislature has, by the vote of both Houses, granted to women the right to vote.

Late dispatches from Canada indicate that the Red River insurrection is dying out, and that Governor MCDOUGALL will meet with no opposition.

The daily *Morning Call*, of San Francisco, Cal., has been purchased by J. W. SIMONTON, L. PICKERING and GEORGE K. FITCH, the proprietors of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, for $105,000 gold, and is to be enlarged and continue publication as a morning paper.

The Norfolk, Va., Board of Trade, on Saturday, adopted resolutions setting forth the necessity and advantages of steamship communication between Europe and the Southern seaports, and resolved to give their active support to the plans of the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

At Richmond, Va., yesterday, the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade, now in session at that city, recommended Buffalo, in this State, as the next place of meeting. H. A. HILL, of Boston, was reëlected Secretary of the Board. The day was taken up in hearing reports of committees and in various discussions. At the close of the session the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The snow storm yesterday was a most severe one, and extended over a wide section. Travel, in all directions, was impeded.

LOCAL.

District-Attorney PIERREPONT started for Washington yesterday, for the purpose of consulting the President and the Cabinet in regard to the drawback frauds, the Spanish gunboat difficulty, and other matters appertaining to his office. It is understood that the gunboats will probably be released when the case comes up on Wednesday.

SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD gave bail in $10,000 before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, to appear for examination on Saturday next, his uncle becoming his bondsman.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday, but adjourned without transacting any business.

The inquest in the case of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON was held yesterday, and DANIEL MCFARLAND was formally committed for trial.

SAMUEL HALSEY, of No. 60 East Ninth-street, a colored waiter, caused the arrest of JOSEPH ROBERTS, also colored, yesterday, on a charge of stabbing him in the back. Justice DOWLING held the prisoner for trial.

The President's Message.

A sense of gratitude and pride may well be awakened in any nation which is invited to contemplate so bright and hopeful a review of its affairs as that which President GRANT is providentially enabled to lay before us. His Message is one of good news throughout. He presents to us the picture of a people who have been encompassed with vast difficulties, and have not only overcome them all, but are rapidly shaking off the burdens which they entailed. In other countries great wars have crushed generation after generation beneath a load of debt. We have pursued a policy more worthy of our position in the world, and of the age in which we live. Immense installments have already been paid in liquidation of our indebtedness, and it would be quite possible, although not strictly prudent, to clear away the entire amount in ten years. This single fact does more to bring home to us the elasticity and almost limitless wealth of our resources than all the glowing descriptions of territory which have ever been written. We are richer now, immediately after passing through one of the greatest wars on record, than any other nation in the world.

The President has not attempted to adorn his Message with any rhetorical artifices. He gives a comprehensive and business-like summary of the information which the great body of citizens desire to possess. He omits nothing of importance and introduces nothing which is superfluous. Everybody will be rejoiced to find that he presses earnestly upon Congress the necessity of paying greater attention than ever to our financial and commercial affairs. It is unnecessary to say that we fully concur in most of General GRANT's views on these subjects, for they are identical with those which we have often urged upon the country. He is of opinion that the immediate resumption of specie payments, even if it were practicable, would inflict great sufferings and wrongs on a large part of the community. Yet he would have legislation at once entered into with this great object in view, and he specifically recommends Congress to authorize the Treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price, whenever presented, and to withhold from circulation all currency so redeemed until it is sold again for gold. Moreover, he would avail himself of the optional power of the Government to redeem bonds whenever the state of the finances permitted, and replace these bonds by others bearing four or four-and-a-half per cent. interest. Lastly, he would not enter into a general revision or reduction in the tariff or internal revenue until the next meeting of Congress; he would renew the income tax at three per cent. for three years; and he would diminish the taxes as speedily as possible to the extent of sixty or eighty millions per annum.

These proposals include the chief points of the President's financial policy. We think it must be admitted that it is, in most respects, a well considered, practicable and statesmanlike policy. But it would be quite possible to improve it by modifying the part which relates to our present rate and method of taxation. In our opinion a people who have made immense sacrifices uncomplainingly for upwards of eight years at a stretch, are now entitled to substantial relief. They have carried a very heavy load without a murmur, and they have earned the right to ask that it should now be sensibly lightened. The Government could well afford to be liberal to a nation which has always been opened handed toward the Government. Now is the time when the taxes might be reduced with perfect safety to the country, and with the utmost benefit to the taxpayers. The President gives us the satisfactory assurance that the estimates for the ensuing year are even more favorable than they were for the one just expired, and show a still further reduction of the debt. The Government is not obliged to draw so heavily upon our pockets, and the relief which is actually promised is, to borrow the expression of a foreign financier, a mere "fleabite." Congress will probably consider that the people now ought to be met in a frank and generous spirit. If general trade is to be revived, nothing will help on the work so effectually as a revision of a cumbrous and unequal tariff and the reduction of excessive and exhausting imposts.

The country will heartily approve of the views entertained by the President upon our foreign relations. While not disguising his sympathy for the Cubans, who are struggling for independence, he avows, what it is impossible to deny, that "the contest has at no time assumed the conditions which amount to a war in the sense of international law." We have no proof whatever of the existence in Cuba "of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency." Much as we may regret the fact, we cannot blind ourselves to the obligations which it imposes on us. We cannot reasonably be expected to involve ourselves in foreign war at the instigation of every people who desire to liberate themselves from their rulers. General GRANT's position on this question may not satisfy every member of Congress, but it is one from which neither the Legislature nor the Executive could safely depart. Concerning England, the President reiterates the solid objections to Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's treaty, and is not without the expectation that the *Alabama* question will yet be satisfactorily decided. Upon this subject we recently laid before our readers some special information which may enable them to judge how soon the President's anticipation is likely to be realized.

The prominent events which have occupied the national attention during the past year are rapidly recalled by the President, and it is not probable that his remarks on these matters will give rise to much difference of opinion. He promised that he would change his appointments in obedience to the public requirements, and he has steadfastly pursued that course. He now once more recommends the repeal of the "Tenure-of-Office act," and Congress ought not to hesitate to comply with the advice. The act in question was passed for a special purpose and many who voted for it earnestly desired its repeal the moment that purpose was fully accomplished. The President's humane sentiments toward the Indians will command universal approval, and his reference to the inadequate salaries paid to many officers of the Government—especially to Judges of the Supreme Court—will, we trust, receive ready attention. On every one of the subjects thus treated, the President speaks in the plain, simple, straightforward manner which he has taught us to look for in him. He addresses Congress and the people in the tone of an earnest man who is striving hard to do his duty, and is ambitious for nothing but the welfare of the people who have chosen him to act as their Chief Magistrate. What he records of his past administration is a proof that he has thus far succeeded, and it is at the same time the best guarantee we can have that his promises for the future will be faithfully kept.

The Election To-day.

The municipal election—or rather the balloting farce which passes for an election in this City—takes place to-day. The polls will be open, or at least the law declares that they shall be open, from sunrise to sunset, which to-day will be from 7:11 o'clock in the morning till 4:32 in the evening. The total registered vote of the City for this election is 160,733, or 17,462 more than the registry for the November election, five weeks ago. A large portion of the additions to the November registry is the work of repeaters, who have been organized in a few districts to make sure the election of certain Tammany nominees for local offices against whom there is a formidable opposition, and who on a fair ballot would doubtless be defeated. Thus in the Twentieth Ward—the district in which THOS. J. LEDWITH, who has incurred the special hostility of the "Ring," is running for Police Justice—there have been 2,635 additional names registered since the November election, a majority of whom are known to be repeaters. The Tammany Ring is desirous above all things to retain its prestige of invincibility, knowing full well that every defeat of a Ring candidate betrays its weakness and lessens its hold upon its followers. Hence in those districts regarded as doubtful every scheme of fraud known to the wire-pullers will be resorted to, and if repeating and double voting does not elect their candidates, we think it not improbable that false counting will.

But the vote to-day, notwithstanding the increased registry and the double voting, will be light, and the contest will be mainly between the Tammany and Anti-Tammany wings of the Democratic Party. Appearances indicate that Republicans, as well as honest Democrats in large numbers, will most unwisely stay away from the polls. They will do this with a purpose, which is set forth in the card of Messrs. CROSS and PINCKNEY, the Republican nominees for Alderman and Assistant Alderman in the Eleventh District, who have withdrawn from the field, and have given as a reason therefor that they had ascertained that 1,500 fraudulent voters had been registered in that district; that, on consultation with the Police Commissioners and the District-Attorney, they had become satisfied that the casting of these illegal ballots could not be prevented or the voters punished; and that they had, therefore, concluded to adopt the advice of prominent citizens and withdraw from the field, thinking that the evil must come to a head sooner or later, and that by letting the promoters of these frauds have their own way it would be precipitated.

Simultaneously with Messrs. CROSS and PINCKNEY's card, comes a "call to arms" from the citizens of Harlem, who have organized themselves into a Vigilance Committee, not to break the law, but to unite all good citizens in a combined opposition to the "Ring" at the polls on election day. They call upon citizens of all political creeds to unite, irrespective of party, in electing men of dignity, character and capacity to office, and thus stem the tide of corruption that is so fast overwhelming the body politic, and robbing the earnings of the rich and poor alike to "sustain and keep in power an insatiate horde of hungry, audacious, arrogant, ignorant, intolerant, plundering politicians."

It seems to us that the citizens of Harlem have the more correct appreciation of the situation, and have adopted the better mode of dealing with it. We hope that in that Precinct of the City, if nowhere else, the Republicans will turn out to a man, and see whether the evils of which they complain cannot even yet be remedied or overcome in a legal manner by means of the ballot.

Mr. Boutwell's Treasury Exhibit.

The important figures in the Report of Mr. BOUTWELL have, for the most part, been anticipated by his recent prompt schedules, given every month, of the condition and reduction of the public debt, and his equally commendable quarterly details of the revenues and expenditures of the Government. In hearing, therefore, that he has retired in his nine months' administration over seventy-five millions of the gold-bearing 6 per cent. stocks of the United States, and that for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, his revenues were $24,000,000 in excess of his expenses, we learn nothing new from the more formal document now communicated to Congress. But it may be added that while the first quarter of the year would indicate a surplus for the whole fiscal year of less than one hundred millions, the Secretary estimates a still better result from the remaining three-quarters, raising the surplus of the year to one hundred and ten millions. And these estimates, it is quite fair to assume, are more likely to be exceeded than to fall short by the actual results. This opinion is borne out by the report, published yesterday, from Mr. DELANO, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

It is not only clear that the President and Secretary are in perfect accord on the impracticability of abrupt specie payments, but that they are entirely confident of reducing the interest charge by one-third upon at least twelve hundred millions of the present 6 per cent. stocks of the United States, and the ability of the Government to pay off altogether four hundred millions—including the $75,000,000 already redeemed—by about the time that all the 5-20s fall within the privilege of redemption at par in gold. Aside from the original sixteen hundred millions of 5-20s, the funded debt embraces $283,000,000 in 6 per cents, which cannot be called in until after 1881, and $194,000,000 in 5 per cents., which cannot be called in until after 1874, and not really due until 1904.

The proposed reduced rate of interest is fixed by the President and Secretary at 4½ per cent. They both suggest the alternative of interest abroad, where it will facilitate the negotiation of the loan and the exchange of 5-20s, of which the report would imply that nearly or quite one-half are held abroad. The Secretary would make three classes of the 4½ per cent. stock, running twenty, twenty-five and thirty years, and subject to redemption after fifteen, twenty and twenty-five years. He would also replace the present 6 per cent. stocks in the National Banking Department with the new 4½ per cents, but whether with or without relief to the banks from the existing tax upon circulation he does not state.

Mr. BOUTWELL evidently regards the reduction of the burden of public debt superior to, as he believes it must precede, the return to specie payments, and he therefore dwells but incidentally on the latter, making no suggestion as to time and none as to method or auxiliaries beyond the discretion to the Secretary to retire two millions of greenbacks per month if found needful when the time comes to enter upon and sustain specie payments. But on the real measure of currency required by the country, he argues that it cannot be accurately fixed until the wants of the South are supplied, and these will probably be felt for two years to come, and until the Pacific States—now, by reason of the changes in business since the opening of the railway, adopting paper in place of coin—shall develop how much they may employ.

The Sinking Fund the Secretary regards as an imperative obligation, and he asks for authority to apply both his recent and future purchases of 5-20s, beyond the current demands of the fund, to the arrearages properly due to the fund from its enactment, Feb. 25, 1862, to the 4th March last, amounting to at least $150,000,000, without compound or even simple interest.

Much of the report is devoted to the business details of the Department, its complex machinery, and the proper directions and reform as well as economy and security of management, in all which Mr. BOUTWELL evinces an aptness and industry for administration, only equaled by his ability to shape the more important concerns of the public finances.

The Navy and its Needs.

The report of Mr. ROBESON consists of a careful and very lucid review of the condition of the navy as the present Administration found it, of its progress in efficiency since the 4th of March last, and of its needs and prospects. It is to be regretted that he did not incorporate directly into it, and so bring before the country as well as before Congress, the report of Mr. BORIE's Board for the inspection of steam machinery. That report shows in specific facts and figures the enormous blunders of the Steam Bureau in its constructional feats, which have crippled the naval service, and burdened it with extravagant expenditures.

However, the Secretary tells us what he has been obliged to do, and what he will still be obliged to do, to bring the navy up from the "low ebb" it had reached in the Spring of this year. In the first place, he has given a ship-rig to forty cruisers, of the kind most suited to them, and so saved the enormous expenditures which they formerly incurred by cruising under steam—a saving estimated at more than $3,000,000 a year. In the next place, the monitors, which had been suffered to deteriorate, have been put in repair, and four of the largest have gone into commission. Altogether, no less than eighty vessels have been repaired or altered; and yet expenditures have been decreased.

How, then, have savings been effected for these expenditures? By such means as rescinding the foolish and extravagant contracts already entered into by the preceding Administration. We are assured, for example, that the Isherwood Steam Bureau had arranged to pay out all but $30,000 of its appropriations to contractors and for tools, and that this purpose was so thwarted that a balance of $150,000 remained. In this way, $120,000 was saved to the service, which was expended in repairs.

The report announces to the country plainly that our navy must be strengthened both at home and in foreign waters, and that we must give attention to increasing the efficiency of our system of navy yards. We heartily indorse the suggestions he throws out in this particular. The enormous constructional blunders of the late Administration have rendered it imperative to reorganize the navy, and to build new ships with machinery that can compete with foreign cruisers. If the Navy Department can go before Congress with a thorough review of the stewardship of its predecessor; if it can explain by facts and figures how it is that there is so little to show for the millions and millions thrown away by the last Administration; and, above all, if it can give guarantees that, in future, appropriations shall never be lost through lack of professional, technical knowledge and engineering skill, it will probably secure without trouble popular approval of its purposes to increase the efficiency of the material of the navy.

Work of the Interior Department.

The Report of the Interior Department opens with a statement of public land sales: the total is 7,666,151 acres, or 1,010,409 more than last year; the cash receipts were $4,472,886, an increase of $2,840,140, and the expenses were $453,816. The geological survey of the Territories, by Professor HAYDEN, has been continued with success, and has resulted in the collection of valuable information upon botany, zoölogy and other branches of science. Next comes the astounding fact that 19,360 patents, 3,680 caveats and 153 extensions were applied for during the year. One is at a loss to comprehend the vast amount of inventive genius which these figures indicate, though it must be admitted that much of it is fruitless both of profit or use to mankind. The Bureau asks for $564,420, and the fees were $213,926 in excess of the expenditure—a contrast to the previous year. The office publishes a weekly list of claims, furnished to subscribers at $5 a year. This is expected to be self-supporting, and its further dissemination is suggested. The Secretary advises the repeal of all laws authorizing appeals from the Commissioner's decisions, the present litigations and contests of jurisdiction impairing the usefulness of the office.

The Pension Bureau reports the death of the last Revolutionary pensioner, DANIEL F. BAKEMAN. There are 887 pensioned widows of revolutionary soldiers still surviving—one less than at the last report. Of post-revolutionary soldiers' widows and children, there are 1,298 receiving pensions. During the year 23,196 new pensions were granted, and 4,876 dropped, leaving on the rolls 187,963. The total payments were $28,422,884—over four millions more than for the previous year. The commission of "very numerous frauds" has procured many of these pensions, and the Secretary advises that the payment to agents of commission on disbursements be replaced by some other system.

The completion of the Pacific Railroad has placed the Indians on its route under new conditions. The policy recommended toward them is that they be gathered into larger reservations, whence they will not be crowded by white settlers, as they at present often are. A fuller experiment in self-government is, where the tribes are best fitted for it, thought advisable; the associated tribes are already well prepared, says the Secretary, to dispense with the Government Agents, if they have a Delegate of their own upon the floor of the House of Representatives. The failure of appropriations, in fulfillment of promises made to Indians east of the Rocky Mountains by the Peace Commission, created much distrust and disappointment. In the subsequent organization of the Bureau, some tribes were placed under the control of members of the Society of Friends and others under military officers. This plan of moral support and encouragement is supplemented by the Congress Commission of philanthropic citizens, who constitute an entirely disinterested body of observers. These efforts, it is believed, cannot fail to stimulate the public conscience, and give greater unity and vigor to the efforts made in the cause of Indian civilization. The general condition of the tribes is much more peaceful than the Bureau had reason to expect.

The Commissioner of Education has by circulars, visits and other means collected a large number of facts relative to schools here and abroad. He advises that the education of the freedmen be removed from the Freedmen's Bureau and placed under the supervision of his office. The Judiciary has cost $2,075,892, a sum in excess of last year. The report next alludes to the railway and wagon roads of the United States. Particulars are given of the condition of the Pacific roads, and the general opinion is favorable to their equipment. The most important remaining matter of the report is that relating to the civil service. It need only be said, while referring the reader to the document itself, that our own suggestions upon civil service reform are identical for the most part with those advanced by Mr. COX. It is to be hoped that Congress will review the subject with an entire freedom from prejudice or individual claims, and that a new *régime* of faithful service may prevail in all the Departments of Government.

Extent and Cost of the Mail Service.

The Postmaster-General's Report presents a mass of statistics, many of which are important and all interesting. The income and expenditure show improvement: the revenues were $18,344,510 72, and the expenditures $22,730,592 65, an increase of the former over 1868 of 12.59 per cent., while the latter has only increased 4.25 per cent. The respective revenues and expenses of the fiscal year ending June, 1871, are estimated at $20,878,961, leaving a deficiency of $4,702,132. There are some special subsidies, of which the chief is the mail service to China and Japan from San Francisco, $500,000. Some idea of the magnitude of the Department's business may be formed from the statement that there were issued 502,722,560 stamps, envelopes and newspaper wrappers; that there are 7,056 mail contractors and 8,449 mail routes, aggregating in length 223,731 miles. The cost of transit was $10,406,501, or 11.41 cents per mile by railroad and 17.88 cents by steamer.

All that remains of the old overland mail service is a contract with WELLS, FARGO & Co. for one year from Oct. 1, for the route between Cheyenne City and Denver, and this will shortly be superseded by the railroad constructing between those two points. This fact strikingly illustrates the rapid progress of perfect communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The contract system in the New-England States and New-York has been readjusted, and some rates increased or decreased as the necessities of particular cases seemed to suggest. The Post Route maps continue to be prepared and issued. Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia are completed, and others are in progress. The maps are accurately prepared by the topographer of the Department, who suggests that the engineers of the army, and the astronomers of the Coast Survey and the various observatories may undertake accurate surveys so as to determine the exact position on the earth's surface of important points in the States.

The Report on Foreign Mail Service shows 6,638,858 letters sent from and 5,957,796 received in the United States, exclusive of Canada, of which, both ways, the number is estimated at 3,000,000. These figures show a decided increase. The total cost of ocean mail service was $1,143,341 78. The Postmaster-General in this connection alludes to the humiliating fact that not one steamer carrying the European mails bears the American flag, and suggests the encouragement of American shipbuilding competition, and the authorization of American registers to foreign-built steamers purchased by Americans. Allusion is made to the failure to obtain any amelioration of our postal relations with France, and of success in the case of Great Britain, the North German Union and other countries; the British rate being reduced from Jan. 1 to 6 cents on the single half ounce.

We note, in conclusion, the statement made as to why the Department is not self-sustaining. The causes, says the Postmaster-General, are three: 1. The depreciation of the paper currency; 2. Unpaid postages on printed matter; and, 3. The franking privilege. It may be added that the whole report bears testimony to the intelligence, zeal and activity with which the affairs of the Department have been conducted.

Our Army in Time of Peace.

The Report of Secretary COX proves to be a digest or synopsis, in the main, of the sub-reports of departments and districts, drawn up, as far as practicable, in the spirit, if not the language, of subordinates. Of course its main interest centres in General SHERMAN's Report, which reviews the whole *status* of the army. However, the reports from the five District Commanders, from the Freedmen's Bureau, and from the other customary sources, are both interesting and valuable.

The leading fact concerning the army is, of course, its reduction; and this has been effected, as the Secretary shows, without the slightest difficulty or embarrassment, although an operation requiring delicacy of management. And it has been done, too, so effectually that, as General SHERMAN shows, "we have not a single regiment that may be said to be in reserve." We have reached, think our officers, the limit of wise and prudent reduction, considering the vast extent of the country and its present condition.

A recommendation that will commend itself to Congress, we trust, is that the former limit of seven per cent. of the number of officers that can be retired by reason of age, infirmity or wounds, shall be removed, and that the President shall be allowed to retire any just number for wounds or age,—or, if a limit must be fixed, that it be some specific number, say 250. This recommendation is based on generosity, justice and expediency. We have properly cut down the army to its lowest possible estimate for the peace establishment. But, when we cut down the numbers of the army, we thereby cut down proportionately all percentages depending on that number, and among them that of the retired list. This is manifestly unjust, because of course the disabilities already referred to were acquired in consequence of the long war prosecuted by a large army. The proposed remedy will meet the difficulty, as it will increase the present number of retired officers from 173 to 250.

It is particularly noticeable that never, probably, has a better state of army management and efficiency been reported than at this moment. There are, we admit, several grave problems still demanding solution, one of which is our coastwise defences, regarding which no definite conclusion seems yet to have been reached. But the four years of war have passed by, the four years of reconstruction are gone, and even the Indian troubles are light and easily handled. The army is now absolutely at its minimum, and no attempt will be made, we think, by Congress to impair its efficiency by a false view of economy. The enormous savings effected by the Administration in the collection of the revenue will save us from the necessity of unduly weakening our national defences, as it was found, last Winter, we should be forced to do. As to the Indian problem, its solution is clearly to be found in the reservation system; and although it will take all the men we can spare, for years to come, to carry this system into effect, yet the release of garrisons at the South will help us in that matter. Even the coastwise problem may be said to be, if not solved by the army, at least solved so far as it can be, and transferred for its main adjustment to the navy. The defences of a harbor are of two sorts, fixed and floating. The former are the province of the army, the latter that of the navy. The General of the Army tacitly admits that the army has done all it can in deciding that it can do nothing. The Engineers have reported five plans as their *ultimatum*; and General SHERMAN says of them that they will prevent the landing of armies, and "all that a hostile fleet can attempt will be to run by the forts." This the monitors can prevent—the monitors, our firm and trusty reliance for coast defence.

For the rest, our troops are already armed and equipped with the best modern appliances, and ready at a moment's notice to take the field.

The first mercantile vessel which passed through the Suez Canal on its way to Bombay was wrecked in the Red Sea. This is not encouraging. It illustrates the truth of the remark we made some weeks ago, that although the canal might be a success in itself, it did not at all insure a good passage up the Red Sea. All the vigilance which careful and experienced officers can use is not sufficient to prevent accidents in that dangerous sea. Let it be covered with ships, and the list of the casualties is pretty sure to be indefinitely increased. The bark *Noel* only went eighty-six miles from Suez before it fell a victim to some treacherous sand bank or coral reef. M. DE LESSEPS must get the Red Sea buoyed before his canal will be of any great service to commerce.

The *Star* makes a very serious statement. The public indignation with Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, for accusing MCFARLAND of a crime which his own wife never alleged against him, and for trying and condemning the prisoner unheard, while completely exonerating his wife, is very deep and general. From any reasonable point of view such language was utterly indefensible. The *Star* now informs us, in a very positive manner, that Mr. BEECHER never used the words put into his mouth, but that they were interpolated by the *Tribune*. We do not know the rights of this affair, and therefore can express no opinion about it. But we, in common with others, have condemned Mr. BEECHER for a flagrant violation of the first principles of justice, and it is due to him that it should be plainly stated whether he made the remarks attributed to him or not. They appear in the report of his speech as given in the *Tribune* of the 4th inst.—the paper which was naturally supposed to have the fullest account of the proceedings.

The "Rev." Mr. FROTHINGHAM has outraged public propriety by justifying an intrigue between a married woman and her lover, and now he complains that the papers find fault with him. Is he, then, privileged to set up in this community any code of morals that may suit his own ideas, and then claim immunity from censure? He offered thanks to the Almighty for what Mrs. MCFARLAND—for by that name only is she entitled to be called—and her lover "had been to each other in the past." What was this but gross profanity? A man calling himself a minister of religion, who is prepared to uphold the doctrines involved in this impious thanksgiving, must expect to be sharply called to account, unless society is utterly debauched. On Sunday he again said, "the relation between that man and that woman was honorable and *innocent*." How could it be innocent, on any theory whatever? What are we to think of a minister's moral sense who calls it an innocent thing for a married woman to act as Mrs. MCFARLAND is proved to have done? Mr. FROTHINGHAM also stated that "a lawyer, a distinguished man in his profession, had *pronounced it necessary* that the marriage should take place." Necessary for whom—for what? What construction are we to put upon this extraordinary statement? Listen once more to this "reverend" gentleman: "We took the facts as they stood, no more, no less; neither knew anything about, or were concerned with, what had gone before." But he *was* concerned. Is a minister of the Gospel to stand ready to marry any couple who come before him without "concerning himself with what had gone before?" "It was due," Mr. FROTHINGHAM continued, "to the children and society" that the marriage should take place. Due to whose children? Surely he cannot mean to MCFARLAND's. Could the mother atone for the injury she had done them by going through the ceremony of marriage with another man, on the strength of an Indiana divorce surreptitiously obtained? Mr. FROTHINGHAM's "defence" is a fresh insult to the public. Will nothing induce these upholders of the new "marriage" theory to abstain from inviting public attention to themselves?

Dr. LIVINGSTONE was alive in May last. A letter has been received from him by Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, the Governor of Bombay, bearing that date. We may conclude that we shall hear before long of the traveler's safe arrival in some civilized part of the world. Sir RODERICK MURCHISON predicted that he would eat his Christmas dinner last year at home. He was more than a year out in his calculation, but still he was right in his main conclusions. Almost everybody but Sir RODERICK had at one time given up all hope of seeing LIVINGSTONE again. He will have a wondrous story of adventures to reveal to the world. But, after all, his chief discoveries only go to show that the long-despised PTOLEMY was more accurate in fixing the sources of the Nile than any of the geographers who have laughed at his "theories."

No doubt there are as great a number of possibilities in the science of agriculture as in most of the other departments of research, and the State of Georgia, we perceive, seems to have made a notable one in the Venezuela cotton introduced and cultivated by Dr. LEITNER, who makes two bolls grow where only one grew before. This beautiful and silky plant put down in July will mature sooner than the home species planted in Spring, and it gives one hundred and fifty bolls on a stalk—fifty bolls making one pound.

The Mormons, it seems, are determined to carry the war into Africa, or, according to the old English saying, come close to the fireplace "when the chimney smokes." Mr. BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., General BURTON and some of the elders of their Church have come among us with the intention of pitching their tabernacles in this City and Brooklyn; and a grand hall is talked for for the latter city where the Mormon gospel may be preached—to rival, probably, Dr. BOWRING'S London "Church"—and the sick healed by the imposition of hands. Mr. YOUNG and General BURTON employed the latter ceremony on Sunday and rebuked the diseases of some poor people. If good results should attend this latter custom, our Mormons will have the approval of the Board of Health and the gratitude of anybody they may happen to cure.

Our contemporary, the *Siam Advertiser* which is published at Bangkok, the capital of the King of Siam, bewails the difficulty of finding a decent grave in that quarter of the world. In wet weather, says the writer, "we had to deposit our deceased friends in a muddy and watery grave," with weights attached to the coffin to make it sink. This is not a "comfortable burial," but matters are not much worse in Bangkok than in other parts of India. The only curiosity about the affair is the immense relish with which the editor enters into the subject—explaining to people how they ought to give orders for graves, and so on. Can it be that he combines the trade of undertaker with that of the journalist? If so, he must find his time pretty well occupied in Siam.

The most satisfactory passage in Secretary CRESWELL'S Post Office Report seems to be the statement concerning the "money-order" system, which is now working very successfully in our twenty-seven thousand post offices, and is as popular as it is in England. The English have long known the value of it, for they have had it for nearly thirty years—a fact affording a curious commentary on the slowness with which people of different nations will accept ideas of social science from one another. In England, the safe sending of money in that way is thought as great a boon as the actual transmission of letters.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"THE HUGUENOTS" AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

The massive strains of MEYERBEER'S grandest opera were said to have been wedded to English words for the first time at the splendid theatre in Twenty-third-street last night. The statement should, perhaps, be qualified so far as to describe "The Huguenots" as a whole, since, we believe, parts of the opera have been before now publicly rendered in English translation. Much was expected from the present attempt, and, although the first snowstorm of the season undoubtedly threw a chill over the performance and lessened the number of those who gathered to assist at it, it is but fair to congratulate the management and all concerned upon what was in most respects an even and conscientious interpretation of an exceedingly arduous undertaking. "The Huguenots" is in some respects a more critical work to attack than "William Tell." It requires, indeed, a greater number of leading voices, although the requisitions upon each may not be of so exacting a character as on the principal *rôles* of ROSSINI'S opera. To give proper effect to the magnificent choruses and concerted music, the director of the English Opera Troupe has liberally increased her force both in the orchestra and on the stage—the augmentations on the latter including quadrupeds as well as bipeds. New scenery has also been painted, and accurate and handsome costumes provided. Perhaps with the single exception of its original production at the French opera in New-Orleans, "The Huguenots" has never been so well mounted in America as it was last night at the Grand Opera House.

The singing also deserves, in parts, no little praise. Mrs. RICHINGS-BERNARD took extraordinary pains with *Valentine*; Mr. HENRY HAIGH was an effective, if unequal, *Raoul*; Mr. HENRY DRAYTON gave noble effect to the martial strains of the old Puritan *Marcel*; Mrs. BOWLER was an arch and sprightly *Urbain*; and *St. Bris* and *De Nevers* found efficient representatives in Messrs. PEAKES and ARNOLD. Mr. HAIGH evinced much delicacy in his opening air in the first act, although a little occasional throatiness and uncertainty showed that his voice was hardly in the best order, and, on the other hand, his fire and passion in the trying later scenes were marked and commendable. Mr. DRAYTON in the terrific "Piff! Paff!" song gained the first *encore* of the evening and, indeed, his impersonation throughout was striking, consistent and artistic. The first regrets suggested by the performance were incident to the second act. Neither the exquisite music of *Margaret de Valois* nor that of *Raoul* could here be said to be satisfactorily sung. Perhaps the imperfections in the case of the latter were primarily occasioned by those of the former. The first essay of a difficult part by a lady calls for leniency, however, and we forbear. Various trifling slips in this act indicated the magnitude of the undertaking in hand without obviating the propriety of recognizing the successes which more frequently challenged attention. It is a pleasure to do justice to the efforts of Mrs. RICHINGS-BERNARD in *Valentine*. To act and sing such a part so well as she did when under the responsible burden of direction and management, is what very few artists could do, and demands commensurate applause. A word of approval is due to the ballet, which is much better here than at the house now devoted to Italian opera.

The later portions of the opera were, as we have hinted, more adequately given. The most famous numbers, including the *finale* of the third act, the final scene between *Valentine* and *Raoul* and the "Benediction of the Daggers," were sung with fine effect, and the scenic merits of the representation did much to gain general approbation. On the whole, the performance was deserving. The aim was high, and a generous criticism should make allowances that might be uncalled for in the case of a more symmetrical representation of a minor work. We have no doubt that future performances of "The Huguenots" by this generally excellent company, will offer substantial improvements on the first, and that it will become one of the most successful operas in their repertory.

Theatrical.

"THE WONDER" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mrs. CENTLIVRE'S comedy, which, those of SHAKESPEARE apart, is one of the oldest that keeps the stage, was presented to the patrons of Wallack's Theatre last evening in characteristic style. The piece was sumptuously dressed, carefully mounted otherwise, and acted with a buoyancy and spirit that were found by the audience extremely enjoyable. Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S *Don Felix* is a dashing and romantic impersonation of one of the most difficult parts in the light comedy range, and the *Violante* of Miss HENRIQUES justifies in every way the passion and the jealousy of her misguided lover. The common trouble in this and similar cases lies in the difficulty of believing in the reality of an ardor which youth and beauty must unite with other feminine charms to inspire; but Miss HENRIQUEZ is fortunate in all these respects, and therefore leaves us, in her assumption, nothing to desire. Mr. JOHN GILBERT as *Don Pedro*, Mr. FISHER as *Colonel Britton*, and Mr. STODDART as *Gibby*, were excellent, as they usually are, and the whole performance was received with deserved approbation.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

At the Fifth-avenue Theatre Mrs. INCHBALD'S comedy, "Wives as They Were and Maids as They Are," which has not been played in this City for thirty years past, was produced last evening, with Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Davidge, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Holland, Mrs. Chanfrau, Miss Ethel and Miss Davenport in the principal parts. The cold and cynical *Darillon* found a fitting representative in Mr. DAVENPORT, and the gay and glittering *Bronzely* in Mr. GEO. CLARKE. Mrs. CHANFRAU played *Miss Darillon* with great spirit, and Miss ETHEL gave a modest and pleasing impersonation of *Lady Priory*, wife of the explosive *Sir William*. The feature of the evening was the appearance of Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND as *Oliver*, a part which he has not played for thirty years, and of which he gave an admirable representation. The piece is announced for repetition this and to-morrow evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The performances of Mr. E. L. ROBINSON have been succeeded, at the Olympic Theatre, by representations of "Under the Gaslight." That drama was acted last evening to the satisfaction of quite a numerous audience. Mr. DALY'S work has had notice time and again in these columns. It is an excellent acting play, as its great popularity attests, and not at all remarkable for literary merit. The attention it is given by the artists of the Olympic Theatre makes its worth in the former respect as conspicuous as ever. Four of the players, filling the most important parts, are identified with them, and persons who remember the previous renderings of "Under the Gaslight" need no reminder as to the intelligent and impressive impersonations of *Snorkey* by Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, of *Byke* by Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, of *Bermudas* by Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, Jr., and of *Old Judas* by Mr. EDWARD WRIGHT. The other characters in the play are interpreted skillfully enough, the embodiment of *Peach Blossom*, by Miss MARIE LONGMORE, being at all points the most realistic, and, therefore, enjoyable performance the irrepressible boisterousness of that young lady has hitherto allowed us to witness. The scenery in "Under the Gaslight" is not to be praised for absolute freshness, but the railroad tableau is effective, and redeems the faded look of some of the sets. The piece will be given throughout the week.

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

We cannot delay at present to deal minutely with the performances of the French comedians, at the New-York Theatre, but we can record the artistic success of their first entertainment. The opening representation of the season was given last night. Decidedly enjoyable, in spite of the imperfections of a first night, the pieces composing the programme were rendered with skill and spirit. "Les Jurons de Cadillac," the comedietta, had already been listened to by the frequenters of earlier *soirées*, but "Maitre Pathelin," the comic opera, which is part of the modern repertory of the Opera Comique, was altogether fresh and charming, and the vaudeville of "M. Bertrand and Mlle. Raton," as droll a production as could be wished for. It will be an oft-recurring task, though a pleasant one, to keep a close record of the exertions made by the associate artists to secure a patronage their talent and labors entitle them to, but it is the intention of the players at the New-York Theatre to invite repeated notice by continual changes of programme. The bill, including the pieces named above, however, can be filed for future reference, as it will occupy the audiences again this week. To-night, "Bataille de Dames" and "La Consigne est de Ronfler" are to be rendered.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, which left Liverpool Nov. 25 and Queenstown Nov. 26, arrived at this port yesterday, with news later by three days than was brought by the *Hansa*.

FRANCE.

Sentiment on the Proposed International Exhibition in Washington—The Commercial Treaty with England—Life Insurance—The Fine Arts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1869.

The proposed International Exhibition in Washington meets with favor here, and the Paris Press generally speak very encouragingly of it. Immediate steps should be taken to supply all necessary information in regard to it, so as to give ample time for the preparation of the articles to be sent from this side. The large amount of sales made to American buyers during the Paris Exhibition will render the United States Exhibition very popular with French manufacturers. As an additional attraction, why could not a grand prize be offered to the sharpshooters of the world? The proposed exhibition cannot but prove of great service to the United States, by bringing its immense resources under the personal observation of the myriads of foreigners who will be assembled on this occasion.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

Letters received here from London announce that M. DE LA VALLETTE has had a long interview with Lord CLARENDON on the subject of the modification of the commercial treaty between England and France. The French Minister detailed the difficulties of the situation, and asked the English Government, on the part of the Emperor, to help him through them. Lord CLARENDON is said to have been very reserved, and to have carefully avoided committing himself to any pledge on the subject. All statements of this kind must be received with caution. The French protectionists are working heaven and earth to accomplish their objects, and they will stop at nothing to compass them. I am satisfied that the Emperor has no desire to disturb the existing commercial arrangements with England, and if any modification be effected in them, it will only be through the action of the Chambers, unprompted by any recommendation of the Government.

LIFE INSURANCE.

One of the largest life insurance companies of Paris has recently met with heavy losses through the dishonesty of one of its officers. This untoward circumstance, added to the failure of the Albert Life Insurance Company and other institutions of a similar character in England, has attracted much attention, and the advantages of the American system of insurance have been much dwelt upon in consequence. There is no question that, properly introduced here, one of our large companies would meet with great success, and I know of no more favorable time than the present for the experiment.

FINE ARTS.

I dropped in at GOUPIL'S yesterday and found a large number of pictures in process of being packed up for New-York. Among them was a superb painting by GEROME—the "Armorer's Shop;" a beautiful little *genre* picture—a child playing with a dog—by HENRY BACON, brother of Mr. BACON, of the NEW-YORK TIMES; a delicious chavet; a charming landscape by KARL GIRARDET; a soubrette by CARAUD, before which one is almost tempted to fall on his knees; a Scholter, equal if not superior to any Willems that I have seen; a grand head by DOYEN; a beautiful little interior by AUBRAY, and about a dozen other pictures of more or less merit.

A friend sojourning in Rome sends me some interesting particulars regarding the doings of our artists in the Eternal City. ROGERS is at work on a group for a monument which is full of promise. RHINEHART is modeling a beautiful female figure which he calls Clytre; IVES has finished a figure of a laughing child which bears the title of "Sans Souci." VINNIE REAM has settled down in her new studio and is busily at work on her statue of LINCOLN. She has found time, however, to sit for BUCHANAN READ as the "Goddess of Liberty" in a large allegorical picture on which that artist is at present engaged.

A couple of paintings have been recently brought to light in Paris, which have particular interest for Americans. One is the battle of New-Orleans, and the other the capture of Yorktown. They both occupy a large extent of canvass, and are gallery pictures. They are by EUGENE LAMY, an artist who enjoyed considerable reputation some years since. In the "Battle of New-Orleans" the figures of JACKSON, WILKINSON and PAKENHAM are delineated with much care, and in the attack on Yorktown one can easily recognize LAFAYETTE and CORNWALLIS. These pictures were painted for the family of the late Archbishop MORLOT, of Paris, and can be purchased from the family on very reasonable terms. Will not some of our public-spirited millionaires join together to secure them for the Capitol at Washington or some other of our public buildings?

CONTINENTAL INSURRECTION.

Latest Advices from Dalmatia.

The latest accounts from Dalmatia, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 25, are not favorable to the Austrian troops. The corps commanded by Colonel VETTER has, it appears, failed in its attempt to force a passage through Velka Zagvozdak, and has been beaten back with great loss. The insurgents who defended this pass are stated to have fought with extraordinary bravery, the troops finding it impossible to stand against the murderous fire and the volleys of rocks which were showered down upon them. On the other hand, the right wing of the Austrian army, under Colonel FISCHER, has succeeded in raising the blockade of Fort Dragali. The great body of the insurgents are now concentrated in the vicinity of the pass of Velka Zagvozdak, which is the strongest position in the district. A curious document was found in one of these battles on an insurgent chief who had been taken prisoner by the Austrians. It is a letter addressed to the chief by M. ILITCH, Secretary to the Prince of MONTENEGRO. M. ILITCH says that he is directed by the Prince and the President of the Montenegran Senate to express their regret at the unhappy position of the insurgents, and to recommend them to reconcile themselves, if possible, with the Emperor. "If you cannot," M. ILITCH adds, "defend yourselves as long as you can; retreat to our frontier, and we shall be behind you to share your good or evil fortune. What belongs to us will belong to you; if our affairs go well, yours will go well also."

Uprising Against the Porte in Mesopotamia.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 25, states that an insurrection against the Turkish Government, produced ostensibly by similar causes to those which gave rise to the Dalmatian outbreak, has taken place among the Arabs of Mesopotamia. Turkey is now reorganizing her army on the European model, and the Arabs refuse to submit to the conscription, which has been ordered in the Mahometan districts that have been hitherto exempted from compulsory military service. Some slight disturbances were caused by this order in Albania and Anatolia a few months ago; but the Arab insurrection seems to be a much more serious matter, judging by the strength of the troops which have been sent to subdue it. According to the last accounts, the Arabs have not only beaten and driven away the recruiting sergeants, but have addressed a formal declaration to the Governor of Bagdad informing him that they are determined entirely to liberate themselves from the Turkish rule. Several battles have taken place between the troops and the insurgents, but the latter still hold their ground, and are, it is said, threatening Bagdad.

YACHTING.

Mr. Ashbury in Reply to Mr. Bennett, Jr.

A correspondence between Mr. JAMES ASHBURY, of the yacht *Cambria*, and Mr. J. G. BENNETT, Jr., the owner of the American yacht *Dauntless*, has been forwarded to the London journals by the former gentleman from Port Said, Suez Canal. In October, 1868, Mr. ASHBURY proposed to sail in New-York waters to endeavor to regain the cup won in 1851 by the celebrated yacht *America*, and was also desirous of testing, by a series of races, the question of superiority of English schooners over American schooners, each country building on opposed principles, and each believing in their own especial form. On the 6th of December Mr. BENNETT accepted Mr. ASHBURY'S challenge for a race from Cowes to New-York only with the *Dauntless*, an acceptance, according to Mr. ASHBURY, objectionable in two respects. Firstly, because she was not within the limit of tonnage defined by the owner of the *Cambria*; and, secondly, because even if she had been a good match for the *Cambria* in point of size, Mr. ASHBURY'S main object would have been defeated, inasmuch as the ocean race alone could not have conclusively settled which form of the two vessels was the best on the whole for general purposes of inland, ocean or channel cruising. Three or four races on each side of the Atlantic, vessel against vessel, with the Atlantic race intervening, would, Mr. ASHBURY states, be as interesting as they would be instructive. Mr. ASHBURY, therefore, had no desire for an ocean race without the series, but on the 7th of August last he forwarded to Mr. BENNETT three distinct challenges, as follows: On Friday, the 13th August, the *Cambria* to race the *Dauntless* from Ryde round the Isle of Wight; on the following Monday from Cherbourg round the Nab Light and back; and on Wednesday, the 1st of September last, from Cowes to New-York, for a service of plate, value £250. The last of these challenges was ultimately accepted by Mr. BENNETT, but he declined to start on the 1st of September, saying that the *Dauntless* could not be got ready before the 15th. To this Mr. ASHBURY took exception, replying that ample time had been given for the *Dauntless* to be got ready by the date specified, and that by putting off the match until the 15th, the yachts would have to encounter the inconvenience and risks of the equinoctial gales. This match having thus also fallen through, Mr. ASHBURY, in a letter dated Sept. 27, sent Mr. BENNETT the following five challenges, to be sailed next year: Race No. 1—A race in the first week of March, 1870, from Ryde round the Isle of Wight; R. T. Y. C. measurement, and time allowance, &c. No. 2—A race from Ryde round Cherbourg Breakwater and back; R. T. Y. C. measurement, and time allowance, &c. No. 3—About the 7th to the 10th March, a race from Cowes to New-York; a flying start, and no question as to tonnage, time allowances, or restrictions of any description. Nos. 4 and 5. Two races in New-York waters, over the usual course of the New-York Yacht Club, and in accordance with their mode of measurement, time allowances, or other usual conditions. Mr. ASHBURY concluded the correspondence by stating that he was *en route* to the Suez Canal at the time of writing, and requesting a reply to the above challenge to be forwarded to him in London, in order that it may be sent on to him by his Secretary.

ENGLAND'S COLONIES.

Meeting to Consider the Relations Between the English Dependencies and the Mother Country.

On Nov. 24 an influential meeting was held at the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel, in London, to consider the relations existing between England and the English dependencies. There was a large number of colonists representing the interests of the Australian colonies, the North American colonies, Jamaica, Tasmania, Newfoundland, the Cape of Good Hope, and other places; and among the company were Sir GEO. GREY, Mr. WILSON, of Melbourne, and Mr. GEO. THORNTON, of Sidney. Mr. YOULE was elected as Chairman to preside.

Mr. WILSON, after explaining the purpose of the gathering, concluded his address by moving a resolution to the effect that in the "present most unsatisfactory relations existing between Great Britain and the colonies," it was necessary meetings of colonists and gentlemen interested in the colonies should be held once a week at the Cannon-street station.

Mr. G. THORNTON, of Sydney, seconded the motion.

Mr. BOWDEN, formerly of Melbourne, expressed an opinion, which was warmly supported, that Lord GRANVILLE' policy was a policy of separating the colonies from the nation. He had watched the course of the Colonial Office for years, and he considered that the policy adopted by Lord GRANVILLE should be at once brought before the people of this country. He thought the first resolution passed at this meeting should be a protest against Lord GRANVILE'S policy. He begged to move a resolution deprecating the tone adopted by Lord GRANVILLE toward New-Zealand, with an expression of opinion that a continuance in that course of policy must lead to the destruction of the colonial system of Great Britain.

Mr. WESTMORELAND, of Jamaica, dwelt upon the defective government of that colony since it had been under the direct government of this country, and said that the schoolmasters, instead of teaching the black the duty of honest industry, were teaching them the use of the globes. [A laugh.] He considered that the conduct of the Government toward that dependency was most unsatisfactory.

The resolution proposed by Mr. BOWDEN was held in abeyance by consent, and then the original motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. BOWDEN then formally moved "That this meeting deprecates the policy initiated by Lord GRANVILLE respecting New Zealand, and considers that if this is the policy of the country it will end in the colonies being separated from Great Britain."

Sir GEORGE GREY, after expressing his hearty pleasure in seeing a gathering like that, said he could not help feeling that large numbers of the most energetic Englishmen, or, rather, he should say, Britons, had left the country of their birth, and established themselves throughout the whole globe by founding a series of communities English in language, English in energy, English in resolution, English in instincts, and English in their feeling of unity, and they had founded an empire which must influence and rule the destinies of the whole world for many centuries to come. By holding together this empire would have the power to prevent wars upon the face of the earth by its own power—and without any peace society, and by the unity of feelings, of tongue, of origin, and of hopes. Was this rule, this power for good, to be broken up and turned into a series of small independent States, all likely to be engaged in dispute over such questions as lines of frontiers, differences of tariffs, and such like? Was the whole world to be turned into a theatre of disputes, or was this country carry to a great conclusion the work it had in hand, founded by its hardiest sons? [Cheers.] If that was to be the point to which colonists would aim, the consolidation of this great empire, they must drop minor grievances, and show to the people of Great Britain that colonists could forget their own selfish views to attain to great objects—the object of enlarging and holding to this great empire, and to press that the colonists should be dealt with on principles having better foundation than were considerations of pounds, shillings and pence. Let this meeting show that, though only colonists, they could rise superior to the statesmen of the mother country on a question like this, and could place on one side all matters of direct interest in order to achieve the great end of an extended Empire—an end which would confer the highest blessing upon our whole race. It should be the object of the meeting to follow out the course indicated by Mr. WILSON. It was not in the power of any British statesman, on his own view, to break up a great empire, and the colonists would find an opportunity of telling the country that if it was the intention to cast off the colonies, notice should be given to them, so that they, on their part, might determine what their fate should be, and to consider whether they should take any steps or make any effort to save themselves from falling into disintegration. Let them ask for a clear declaration of what England means; don't let them put up with an answer that New Zealand may do this—that Canada may do another thing; and the answer was given that Canada at a recent date showed the inclination of the Minister. If there was an intention on the part of the Ministry to get rid of the colonies, let the Parliament be informed of it, and let the sense of it be laid before the people of this country; but the proposal to adopt a motion with regard to New-Zealand should be dropped for a time.

There was a very long discussion upon the point, the whole meeting being in favor of some resolution with regard to Lord GRANVILLE'S dispatch to New-Zealand, but all inclined to agree with the last speaker. At length the following was unanimously approved:

"That this meeting deprecates the colonial policy of Her Majesty's Government as illustrated by Lord GRANVILLE'S recent dispatches."

Mr. LEBILLIER moved and Sir GEORGE GREY seconded the appointment of a committee of colonists, and that meetings should be held at the same place and time weekly.

Thanks were voted to Mr. WILSON and the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Additional Tidings as to his Safety.

The following telegram from the Governor of Bombay had been received from the Secretary of State for India on Nov. 24:

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

Letter received from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, dated Ujiji, 13th May, 1869. Satisfactory.

[This important telegram shows that as late as six months ago LIVINGSTONE was at the spot indicated in his letter of July, 1868, as that for which he was making.]

"A Friend of Mr. RICHARDSON" shall be heard to-morrow. We have no space for his letter this morning.

The Knabe Piano Triumphant Everywhere.

Wherever the local agents of the Knabe Piano have entered it for competition at the various State Fairs, it has at once drawn the first premium. It has within two months received these gratifying proofs of superiority, at Macon, (Georgia State Fair,) at Jackson, (Mississippi State Fair,) Wilmington, (North Carolina,) Memphis, (Tennessee,) Richmond, (Virginia,) and York County and Ohio State Fairs. Its preëminence over every other instrument has long been known to artists and musicians, who have invariably employed it for operatic and public purposes. But these State awards may be taken as indubitable evidence that this feeling has now become general, and is the verdict of innumerable American homes. None who have heard it have failed to be impressed with the exquisite union of great volume of sound with a *timbre* so sympathetic that it approaches the human voice almost as closely as a violin. It cannot be doubted that the time is fast coming when it will be exclusively used for accompanying the singer or the violinist. Messrs. BAUER & Co., No. 650 Broadway, are the sole agents of this admirable piano.—*Tribune.*

Never say Dye or "Not a Dye;" but ask for PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Examine it, you will find it clear; shake it, you will see that it has no sediment; apply it to your head, beard, whiskers or mustaches, if gray or grizzled, and the color they wore before they faded will return to them.—*Advertisement.*

Notes for December, Addressed to the Feeble and Debilitated.

This is a trying season for invalids, indeed for all who are not blessed with rubust constitutions and iron frames.

Cold has come upon us suddenly, sealing up the open pores, and *sealing in* as it were, any seeds of disease that may have been lurking in the system, but which remained undeveloped so long as the waste matter of the body and all acid and unwholesome humors were freely discharged by evaporation from the surface and through the bowels.

A tonic, aperient and alterative medicine is now needed to invigorate the vital powers, depressed by a low temperature; to stimulate and purify the secretions, and to fit the body to endure, without inconvenience, pain or danger, the sudden climatic change which ushers in the Winter.

The only preparation which will fully meet this almost universal need, and will thoroughly and safely perform the important work, is the leading tonic and alterative of the age, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This popular specific improves the appetite, invigorates the digestive organs, regulates the flow of bile, enriches the blood, calms the nerves, relieves constipation, promotes superficial circulation and evaporation, and being composed solely of wholesome vegetable elements, with a pure stimulant as their diffusive vehicle, may be taken by the weakest without fear. The flavor is agreeable, for although the BITTERS are a potent medicine, they contain no nauseating element.—*Advertisement.*

In view of the deception practiced by dealers in worthless Oroide and other spurious imitation watches, buyers of genuine AMERICAN WATCHES should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness.—*Advertisement.*

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil,

With Hypophosphite of Lime, a great improvement; made with the best oil known, it unites efficacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. Sold by all respectable druggists. J. MILHAU'S SONS,
—*Advertisement.* No. 183 Broadway, New-York.

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN: Final Preparations for the Removal of Mr. Peabody's Remains; The Sculling Match between Brown and Sadler.

FRANCE: A Startling Demand from M. Rochefort; Excitement in the Chambers; The Elections.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL: A Pre-synodal Conference; Discord Apprehended.

ITALY: The Cause of the King's recent Sickness.

THE SUEZ CANAL: Commotion in Cairo; The Visitors from all Nations; Improvements in the City; the Khedive's New Opera House; the First Merchant Vessel Through.

SPAIN: More Carlist Conspiracies; Record of Troops Sent to Cuba; Statement of General Prim.

General Topics.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT: Receipts in 1868 and 1869; the First Quarters of 1869 and 1870 Compared; Resurveys and Capacities of Distilleries; Leakages; the Law as to Spirits; Tobacco; Stamps; Income from Individuals; Prevention of Frauds; Amendments to the Laws; Spirit Meters.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE: Meeting at Richmond, Va.; A Double Track Grain Railroad Proposed; The Niagara Ship Canal; Rails vs. Water Transportation; The Specie-payment Question; The Improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

MISCELLANEOUS: Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency; How the Question of Religious Instruction has been Solved in Europe; The Growth of Kansas; The New Circuit Judgeships; The Free List; Close of the Investigation by the Committee on Ways and Means as to the Decline in American Shipping; Coin and Currency Statements; The Proposed Industrial Exhibition at Washington; The Case of Bradley vs. Judge Fisher; The Coming Congress; Arrivals in Washington; The Aspect of Business; The President's Message; Reminiscences of the Late Mr. Peabody; The Fashions for Evening and Reception Dresses; Religious Items.

Political.

List of Members of the Forty-first Congress; Letter from Governor Bullock, of Georgia—Resolutions of the State Central Committee; Politics in Tennessee; The Woman's Council; Black Men in Alabama; Returns of the Texas Election; The Coming Campaign in Indiana; Why our State should not be Divided.

Local.

AMERICAN COMMERCE: Report by a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce; Subsidies to American Lines Recommended; Permission for Free Importation of Foreign Ships and Materials asked for.

ERIE'S TRIALS: Further action in the Ramsey Suit; Curious Order by Judge Murray; Search for Messrs. Fisk, Gould and Lane; Scenes in the Grand Opera House; A Chase after Mr. Lane and Others.

THE RICHARDSON TRAGEDY: Funeral of Mr. Richardson; Remarks of Messrs. Beecher and Frothingham; How Mrs. McFarland Procured Her Divorce; Comments on the Case in the Pulpits; Interment of Richardson's Remains at Franklin, Mass.

UNDERGROUND: Views of Cellar Life in the Metropolis; The Foul Dens and their Inhabitants; Sunshine Let into Dark Places.

Agricultural.

The National Department of Agriculture; Unsuccessful Fruit Culture; The West as a Granary; English Demand for Beeswax; Fairs and Conventions; The New-York State Poultry Show; Flour and Grain Trade of Buffalo; South American Cotton Cultivation in Georgia; Review of the Markets.

Editorial Comments.

Reduced Taxation, &c., Preliminary to Resumption; The Internal Revenue Service—Mr. Delano's Report; Some Aspects of the Richardson case; The Erie Litigation—How it Involves Public Interests.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $20.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

The Remarkable Properties of Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits they have found favor with those who, from pulmonary, bronchial or asthmatic complaints, require them. For coughs and colds they are efficacious.

Read the Testimony of a Physician: "HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has proved itself to be a most strengthening remedy in cases of extreme exhaustion, and merits the high reputation it has gained throughout Europe."

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Waltham Watches for Holiday Presents.—We have the largest assortment in the country, and our prices are the lowest. HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BLACK—BRIENTI.—At St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 5, 1869, by Rev. Wm. Huckle, EDWARD G. BLACK to ELIZA C. BRIENTI. No cards.

GODINE—BRITTON.—On Saturday, Dec. 4, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. B. Carter, EDMUND J. GODINE to ADA, only daughter of Lloyd Lee Britten, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

CLARK.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, Mrs. SUSAN CLARK, aged 77 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Samuel L. Caverly, Jacob Hyatt and John W. Ritch, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Baptist Church, corner of 5th and South 5th sts., Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DE VEAU.—On Monday, Dec. 6, 1869, DANIEL DE VEAU, aged 65 years, 10 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 130 Allen-st., on Wednesday, at 2½ P. M. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment on Thursday morning. Train leaves corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 9 A. M.

FARNHAM.—At Oriskany, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 3, of heart disease, GEORGE H. FARNHAM, formerly of Roxbury, Mass.

HOLMES.—At Harlem, on Sunday, Dec. 5, after a short illness, SAMUEL F. HOLMES, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, 3d-av., corner of 121st-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAYS.—At Mott Haven, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 4, after a long and painful illness, DAVID L. HAYS, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves 26th-st. Station at 10 o'clock.

KINE.—On Monday morning, Dec. 6, HENRY A. KINE, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 257 West 12th-st.

MOORE.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, at Hempstead, L. I., ANN ELOISA, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lambert Moore, formerly Rector of St. George's, Hempstead, in the 82d year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 1¼ P. M., from St. George's Church, Hempstead. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M.; return at 3:40 P. M.

STEWART.—In Morrisania, on Saturday, Dec. 4, ELLEN J. STEWART, wife of D. Stewart, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence, Washington-av., between 6th and 7th sts. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery. N. B.—A train leaves 26th-st. Depot, Harlem Railroad, at 11¼ A. M.

WARNER.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, HARRIET, daughter of the late John Warner.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, T. H. McAllister, No. 227 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NED BUNTLINE'S GREAT STORY,

BUFFALO BILL,

THE KING OF BORDER MEN.

The wildest and truest Story he ever wrote.

BY NED BUNTLINE.

NOW READY IN THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

THE
WEBER
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES

indorsed by the first artists, PAREPA-ROSA, KELLOGG, TOPP, BRIGNOLI, THEO. THOMAS, MILLS, PATTISON, BRISTOW, SANDERSON, MARETZEK, and others, as the

LEADING PIANO-FORTES IN AMERICA.

Hence the unparalleled and enormous increase in their sale of

210 PER CENT.

in two years, as per internal revenue returns.

WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV., CORNER 16TH-ST.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of all descriptions for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

A NEW PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Goods offered in small quantities strictly at wholesale prices.

Piper Heidsieck and all other champagnes of the same grade at $22 50 per dozen, $1 per bottle. Clarets and Hocks, &c., &c., the finest in the market, at correspondingly low rates.

C. F. HOLTZ, No. 96 Duane-st.

A liberal discount allowed to dealers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITY AND PROFIT OF INVESTMENT IN
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES
RAILROAD COMPANY.

As agents for the sale of the First Mortgage Bonds of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY, we beg to present a few facts in relation to the Road as an enterprise, and its Mortgage Bonds as an investment.

The Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad starts at Chicago, and runs in a southerly direction through the oldest and wealthiest agricultural portion of Illinois. It is generally conceded that the State of Illinois is not excelled by any other in her ability to sustain a dense population, and to supply a profitable carrying trade for her railroads. It is a historical fact that all the railroads that radiate from Chicago, her great commercial centre, are profitable, and their Stocks and Bonds rank very high. It is an equally well-known fact that these roads were built, not after population had grown up along their line, and the adjacent country had become well settled and cultivated, but rather as the pioneers of settlement and development of the country.

Exactly the reverse of this is the case of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad. It was built to meet the pressing wants of an old and populous part of the State, that in some strange way had been left unprovided with railroad facilities. And this fact will attract to it all of passengers or frieght, going or coming, that such a country and its connecting roads must naturally pour into this. For much of its course the road pursues the "Old Hubbard Trail," which had long since been skirted with a line of thriving towns and villages. Besides this, more than one-third its route is directly over or near to deposits of iron ore of great extent and value, and to broad fields of the best coal in the State, sufficient to supply Chicago with cheap fuel for generations to come. It also brings the celebrated "Brasil Mines," of Clay County, furnishing the best coal hitherto discovered for the manufacture of iron, and the vast iron works (with some $3,000,000 capital,) erected near them, ninety miles nearer to the Chicago market. In respect to its position and surroundings, the broad and rich back-ground that supports it, and its near proximity to an ever-ready market, this road has a decided advantage over every other new Western railroad. And if to its other advantages be added that of its beginning at a large city which is already a great centre of trade and commerce, what other new road can compare with it in the sure prospect and promise of an immediate, large and constantly increasing income? And in connection with the accompanying estimate of its business, do not these facts warrant the conclusion that this railroad will, in proportion to its greater advantages, prove more successful and remunerative than any other new road in the West? Do not the foregoing facts point forcibly to the consideration of the question of the greater value of this Company's First Mortgage Bonds?

The Road will be one hundred and forty miles long, extending from Chicago through the Counties of Cook, Will, Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermillion, to the City of Danville, and thence in a southeasterly direction to the State line of Indiana, where it will connect with the Evansville, Terra Haute and Chicago Railroad. The general character of the country is very favorable for the construction of the road, there being no grade exceeding twenty feet to the mile, north, and not exceeding forty feet to the mile, south. Forty-five miles of this line, from Chicago to Momence, is now finished, and has been opened to business. The balance is being rapidly pushed forward to completion, with the iron already purchased, and when finished will form a continuous line from Chicago, through Danville, Terre Haute and Vincennes, to Evansville on the Ohio, being *eighty-five miles less from Chicago by this line than by the Illinois Central to Cairo, Evansville* being the most important point on the Ohio River below Cincinnati.

It is expected that the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad will be completed within a year, upon the opening of which a through route will be established over these lines between Chicago and Nashville, 445 miles long, and 42 miles shorter than by any other line, and the shortest which it is practicable to make between these points. The emoluments and profits of a Trunk Line will then accrue to this enterprise, in addition to a local business of no inconsiderable magnitude.

The cost of the Company's road will be about $4,500,000. The Mortgage Loan of $2,500,000, which we are negotiating, together with the $2,100,000 Capital Stock already taken, will furnish ample means to build and equip the 140 miles of road, including rolling stock, round houses, station houses, machine shops and depots, with all the appurtenances and every requisite outfit of a first-class railroad.

In order to determine what elements, in addition to the general advantages already enumerated, the road will possess to warrant this outlay, and with the belief that it will be one of the best in the Northwest, the following estimate of traffic is submitted, based upon the *present productions* of the counties through which this road runs, taken from the assessment rolls for 1868:

The wheat, corn, other grains and live stock produced in these counties, and seeking a market over this road, would furnish freight to Chicago—at rates charged by other roads in the State—

From Stations in Will County	$61,734 60
From Stations in Kankakee County	76,220 50
From Stations in Iroquois County	256,054 50
From Stations in Vermillion County	444,234 24
For transportation of coal	219,100 00
Total	$1,047,343 84
Add fifty per cent. for freights from Chicago to above stations, which is *based upon results obtained upon other roads leading from Chicago*	523,671 92
Total	$1,571,015 76
Add for passenger traffic forty per cent. of freight earnings, *the result obtained upon other roads leading from Chicago*	628,406 30
Total	$2,199,422 06
Add for through business, miscellaneous local freight and freight from connecting roads, only twenty per cent.	439,884 41
And we have a total of	$2,639,306 47

Estimating the operating expenses upon a new road at 66⅔ per cent., we have as net earnings $879,768 72, a sum equal to nearly four times the annual interest upon the Company's First Mortgage Bonds in gold.

It will thus be seen that this road IS NOT IN A WILDERNESS, as yet untouched by the hand of civilization, NOR OVER MOUNTAINS, whose gorgeous scenery and glowing pictures enwrap the imagination, whose distance lends enchantment to the view. It will be seen, too, that its Bonds are in nowise based upon splendid idealities, but upon the substantial *facts*, the *data*, the *conditions*, which always have yielded—and, unless the laws of nature be changed, always will yield—a large and profitable return upon the investment.

The Company's First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds are secured by a first mortgage upon the road, its equipment and appurtenances, upon the Franchises, with all present and all future acquired property of the Company, and the net income of the road.

They are in sums of $1,000 each, issued at the rate of $18,000 per mile of road, with an express guarantee that they shall not exceed that amount, and only be sold as the road is finished and put into operation. The annual interest upon the entire loan will be $175,000 in gold, or about $1,248 on a mile. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST are payable in New-York City, in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, and the large net earnings, $6,284 per mile, will render it impossible that the interest on the Bonds, which is due on the 1st of April and October, should ever fail to be promptly paid; while the Sinking Fund, created and set aside, will provide ample means for the redemption of the bonds at maturity, or for retiring them at an earlier day, should their holders be willing to sell.

The Bonds bear 7 per cent. interest in gold, have forty years to run, when the principal falls due in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN AT PAR. They are registered, have Coupons attached, and pass by delivery, or by transfer on the books of the Company; are subject to successive registrations and transfers at the option of each holder. And for the greater security of the bondholders, it is arranged that the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, shall become the Official Register and Transfer Agent of these Bonds. With the extraordinary care and safeguards thrown around them, and the Union Trust Company as their custodian, IT IS CONFIDENTLY BELIEVED THAT NO BONDS CAN BE MADE MORE PERFECTLY SECURE OR MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

It is a CAPITAL ADVANTAGE that they bear *7 per cent. gold interest for 40 years*; and compared with *6 per cent.* gold bonds, the additional 1 per cent., at compound interest, for thirty years, would give the owner a profit of $951 28, and for forty years, $2,003 43. Government Sixes might be exchanged for them with this result: $10,000 would buy $12,000 of these Bonds, payable in gold, yielding a profit in hand, and, besides THE GAIN OF $2,000 PRINCIPAL AND THE ANNUAL 6 PER CENT. THEREON, WOULD, AT MATURITY, NET THE BUYER $24,041 16 ADDITIONAL PROFIT IN INTEREST.

In placing these bonds before the public, we, as merchants, adhere to the positive rule of our house, never to offer anything for sale which we do not ourselves believe to be good. We ourselves have examined this entire road and the country through which it passes. Eminent counsel in our interest have examined the Bonds, the Mortgage, and the Charter, and the net result is a firm conviction that there can be nothing better. We may say of the Company that we know its Officers and Directors to be honorable, straightforward, business men. They believe they have a valuable Franchise, an excellent Road, and a superior Bond; but they resort to no finesse, no weight of skillful financiering to carry sales of their bonds. They, and we, and our agents as well, sell these bonds purely upon their merits, in the confident wish and belief that they never can and never will disappoint the buyers.

In the depressed condition of the market, we put the price at 95 and accrued interest, trusting that a fuller knowledge of their character and an improved state of the market will carry them to par.

Very respectfully yours,
W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE BONDS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STORY FOR EVERYBODY.

AND

JUST AT THIS TIME.

THE DUEL BY LOT.

OR,

A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE.

NOW READY

IN THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

GOLD and SILVER, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 1869, will close at this office at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:50 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, 1869, will close at this office at 8 A. M., and at the stations on TUESDAY NIGHT as follows: A and B, 9; C and O, 8:45; D and E, 8:30; F and G, 8:10 P. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

PERE HYACINTHE'S CHURCH.—EXquisite pictures of it at the Fair for the Church of the Covenant, at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Fulton-av. and Gallatin-place, Brooklyn, Dec. 7 and 8, afternoons and evenings.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MOST VALUABLE GIFT
FOR CLERGYMEN AND BIBLE STUDENTS.
By a special arrangement with
MESSRS. BAGSTER & SONS,
We are able to offer, at a reduced price,
THE COMMENTARY WHOLLY BIBLICAL.

Contents: I. The Commentary: an Exposition of the Old and New Testaments in the very words of Scripture. 2,264 pp. II. An outline of the Geography and History of the Nations mentioned in Scripture. III. Tables of Measures, Weights and Coins. IV. An Itinerary of the Children of Israel, from Egypt to the Promised Land. V. A Chronological comparative Table of the Kings and Prophets of Israel and Judah. VI. A Chart of the World's History from Adam to the Third Century, A. D. VII. A complete Series of Illustrative Maps. IX. A Chronological Arrangement of the Old and New Testaments. X. An Index to Doctrines and Subjects, with numerous Selected Passages, quoted in full. XI. An Index to the Names of Persons mentioned in Scripture. XII. An Index to the Names of Places found in Scripture. XIII. The Names, Titles and Characters of Jesus Christ our Lord, as revealed in the Scriptures; methodically arranged.

Three volumes, quarto, antique, cloth	$20
Three volumes, quarto, half morocco, marble edges	30
Three volumes, quarto, full calf, marble edges	32
Three volumes, quarto, full morocco, gilt edges	40
Two volumes, 4to, antique, cloth	19
Two volumes, 4to, half morocco, marble edges	25
Two volumes, 4to, full calf	29
Two volumes, 4to, full morocco	35

JOHN WILEY & SON,
Astor-place, New-York.

Agents for the publications of Bagster & Sons. Catalogues gratis. Free by express on the receipt of the price.

NEARLY READY:

THE POPE AND THE COUNCIL.

By JANUS.

The London *Times* of Dec. 3 says: "Things at Rome are auguring ill for the Council. Gallicanism is rampant. The Austrian and German Bishops demur to the dogma of infallibility, and discord is apprehended among the Italians. Antonelli shakes his head at a performance in which he never felt sympathy. It will be some time before it can become clear whether the Council will bring the Church peace or the sword."

The London *Saturday Review* says of THE POPE AND THE COUNCIL, it is "by far the most learned and weighty manifesto against Ultramontane pretensions which the present crisis in the Church of Rome has elicited. * * * Whatever may be its immediate results, 'Janus' will leave his mark not only on the religious literature of the day, but on the ultimate course of ecclesiastical events."

Price $1 50

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
PUBLISHERS.

CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN THE WORLD.

35,782 Beautiful Children's Books,
AT YOUR PRICE.
Catalogue No. 24 free. Send a stamp.
22,342 Magnificent Holiday Books, English,
AT OUR PRICE.
Catalogue No. 23 free. Send a stamp.
67,892 Miscellaneous Books in fine bindings,
AT ANY PRICE.
Catalogues No. 22 free. Send a stamp.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.—MAN IN GENESIS AND IN GEOLOGY; OR, THE BIBLICAL ACCOUNT OF MAN'S CREATION, TESTED BY SCIENTIFIC THEORIES OF HIS ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY. By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., LL.D. 12mo, 150 pp., fancy cloth. Booksellers have it. Price $1. SAMUEL R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—BOOKS for libraries, for presents and for every day reading, in every department of literature; together with fashionable STATIONERY of unsurpassed taste and excellence. * * * At the elegant new store of CARLETON, Publisher, Madison-square and 5th-av.

POLITICAL.

REGISTER! REGISTER!

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For School Trustee Seventeenth Ward,
HIRAM MERRITT.

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—Eighth Judicial District, (Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards.)
For Police Justice,
E. HARRISON REED.
ISAAC J. OLIVER, Chairman.
ALEX. McLEOD, Secretary.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,—Ninth District, Twelfth Ward.
For Police Justice,
GEORGE P. WEBSTER.
For Civil Justice,
WILLIAM H. DECAMP.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards. Democratic Union, Constitutional Union and Citizens' Association Regular nomination.
For Civil Justice,
ARTHUR J. DELANEY.

A CARD.—JOHN GANNON WISHES TO INform his friends of the Seventh Ward that he has withdrawn from the contest for Assistant Alderman of the Fourth Aldermanic District.
JOHN GANNON, No. 22 Pike-st.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, 7th Aldermanic District—For Alderman, Robert W. Chapman. For Assistant, Samuel G. Williamson. J. J. CARROL, Secretary. J. H. GUMBLE, Chairman.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE, TWENTY-SECOND WARD—JOHN W. STEVENS, lumber dealer, foot of 47th-st., North River.

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN AND German nomination for School Trustee of the Twentieth Ward, P. W. MOELLER.

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMination for Alderman Fourteenth District.
LEVIN CRANDELL.

ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES—1869.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all Amendments to Aug. 1, 1869.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857,) shall be and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector-street—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall-street, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey-street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade street, West Broadway and White street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The Fourth election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part o the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham, Mulberry, Park, Mott and Bayard streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard and Mott streets and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard, Mott and Baxter streets

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River and Market street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Gouverneur street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Varick, Charlton and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy, and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Cottage-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Barrow and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Barrow-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street and the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth and Division streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt and Rivington streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Rivingston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivingston streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston and Rivington streets and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D, and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D, and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C, and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenues B and C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenues C and D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded, by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Eighty-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-ninth-street, Ninety-first-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-first-street, Ninety-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-fourth-street, One Hundred and Sixth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixth-street, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River, including Ward's Island.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River, including Randall's Island.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Harlem and East Rivers.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second-street, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the North River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Broome, Clinton and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Broome, Ridge and Division streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Broome, Cannon, Grand and Division streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Rivington, Clinton and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Rivington, Ridge and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Rivington, Willett and Broome streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Willett, Rivington, Cannon and Broome streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Rivington, East and Delancey streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Delancey, East and Grand streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott and Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre, and Grand streets and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry, and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal street.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, Cottage-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City, bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twenty-first-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Twenty-third-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Fifteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twentieth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Avenue A and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue B and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifty-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street and East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street and the East River, including Blackwell's Island in the East River, belonging to the City and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fortieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into twenty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth street, Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirtieth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-first-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Second-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Second-avenue and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, Thirty-fourth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Thirty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-ninth-street, Fortieth-street and the East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirty-second-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street and Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street, and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

ELECTION DISTRICTS CONTAINED IN ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The First Assembly District contains the following:
First Ward complete—Six Election Districts.
Second Ward complete—Two Election Districts.
Third Ward complete—Four Election Districts.
Fifth Ward complete—Eight Election Districts.

The Second Assembly District contains the following:
Fourth Ward complete—Seven Election Districts.
Sixth Ward—First to Eighth Election Districts.

The Third Assembly District contains the following:
Sixth Ward—Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Election Districts.
Fourteenth Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fourth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventh Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fifth Assembly District contains the following:
Eighth Ward complete—Seventeen Election Districts.
Ninth Ward—First and Second Election Districts.
Fifteenth Ward—Eleventh Election District.

The Sixth Assembly District contains the following:
Thirteenth Ward complete—Nine Election Districts.

The Seventh Assembly District contains the following:
Ninth Ward—Eighth and Ninth Election Districts.
Fifteenth Ward—First to Tenth Election Districts.
Sixteenth Ward—First Election District.

The Eighth Assembly District contains the following:
Tenth Ward complete—Twelve Election Districts.
Eleventh Ward—First to Sixth Election Districts.
Seventeenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.

The Ninth Assembly District contains the following:
Ninth Ward—Third to Seventh, and Tenth to Seventeenth Election Districts.
Sixteenth Ward—Ninth Election District.

The Tenth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventeenth Ward—Fourth to Ninth, Fifteenth and Twentieth to Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Eleventh Assembly District contains the following:
Eighteenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.
Twentieth Ward—Eleventh to Seventeenth Election Districts.
Twenty-first Ward—Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Twelfth Assembly District contains the following:
Eleventh Ward—Seventh to Twenty-fifth Election Districts.

The Thirteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Sixteenth Ward—Second to Eighth, and Tenth to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Fourteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventeenth Ward—Tenth to Fourteenth, Sixteenth to Nineteenth, and Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth Election Districts.

The Fifteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twentieth Ward—First to Tenth, and Eighteenth to Twenty-second Election Districts.

The Sixteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Eighteenth Ward—Fourth to Twenty-fourth Election Districts.

The Seventeenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twenty-second Ward—First to Fourteenth Election Districts.

The Eighteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twenty-first Ward—First to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Nineteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twelfth Ward—First, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Twentieth Assembly District contains the following:
Nineteenth Ward—First to Twentieth, Twenty-second and part of Thirty-first, (exclusive of Central Park,) Election Districts.

The Twenty-first Assembly District contains the following:
Twelfth Ward—Second to Fifteenth Election Districts.
Nineteenth Ward—Twenty-first and Twenty-third to Thirtieth Election Districts.

IN BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, }
Oct. 4, 1869. }

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to publish twice in each week, from now until election, in the papers employed by the Corporation, the election district boundaries as amended by the Common Council, August one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

MEDICAL

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 591 1ST-AV., NEAR 3D-st., offers for six weeks more, marble mantels and headstones below cost, before removing to his new factory.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av

DRY GOODS.

SMILLIE & CO.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BLACK GRO GRAINE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
EVENING COLORED SILKS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
FROM $1 25 UPWARD.
DRESS GOODS,
AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN IMPORTATION.
CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
READY-MADE SUITS
FROM $8 TO $12.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 783 BROADWAY.

AN ENTIRELY NEW IMPORTATION OF
TOYS
Just received. The largest assortment in the City at greatly reduced prices.
H. M. FAIRCHILD,
No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.
CALL EARLY, AND AVOID THE CROWD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT (American) middle-aged woman as nurse for an invalid traveling companion, housekeeper, or any responsible position; will go to any country; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, side dishes, game, pastry and all kinds of desserts; is a good baker; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and waiting; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 151 West 25th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A place as waitress and chambermaid, or as nurse in a small family. Can be seen for two days at and recommended by her present employers, No. 37 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress or as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has excellent City references from last employer. Apply at No. 154 East 41st-st., second bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; all kinds of fluting and polishing; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as nurse to an elderly lady, or situation as child's nurse; fully competent; a good home more desirable than high wages; good reference. Apply at No. 49 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant (English) woman as first-class cook; understands every kind of cooking desired in a gentleman's family; no objection to country; has the best references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT PERson, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNtry or City, by an efficient and competent woman; very good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; good baker; will do washing; private family or boarding house; good reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK; GOOD baker; understands game, meats and soups; will assist at washing; 5 years' reference. No. 143 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' or gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 153 West 27th-st., rear building, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 151 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, to go out by the day or week; can sew on the machine. Call at No. 331 East 29th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO GO out by the day or week; does all kinds of family sewing; has the best City references. If required can be seen for one week at No. 120 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS or housekeeper by a lady of education and musical proficiency, either in the City or country, or to go South or West. Address E., Box No. 380 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist with the washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 113 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST class cook. Apply at present employer's for two days, No. 302 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do sewing and to mind children. Call at No. 113 Hester-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation for general work or as chambermaid and nurse. Apply at 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS a perfect fitter, to go out by the day in families Address 144 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to assist in general housework. Apply at No. 100 East 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chambermaid. Can be seen at 348 West 23d-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., new No. 335, for country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND PROTestant servants our specialty, and with Irish, constantly on hand at the magnificent office No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver if required; has no objection to the country; will be highly and satisfactorily recommended from his last place. Apply at Cyrus W. Field's stable, corner 21st-st. and Lexington-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored man, (married,) as coachman in a Christian family; is sober, honest and industrious, and willing to study the interest of his employer; would like a permanent situation. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 206 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business in both branches, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Address S. R., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, in the country, as general or handy man about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and a good driver; can milk; will be found careful and industrious. Address M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; has good City reference; wages not so much an object as a steady place; willing to go to the country. Address R. W., 94 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or No. 2 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family or restaurant; good recommendations can be got of last employer. Call or address RICHARD WILLIAMSON, No. 64½ Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young colored man as waiter in a private family or boarding house. Please call or address WAITER, No. 206 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a respectable Protestant young man of good character. Address WAITER, No. 119 Varick-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

ENGINEER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—One educated to his profession, and has had five or more years practical experience in designing and erecting high-pressure steam engines of 10 to 200 horse power, with slide valve and variable cut-off, &c.; he must have filled such a position with credit, and give evidence of being a growing man, of good moral character, and can earn a salary of $2,500 or more per year. Each letter will receive prompt replies for interviews &c.; incur no expense until advised. Address JOHN COOPER & CO., Mount Vernon, Ohio.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, a Protestant woman, to do the cooking and assist in the washing in a gentleman's family to a competent person good wages will be paid. Apply for two days at No. 144 East 37th-st.

WANTED—AN HONEST AMERICAN BOY in an office who writes a fair hand; wages $4 per week. Apply at No. 103 Reade-st., up stairs.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8
Samaria, Thursday, Dec. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15
Marathon, Thurs'y, Dec. 16
Siberia, Wed'sday, Dec. 22
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 23
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30
Calabria, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5
Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 8th December.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA..........Dec. 11
INDIA..............Dec. 18
CAMBRIA.........Dec. 25
IOWA...............Jan. 1
CALEDONIA......Jan. 8
COLUMBIA........Jan. 15

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO, 3,135 tons........Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons........Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons........Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons........Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 3,139 tons........Jan. 5.
IDAHO, 3,135 tons........Jan. 12.

CABIN PASSAGE..................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,

From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 10 A. M.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$140 to $180.	$65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, Dec. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE..................Dec. 9
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..................Dec. 16
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..................Dec. 23

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

The steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER.....Saturday, Dec. 11
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE.....Saturday, Dec. 18

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage $50. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to

J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.,
or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE Florida Ports, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.

The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail

THURSDAY, 9th December, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Charleston..............................$15
To Jacksonville..............................25

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 16th December.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

PLYMOUTH ROCK and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers

NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,

Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,

leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thurs., Dec. 2.......2 P. M.	Wed., Dec. 1..........1 P. M.
Sat., Dec. 4..........3 P. M.	Frid., Dec. 3.......7-30 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 7.....10:30 A. M.	Mon., Dec. 6.......8-30 A. M.
Thurs., Dec. 9......11 A. M.	Wed., Dec. 8..........9 A. M.
Sat., Dec. 11.........1 P. M.	Frid., Dec. 10........9 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 14........1 P. M.	Mon., Dec. 13.....10:30 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street.

Third—For building sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue.

Fourth—For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Fifth—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Fifth—Both sides of Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New-York, Dec. 6, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Belgian pavement in Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets.

Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues.

Third—For building sewers in One Hundred and Fifteenth, and One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the Metropolitan Board of Excise, on the 22d day of December, 1869, for a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, at No. 340 East 48th-st., New-York.

JOHN BANNEN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF MORRELL & CLELAND is this day dissolved. The business will be continued by the undersigned, JOHN H. MORRELL.

JOHN H. MORRELL,
JAMES W. CLELAND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL report and Directory of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st.

The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, No. 385 Greenwich-st.
JOHN D. WOLFE, Vice-President, No. 13 Madison-av.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South-st.

Wards.
1, 2, 3. Geo. W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine-st.
4. Charles Chamberlain, No. 168 South-st.
5. H. S. Terbell, No. 41 Walker-st.
6. John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin-st.
7. Thos. Warren, No. 208 Monroe-st.
8. John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton-st.
9. Daniel French, No. 253 West 14th-st.
10. B. G. Coles, No. 100 Forsyth-st.
11. D. D. Wright, No. 267 7th-st.
12. Chas. Craft, 109th-st., eighth house east of 3d-av.
13. Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand-st.
14. Henry P. West, No. 183 Grand-st.
15. F. A. Conkling, No. 27 East 10th-st.
16. Samuel M. Pond, No. 327 West 23d-st.
17. Samuel R. Smith, No. 228 5th-st.
18. Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st-st.
19. Jos. L. T. Smith, No. 151 East 42d st.
20. H. D. Banney, No. 227 West 34th st.
21. W. B. Bibbins, No. 63 Lexington-av.
22. A. M. Lyon, No. 34 Pine-st.

ELECTED MANAGERS.

Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall-st.
Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front-st.
E. C. Benedict, No. 10 West 10th-st.
James Boorman Johnston, No. 90 Broadway.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY,
Corresponding Secretary, Room No. 39 Bible House.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE A. DAVIS, PHILIP STRAUS, BENJAMIN F. PEIXOTTO and RAPHAEL PEIXOTTO, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, under the firm name of Geo. A. Davis & Co., and at San Francisco, California, under the firm name of Peixotto, Straus & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of W. E. HILTON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. MERWIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William R. Merwin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of December, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n23-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. DEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James R. Dey, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n23-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID MINSESHEIMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by David Minsesheimer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of December, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of November, 1869.

n23-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL DIETZ, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Dietz, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of December, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1869.

n30-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. SCHULTZ and GODFREY W. DORN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Schultz and Godfrey W. Dorn in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of December, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of December, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d7-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. PENN, CHARLES V. CULVER and LUCIEN H. CULVER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of October, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John R. Penn, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district; and Charles V. Culver and Lucien H. Culver, both of Reno, in the County of Venango and State of Pennsylvania, lately copartners under the firm name of Culver, Penn & Co., who were on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
n30-law3wTu* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. STOKES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of December, A. D., 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1869.

d7-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BENJAMIN F. MEAD and RALPH A. MEAD, heretofore transacting business as copartners, under the firm name of Benjamin F. Mead & Co., at Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER,
n23-law3wTu* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND,
SQUARE,
AND
UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is

NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES
TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING. It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUST SAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

OUR ANSWER.

We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.

FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US
FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
A GENERAL REDUCTION

in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed

THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,

a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,

AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.

Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.

EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
(Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE FINEST CLASS pianofortes in this City, with patent Agraffe treble, warranted six years, at reasonable prices, can be found at the factory warerooms of JENNYS & SON, No. 236 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SIGNOR CENTEMERI WILL BEGIN his singing class for ladies next SATURDAY, from 10 to 2 o'clock; for gentlemen, in the evening. For further particulars address No. 48 East 10th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale; $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND UPright piano. Address, giving description of piano and price, B. A., care Raven & Bacon, 646 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE C. PETERS, John R. Peters, Jr., Francis A. Palmer and Abby L. Cook, as acting executors and trustees under the last will and testament of John R. Peters, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN F. DELAPLAINE, individually, and as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of John F. Delaplaine, deceased, Matilda Delaplaine, widow of Isaac C. Delaplaine, deceased, Julia M. Schieffelin and George A. Schieffelin, her husband, Florence Delaplaine, Charles E. Delaplaine, Emily L. Fuller, Julia A. Chase, Edward Chase, Lucien B. Chase, Clason Chase, Caribell Chase and Serina Chase, and the New-York City Hospital, and Matilda Delaplaine, as trustee under and executrix of the last will and testament of Isaac C. Delaplaine, deceased, and administratrix with said will annexed, and James Cruikshank, as administrator with the said will of Isaac C. Delaplaine, deceased, annexed, and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee under said will, appointed in the place of John F. Delaplaine and Israel Corse, defendants.—Summons for relief—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 25, 1869.

VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY,
n8-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court House in the City and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1869.

VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY,
n9-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—New-York City and County.—MARINER A. WILDER, George B. James and Victor A. Wilder, plaintiffs, against MINOR C. KEITH, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court House, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty-one cents, with interest from the 5th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Nov. 20, 1869. A. M. BIGELOW, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of November, 1869.

A. M. BIGELOW, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

n30-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EMILIE SONNING, plaintiff, against AUGUST SONNING, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court House, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Avenue A, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 1, 1869.

FREDERICK C. JUNKER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed on the 29th day of November, 1869. F. C. JUNKER.

n30-law6wTu*

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A Clarences, landaus, coupes, landaulets, Ham's celebrated make; superior style, finish and durability to any other manufactured; will sell 25 per cent. less than former prices for one month. HAM,
4th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CLARENCE, in perfect order and as good as new, made by Brewster & Co., of Broome-st.; price $1,000, cost $1,600. Can be seen at No. 155 East 23d-st.

SLEIGH BELLS AND HORSE BLANKETS, in large stock. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 73 Beekman-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 8,
IL TROVATORE.
BRIOL, LEBRANC,
CELLINI, REYNA, BARILI.
FRIDAY, DEC. 10,
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF
FERRARI'S CELEBRATED COMIC OPERA
PIPELE.
PIPELE.
PIPELE.
SATURDAY, DEC. 11,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST NIGHTS OF
MR. HACKETT
AS
FALSTAFF,
in SHAKESPEARE'S Historical Play in five acts, entitled, THE FIRST PART OF
KING HENRY IV.,
supported by
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........HOTSPUR
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.as..........PRINCE HAL
Miss FANNY MORANT.as.......DAME QUICKLY
and the full strength of the company.

On SATURDAY next, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock,
MATINEE
of
DREAMS AND DELUSIONS,
(Introducing Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN in the leading rôle.)
To conclude with the
LADY AND THE DEVIL,
in which Miss Fanny Morant will execute a Solo on the Guitar.

Seats secured six days in advance, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH will soon appear as HAMLET.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
NOW OR NEVER.
ON VIEW FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
The most wonderful and mysterious curiosity,
THE STONE GIANT. What is it?
THE STONE GIANT. Is it a Statue?
THE STONE GIANT. Is it a Petrification?
10 feet 4½ inches high, weighs 2,990 pounds.
GRAND CORNET BAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
GRAND MENAGERIE OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
SPACIOUS ORNITHOLOGICAL HALL.
RARE BIRDS.
Wonderful Collection of Curiosities.
Grand Lecture Room at 2—KENILWORTH.
Grand Lecture Room at 8—KENILWORTH.
ADMISSION TO ALL, 30 CENTS.
NEXT MONDAY—Miss LISA WEBER, Miss ADA HARLAND, Miss LIZZIE WILMORE, Miss E. HALL, and Mr. EDWARD RIGHTON.

MECHANICS' TICKETS.

In order to give mechanics and others an opportunity to visit the Fair of the New-York State Poultry Society, now open, the Treasurer will sell tickets in packages of twenty-five for 30 cents each. Apply at the Rink, 3d-av. and 63d-st. An opportunity is thus offered to proprietors of factories and others to give their employes a treat.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..................................DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
First week of the phenomenal artist, known as
THE WONDERFUL MAN MONKEY,
FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM,
who will appear in his
REMARKABLE SIMIAN IMPERSONATIONS,
equestrian and gymnastic, as presented with great success, not only in London, but in the principal cities of
GERMANY, RUSSIA, HOLLAND,
CHINA, INDIA AND JAPAN.
THE DASHING PAULINE HINDLEY,
and the full strength of the Mammoth Circus Troupe, in
DIVERSIFIED ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. To reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

NOW OPEN.
SECOND EXHIBITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY,
AT THE EMPIRE RINK BUILDING,
63d-st. and 3d-av.

Admission, 50 cents; children under 10 years half price. Doors open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DECEMBER 9.
CONFERENCE ON CHARITY OFFERED
BY REV. PERE HYACINTHE
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Seats (reserved) $2, family circle, $1, to be had at L. Delmonico's, P. Arnaud's, No. 915 Broadway, L. Jolly's, No. 828 Broadway.

THE GRAND PIGEON, POULTRY and Singing Bird Show of the American Columbarian Society, at No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d-st., open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Admission 50 cents.

AH! HAVE YOU SEEN THE CRESTED TURKEY

AT THE RINK!

A rara avis, as the species is about extinct, the only other specimen being at the Zoological Gardens, London, England.

AUCTION SALES.

ARTISTS' SALE OF A LARGE AND valuable collection of

OIL PAINTINGS,
AT AUCTION, AT THE
SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
5th-av., corner 14th-st.,

Where they are now on exhibition.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 6 and 7, a rare opportunity will be afforded to secure fine examples from the following eminent artists:

J. N. T. VAN STARKENBORGH,

Prof. Hamman,
Herzog,
Boehm,
Sauvage,
Nicholson,
Henrietta Ronner,
Wagner,
Notterman,
Moormans,
Accard,
Aufray,
Bensell,
Heck,
Cassan,
Frederickson,
Litschauer,

Baron,
Seignac,
Carriere,
Kuwaseeg,
Cropsey,
Salles,
Caudron,
Armfield,
Leray,
Lenfant de Metz,
Friedlander,
Daussert,
Schaefels,
Sell,
Ramsey,
A. F. Tait,
Tom,

Kaemmerer,
Faivre,
Kindler,
Marohn,
Bauguiet,
Coomans,
Becker,
Moulmet,
Casilear,
Winslow Homer,
Caraud,
Roszczewski,
Amberg,
Arnoux,
Lambinet,
Lewis,

AND MANY OTHERS.

The Gallery will remain open DAY and EVENING till time of sale.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

200 barrels Almeria Grapes.
400 quarter barrels Almeria Grapes.
300 boxes Valencia Raisins.
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
8 casks Turkish Prunes.
100 barrels Louisiana Oranges.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND FANCY GOODS.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON will sell at auction TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, in their salesroom, No. 427 Broadway, a fine collection of

OIL PAINTINGS,

china ornaments, tea and dinner sets, bronze and gilt clocks, silver-plated ware, &c., &c., without reserve, and suitable for holiday gifts.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.

Second quarter commences Nov. 24.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, a Primary, Commercial and Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

AT $5.—BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c. Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive pupils, day and evening, this week, at $5 for ten lessons.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

LESSONS IN OIL PAINTING, PASTEL and illumination, by a lady artist, at her residence, 29th-st., near Madison-av. Cards at Dechaux's, No. 874 Broadway, and Schaus', No. 749 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN UNMARRIED gentleman as assistant in a boy's boarding school; must possess experience and be a thorough teacher of English branches. Address C. JACOBUS, Box No. 54, New-Brighton, Penn.

AFTER CHRISTMAS A YOUNG LADY of experience in teaching desires to instruct a few pupils, at their homes, in the English branches or rudiments of music. Address Miss L., No. 7 Washington-square, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

LAST WEEK OF THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.

CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.....Directress

UNABATED AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, 1869, and until further notice, (second time in the English language) of MEYERBEER'S GRAND HISTORICAL OPERA, founded on incidents connected with the SAN BARTHOLOMEW MASSACRE, entitled

THE HUGUENOTS.

With an orchestra of fifty musicians, rendered by an incomparable cast, replete with marches, processions, cavalcades, artillery and a gorgeous mise en scene.

Incidental to the opera

THE SANGALLI BALLET TROUPE

will appear in a grand characteristic divertissement.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE DOHL?

The ancient Dog of Greece and Rome, used in combat with the lion and tiger, the largest and most powerful dog known. Now on exhibition at the Rink.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
EVERY EVENING, and
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
The GREAT and ORIGINAL
LOCAL DRAMA,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
A COMPLETE
AND POWERFUL
COMPANY.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
REWRITTEN and PRODUCED
under the personal supervision of
the author, AUGUSTIN DALY, Esq.
NO EXPENSE has been spared

to render this popular work an exceptional attraction.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Opposite New-York Hotel.
FRENCH COMPANY.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8,
BATAILLE DE DAMES,
Comedy in three acts, by Scribe Legouve.
LA CONSIGNE EST DE RONFLER.
Comedy Vaudeville by Grange and Thiboust.
Ticket office at the theatre; Schirmer's, No 701, and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

TAMMANY.—GREAT HIT OF

BAD DICKEY and THE ETON BOY,
MISS ROSE MASSEY, MISS FANNY HERRING.
MR. M. W. FISKE.
FAMILY CIRCLE REOPENED, 25 cents.
BAD DICKEY MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

GO SEE

The Largest Display of USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL POULTRY ever brought together on this Continent.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Another new drama. PAUL CLIFFORD, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF 1760. Great varieties. The Torres Brothers. EVERY INCH A SAILOR.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.
Mr. I. L. RICE

has the honor of announcing that his first Grand Concert in New-York will take place on the above evening, on which occasion he will be assisted by

Miss JENNIE LANDSMAN,
Prima Donna Assoluta.
Mr. CARL BERGNER,
The celebrated Violoncellist.
Mr. CARL BERGMANN
and his
FULL GRAND CONCERT ORCHESTRA.

NOTICE.—On this occasion Mr. Rice's Fantasie in concerto form, for piano and orchestra, will be performed for the first time in New-York.

Tickets of admission $1, including reserved seat, can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the Hall.

DON'T MISS SEEING THE FINE CAPONS, as large as turkeys, now on exhibition at the Rink.

FREDERIC LOUIS RITTER

Lectures on the HISTORY OF MUSIC at Weber's Rooms, 5th-av., corner of West 16th-st.

Third lecture, TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 8 P. M.

THE OPERA.

FROM 1600 TO THE DEATH OF GLUCK IN 1787.

Price of admission to three remaining lectures......$2
Single admission..1

YOU SHOULD NOT MISS GOING TO see the beautiful show of DOGS on exhibition at the New-York State Poultry Society's Fair at the Rink.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierpont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. F. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

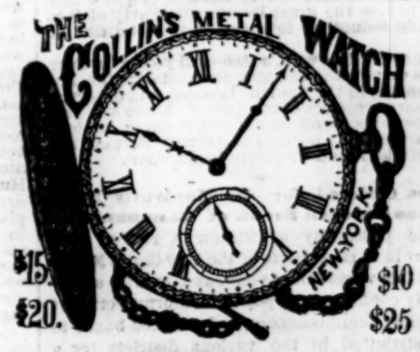
DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS SET IN GOLD.

We are now making Jewelry of the California Diamonds. These are real stones of great brilliancy and hardness, and cannot be distinguished from the genuine stones, even by good judges. They are particularly brilliant at night by artificial light, do not scratch or become dull by use, and retain their brilliancy for an indefinite time. The following are the prices:

Ladies' and Gents' Finger Rings, single stones, one carat weight..................$5 each
Gents' Pins, single stone, according to the size of the stone..................$4 to $6
Ladies' Cluster Pins..................$7 50
Ladies' Cluster Earrings..................$7

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "BIDS FOR SUPPLIES ADVERTISED 6TH DECEMBER," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 9th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

25 Chesterman's metallic tape lines, 100 feet; 300 wooden hanks, assorted sizes; 36 pair pinchers, flat nozzle, and 100 pieces of mattress binding, blue and white check, 12 yards to the piece.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

5,000 lbs. whiting; 2,000 lbs. red lead, dry; 1,000 lbs. yellow ochre; 120 gallons Demar varnish; 120 gallons brown japan; 300 lbs. patent dryer; 600 gallons S. Turpentine; 500 lbs. Russia iron (14 lbs. to sheet;) 50 Bath-tub plugs, 1¼ inch, and 600 bushels Charcoal.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy Yard for further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will fill requisitions, if awarded to them.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest. Blank forms (which must in all respects be duly conformed to) will be furnished as usual at this office, and bids opened at the hour named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

ASS'T. MED. PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Dec. 6, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF BOTTLES.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., Jan. 4, 1870, for the purchase of a quantity of empty Liquor and Medicine Botles, viz.:

80,000 quart Liquor Bottles.

107,000 wide-mouth Medicine Bottles, of assorted sizes and colors. They can be seen any time at this office.

The above-named bottles are new, have never been used, and are packed in barrels and boxes.

Terms cash, with immediate delivery.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Ass't. Med. Purveyor,
Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

PERSONAL.

MISSING—FROM PHILADELPHIA SWIFTsure Line, Pier No. 12 East River, one box machinery marked N. Y. C. R. R., L. G. Van Vorst, West Albany, N. Y.

Any person having received such a box will please notify the agents immediately.

I. & N. BRIGGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M. To commence at 8 P. M.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
OF
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 7,
First time this season, Planche's exquisite petite comedy,
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
With new scenery, music, costumes, appointments, and the following cast:
The Viscount de Ligny..................Mr. Lester Wallack
The Baron Vanderpotter..................Mr. John Gilbert
Adolf de Courtray, of the Walloon Guards..................Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Officer of the Guard..................Mr. Peck
Kristina..................Mrs. L. Phillips
Katryn..................Miss Effie Germon
After which Morton's best comedy,
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
With the following cast:
Mr. Woodcock..................Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Christopher Larkings..................Mr. Mariowe
Mr. Adolphus Swansdown..................Mr. Stoddart
David..................Mr. Holland
Mrs. Colonel Carver..................Miss Mestayer
Mrs. Larkings..................Miss Moore
Mrs. Woodcock..................Mrs. Phillips
Susan..................Miss Day
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) twenty-third time,
HOME and A REGULAR FIX.
THURSDAY, fourth time,
HENRY DUNBAR.
FRIDAY, second time,
THE WONDER.
SATURDAY, twenty-fourth time,
HOME and A REGULAR FIX.
In preparation, the charming drama of
ERNESTINE,
and the comedietta of
TRYING IT ON.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of
AUGUSTIN DALY.
(EVERY EVENING AT 8.)
(SATURDAY MATINEES BEGIN AT 2, OVER AT 4½.)

A RARE COMEDY WEEK.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
WIVES AS THEY WERE, MAIDS AS THEY ARE.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS,
SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE IRISH HEIRESS.
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, THE GREAT COMIC HIT,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
ALL THE GREAT COMEDY COMPANY IN ALL THE PIECES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED.
A VERITABLE EXCITEMENT.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

The GREAT and ORIGINAL
LOCAL DRAMA,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
A COMPLETE
AND POWERFUL
COMPANY.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Rewritten and produced under
the personal supervision of the
author, AUGUSTIN DALY, Esq.
No expense has been spared to

render this popular work an exceptional attraction.
MATINEES, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.

HAVE YOU SEEN ARTIFICIAL TROUT BREEDING practically illustrated?

One of the most interesting exhibitions ever presented to the public.

To be seen at THE RINK, 3d-av. and 63d-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE GREAT ENGAGEMENT OF
LOTTA,
who will appear EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2,
IN A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE BILL.
Sustain six characters (for the second time in New-York) in a drama entitled
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE,
and appearing in the laughable farce of
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
The cast sustained by Metropolitan artistes.
Appropriate scenery, &c., &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

"OH, HOW BEAUTIFUL!" IS THE exclamation of the ladies at the pretty FAWNS on exhibition at the Rink.

FAIR OF THE FORTIETH-ST. Presbyterian Church, (near Lexington-av.,) will take place on the AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of Dec. 8, 9 and 10 inst. Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Third Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures is now open day and evening. 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

A CHICKEN AN HOUR HATCHED out by the artificial incubators now on exhibition at the Rink. Don't miss seeing it.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, CORner 5th-av. and 14th-st.—Exhibition of paintings. "The Nine Muses." By Joseph Fagnani. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 evening. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES

REV. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON

WILL LECTURE
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.
SUBJECT:
"WESLEY AND HIS TIMES."

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at Methodist Book Rooms, No. 805 Broadway; W. C. Palmer, Jr., No. 14 Bible House; James Miller, No. 647 Broadway, and Tibbal's bookstore, No. 37 Park-row.

"GRUMBLERS,"—LECTURE BY T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D.D., in the church corner Houston and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1869, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and No. 7 Bible House, and also at the door on the evening of lecture.

DU CHAILLU, THE AFRICAN EXplorer and original discoverer of the gorilla, will lecture in Berean Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Downing sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7. Subject—*The Gorilla, its Habits and its Affinity to Man.* Commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be obtained at the doors.

FINE ARTS.

THE FINE ARTS.

A CARD.

"THE RETURN," a beautiful painting by the celebrated MEYER VON BREMEN, just received from the artist, and for sale by

J. P. BEAUMONT,
No. 7 Bond-st.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock. Rev. B. F. DE COSTA will read a paper on "The Discovery of Massachusetts Bay," and other communications will be presented.

ANDREW WARNER,
Recording Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, location 18th-st., east of 4th-av., may address L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations; private table only; references required.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with fire, gas, and board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, $18 and $20 a week; a fine hall room, $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NO. 32 HENRY-st., five minutes from South Ferry, two blocks from Fulton Ferry cars; a large handsomely furnished front room; also hall bedroom, with excellent board; terms $6 50; dinner 6½ o'clock; references exchanged.

WITHOUT BOARD, IN BROOKLYN, five minutes' walk from Wall or South Ferries, a nicely-furnished room in a private family; references required. Address G. H., Brooklyn Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR rooms, with or without board, can learn particulars at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.; houses inspected and registered.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor and second floor to let with board; private table, if desired; location central. Address L., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—LARGE furnished room, with small room adjoining; large closet, gas, heated; suitable for three gentlemen or gentleman and wife; $10 per week.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to two gentlemen, on moderate terms; with gas. Apply at No. 100 East 29th-st., cor. 4th-av.

NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST. HAS CHANGED hands and been newly fitted up; board and pleasant rooms for families and gentlemen.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—ONE OR TWO desirable rooms to let, with first-class board; references required.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO let, with private table; location and house first class. Address Post Office Box No. 5,728.

A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM FOR a single gentleman; first-class house and location. Apply at No. 216 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms and a quiet home may be had by a couple at No. 29 West 12th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Before the Medical Society of the County of New-York, last evening, Professor T. GILLARD THOMAS read a paper on the "Induction of Premature Delivery as a Prophylactic Resource in Midwifery." A petition was presented for signature soliciting the restoration of army surgeons to the rank held by them under General Orders United States Army issued in 1863.

The delegates of the New-York section of the Northeastern Saengerbund met at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, Mr. THEODORE HEIDENFELD presiding. Twenty-six singing societies that belonged to the Association before were represented by delegates, who were joined by delegates from six additional singing societies, making the Saengerbund to consist of thirty-two societies in this City now. They resolved to reorganize for the twelfth biennial singing festival of the Northeastern Saengerbund, that will come off in this City in 1871, by amending their constitution and electing officers at a future meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

The officers of the Hudson River Railroad state that there appears to be a systematic robbing of freight cars on their road. The thieves enter stationary cars at St. John's Park and on Eleventh-avenue, and carry away valuable freight every week. They are also operating on cars along the line of the road. The other night, having previously secreted themselves on a northerly-bound freight train, they cut into the car from the roof, between Hudson and Albany, and descending into it, took therefrom over $6,000 worth of goods, and tumbled them out on the ground, where some of their pals were ready to receive the articles and cart them off.

The second annual exhibition of the American Columbarian Society was inaugurated at No. 956 Broadway, corner of Twenty-third-street, last evening. A large variety of pigeons, singing birds and fancy birds were included in the exhibition. The exhibition will continue every day and evening during the present week.

The second reception of Manhattan Lodge No. 184, R. A. M., was enjoyed at the Apollo Rooms last evening. A large number of the Masonic fraternity were in attendance, including High Priest WM. T. WOODRUFF and Mr. WM. H. THOMPSON.

An examination of the senior classes of the school of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, of which Mr. HENRY W. DUNSHEE is Principal, was held at No. 160 West Twenty-ninth-street last evening. The school is one of the oldest in the City, having been established during the last century.

The schooner yacht *Scud*, with Mrs. FISHER and her son on board, was carried from her anchorage off Staten Island during the storm Sunday night. There was a strong ebb tide and had not Officer WILSON gone to their assistance in a small boat they would have been carried to sea.

The only case of interest before the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, was that of EDWIN DUSENBURY, charged with having swindled Messrs. SMITH & SON, No. 77 William-street, out of $25, given him as their contribution to the National Home of Widows and Orphans. The prosecution being unable to prove the non-existence of such an institution the prisoner was discharged.

The sale of paintings at the Somerville Gallery well be continued this evening. The prices realized so far are very low, and, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather last night, several of the most important were passed and, it is announced, will be positively sold this evening.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has just been published. During the past year 6,269 families, consisting of 22,963 persons were relieved by the Association.

On Thursday and Friday evenings of this week the ladies of the Forsyth-street M. E. Church (near Division-street) will hold tea meetings, which, it is promised, will be fully equal to those of previous years. Besides an abundance of things good to be eaten, there will be choice music and capital speeches by distinguished persons.

The Sisters of the Stranger will hold their regular monthly meeting (open to the public) this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in Room No. 45 Bible House.

P. B. DU CHAILLU will lecture on his favorite theme this (Tuesday) evening, in the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets.

EDWARD CAREY was arrested yesterday on a charge of committing a burglary in the jewelry store of HENRY H. HARRISON, No. 482½ Broadway, on Sunday night, and stealing an over coat. He was committed by Justice DOWLING.

Mr. WM. BOECKEL, of No. 214 Broome-street, will present silver medals to one boy and one girl, in each of the primary schools of the Tenth Ward, who excel in scholarship. The medals for the boys have the shape of a shield, and those for the girls that of a Maltese cross.

The Onondaga giant has arrived in this City and is sojourning at Wood's Museum. He had many visitors yesterday.

RICHARD SHURTER, a brakeman, fell from an extra freight train on the Hudson River Railroad, Saturday, while it was running at the rate of twenty miles the hour, but strange to say, he was unhurt.

JAMES MORIARTY, a laborer, was severely burned yesterday by premature explosion of a blast, while at work on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. He was taken to Bellevue.

An illicit distillery adjoining the Internal Revenue Office at the corner of Broome-street and the Bowery, was seized on Saturday evening by Assessor JAMES M. MCCARTEN, assisted by Assistant Assessor HUGH NESBITT. The still, which was located in the rear of a liquor store, was untenanted at the time of the seizure.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER over the body of FRANK KARL, aged 46 years, who came to his death from injuries sustained by a fall down the cellar steps of a new building in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street a few days ago. Verdict in accordance.

JAMES FOX, of Brooklyn, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of intemperance, though his friends believe that he had been foully dealt with. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

The Leonard-street Temperance Society held a meeting last evening at No. 122 Leonard-street. Owing to the severe storm there was but a slight attendance. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. C. GOBRIGHT, President, W. A. BACON, W. T. ENNIS, WM. SKINNER and others.

EDWARD BENNETT, of No. 330 Henry-street, was run over last night corner of Vesey-street and Broadway by a truck, the driver of which was arrested. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital.

PATRICK KELLY, of No. 213 East Twenty-third-street, was severely injured by being run over by a Fourth-avenue car. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

TIMOTHY ANWRIGHT, of No. 90 Mulberry-street, fell last evening corner of Canal and Thompson streets and broke his leg. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY REGAN, 70 years of age, of No. 412 West Thirty-sixth-street, fell corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue, and broke her leg. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY CAMOFF, of No. 203 Broome-street, was found in a helpless condition in Baxter-street, near Bayard, and said she had taken Paris green for the purpose of committing suicide. She was taken to the City Hospital.

Last evening a fire occurred in the building No. 37 Lispenard-street, doing a damage of $500 to the house, and of $3,700 to the stock of the several occupants.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. W. MORLEY PUNSHON will lecture this evening in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and to-morrow evening in Cooper Institute, in this City.

The Coroner's Jury in relation to the death of JAMES E. A. WESTERBROOK, yesterday, rendered a verdict that the deceased "came to his death from erysipelas and pneumonia, brought on by wounds received on the night of the 22d of November at the hands of ALBERT LEWIS." LEWIS was arrested.

EUGENE MCCARTY and ARCHIBALD MCDONNELL were arrested, yesterday, charged with having feloniously assaulted MICHAEL ADAMS with a club, causing injuries that will probably prove fatal. They were held to await the result of his injuries.

The number of visitors to Prospect Park last week was 40,243.

LONG ISLAND.

The suit of the town of Oyster Bay against the LUCE BROTHERS for running a fish-boat, for boiling fish for oil and manure, in Oyster Bay Harbor, came up for argument in the Supreme Court before Judge GILBERT last week, on the motion of the LUCE BROTHERS to dissolve the injunction restraining them from conducting their business in the harbor. The Court held that the town owned the lands under the waters of the harbor, subject to the public right of navigation. The injunction was sustained and continued, which, in effect, disposes of the case in favor of the town.

On Sunday evening a fire broke out in the premises of CHAS. BATTERSBY, in Cypress Hills, which destroyed the house and most of its contents. The loss is about $5,000, and is covered by an insurance of $2,600.

Two burglars gained an entrance into the butcher's shop of Mr. BRIDGE, at Hunter's Point, Sunday. They were discovered and fled precipitately, leaving behind a valuable horse and wagon.

NANCY JANE RYAN, about 20 years of age, attempted to commit suicide Saturday night by jumping off one of the Thirty-fourth-street ferry boats. She was rescued by one of the dock hands.

DANIEL DENTON, a wealthy farmer, residing at Ridgewood, died on Saturday from the effects of a gunshot wound accidentally received the day previous while gunning. It appears that Mr. DENTON became provoked at his dog, and was in the act of striking the animal with his gun when it was accidentally discharged, the charge entering his breast.

NEW-JERSEY.

A wagon in the act of crossing the Erie Railway track at South Seventh-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning, was struck by a train and entirely demolished. The driver escaped without injury, but the horses were slightly bruised.

The Jersey City Board of Education last evening elected a new President—Hon. LEON ABBETT, late Speaker of the Assembly—in place of Hon. B. F. RANDOLPH, who resigned. A resolution was adopted providing for the removal of the Normal School from its present place of meeting to No. 1 School. In the report of Superintendent BENANS it was recommended that the Principals of the schools have each an assistant, and that the grades and salaries of the teachers be raised.

DANIEL MCCARTY and his wife and brother, while driving homeward through Bergen City on Sunday night, were assaulted and robbed by three desperadoes. One of them has been arrested.

Coroner BURNS held an inquest in Jersey City last evening upon the body of Mrs. MARTHA GRAY, who was found dead in her house in South Eighth-street, yesterday morning, bearing marks upon her throat that were supposed to have been caused by violence. Her husband was lying drunk in another room, and it was suspected that he had maltreated her in a fit of drunken anger. The certificate of Dr. O'CALLAGHAN showed, however, that she died of pleuro-pneumonia, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

JAMES HASTINGS was found guilty in the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday of an atrocious assault upon HEMAN PARADISE, in a shooting gallery in Hoboken. The defendant, it was proved, shot PARADISE, evidently by intention, the arrow from the air gun taking effect in the eye and destroying it.

A laborer at the Cunard Dock, in Jersey City, whose name could not be learned, fell from a scaffold yesterday afternoon, receiving injuries that are likely to prove fatal.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

Polls Open at 7:10 A. M. and Close at 4:32 P. M.

To-day the election for minor City officers is held in the Metropolis. In the various districts Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen, Police Justices, Civil Justices and School Trustees are to be chosen. Boxes were yesterday distributed also for Mayoralty ballots. It is said that the friends of Mayor HALL, in order to make assurance doubly sure, and take a bond of the voters, propose to elect him for two years more to-day. It is thought that thus his tenure of office may be made good, whatever may be the result of the inquiry as to the legal length of his present term. The vote will be light, and the prospect is that the election will pass off quietly, except in two or three districts, like that in which Justice LEDWITH is running, where many votes have been fraudulently registered. Most of our citizens, unfortunately, take no interest in the charter election, and generally the friends of the aspirants will do all the voting, some of them doing as much in this way as three or four ordinary men with conscientious scruples could accomplish.

Worthy Candidates for Police Justiceships.

Captain WM. M. WILEY, the Citizens' candidate for Police Justice of the Ninth District, is a man for whom every honest voter in the district may feel proud to cast his ballot to-day. From the determined stand taken by the people of that district, without distinction of party, against the arbitrary rule of the Tammany Ring in forcing upon them an incompetent and in every way unfit candidate, there is reason to believe that Captain WILEY will be triumphantly elected. But this result can only be secured by vigilance and hard work on the part of the citizens of the district. No opponent of the Ring should fail, on account of bad weather or from any other cause, to go to the polls, and after the polls are closed, a close watch should be kept over the counting of the ballots.

Every citizen of the Eighth Judicial District, who admires independence and unswerving integrity on the Bench, should vote to-day for THOMAS J. LEDWITH, the anti-Tammany, anti-corruption, citizens' and honest man's candidate for Police Justice. Republicans should vote for him because he has shown himself to be a just and impartial Judge who knows no party, clique or faction in the performance of his judicial functions, and because he has for this reason been thrown overboard by the corrupt Tammany Ring. Democrats should vote for him for the same reason, and also because he has had the independence to defy the tyrannical clique which seeks to rule the great Democratic Party of this City and reduce its followers to the condition of slaves.

MARTIN B. BROWNE, a talented young lawyer of this City, is the Republican candidate for Police Justice in the Fourth District, and deserves the hearty support of his party. There are two or three opposition candidates running against him, and it only needs a combined effort on the part of his friends to secure his election.

Boxes Ordered for the Mayoralty Election—Sudden Freak of Tammany.

Late yesterday afternoon a rumor was current in various parts of the City that a Mayor would be voted for to-day, and it was subsequently confirmed by positive information that the Police Commissioners had ordered boxes to be distributed in the various districts for a Mayoralty election. The Democratic leaders were remarkably dumb as to the meaning of this sudden movement, and gave no further information than that a Mayor was to be voted for. They attempted no explanation of the want of a notice by proclamation, nor did they vouchsafe any opinion as to the person who was to be thus suddenly chosen of Tammany. The general impression, however, was that the votes cast will be found to be given for Mayor HALL.

The Aldermanic Contest in the Thirteenth District.

Hon. ALEX. MCLEOD, the Republican who successfully contested a seat in the Assembly last Winter, and displayed marked ability during his short term of membership, was nominated yesterday as candidate for Alderman in the Thirteenth District. There has been much division among the Republicans of that district, and two or three rival candidates have been put in the field, but they have all consented to withdraw in favor of Mr. MCLEOD. The district is now represented by a Republican, and if the party will go to the polls and do their duty Mr. MCLEOD can be elected.

Political Brevities.

A number of prominent German lawyers of this City have issued an appeal to German voters to cast their ballots for WM. H. KIRCHEIS, the Republican candidate for Civil Justice of the Fourth District.

The German veterans of the Seventeenth Ward at No. 182 Orchard-street last night, ratified the nomination of the following candidates: FRANCIS V. EWING for Police Justice of the Fourth Judicial District, WILLIAM H. KIRCHEIS for Civil Justice of the Fourth Judicial District, SIMON LEVY for Alderman, WILLIAM FISCHER for Assistant Alderman, and HIRAM MERRITT for School Trustee.

The Fifth District Republican Association, last night, at No. 100 Prince-street, indorsed the following nominations: WM. E. SMITH for Civil Justice, SAMUEL NASH for Assistant Alderman and GEORGE W. VAN VORST for School Trustee.

The sale of pools at Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, last evening, was rather limited, owing to the severity of the weather. Pools on COULTER, MURRAY and MASTERSON, candidates for Police Justice, sold in the proportion of $30 for COULTER to $20, each, for MURRAY and MASTERSON. HARDY and LEDWITH sold—$25 for the former to $5 for the latter.

New-York State Poultry Show.

This splendid exhibition of choice poultry still remains open at the Empire Rink, and as our space only admits of a short daily notice, we have taken the various breeds of fowls separately. R. HUNTINGDON, New-York, exhibits nine coops of game fowl, and though in a general way we do not advocate the extensive breeding of these birds, yet these especially are of such rare varieties that we cannot withhold a passing word in their favor. One trio are of the white-legged variety, and have been imported direct from the Stanley farm, being a gift from the late Lord DERBY. Then the duck wing variety are rare and almost extinct, according to the eminent ornithologists TEGETMEIER and BEMENT. These two breeds are purely English. Mr. HUNTINGDON also exhibits two Irish varieties, the Irish grey, the champion of the Emerald Isle, and the Irish muffs. D. W. HIRSTENE exhibits thirty-nine coops of rare and foreign poultry, and as his Browze turkeys are truly unsurpassed, we notice them not alone for beauty of plumage and majesty of form, but also for their immense size. These birds go to scale in ordinary condition forty-five pounds weight, and highly fed they attain fifty pounds weight. They are the specialty of the Philadelphia market on Thanksgiving Day and on Christmas Day. H. JOHNSON and J. GOULD both exhibit lop-eared rabbits, known commonly as the Spanish or Madagascar rabbit. The ears of those pretty creatures measure from fifteen to twenty-one inches, and, when full grown, the rabbit weighs from ten to thirteen pounds. They are thriving stock, and are best for the table at six months old.

THE STORM.

The First Heavy Snow Fall of the Season—Travel Impeded on the City Railroads—The Difficulties of Navigation.

The first downright snow storm of the season set in yesterday morning. Since Friday, about 4 A. M., when there was a good sprinkling of the Wintry down, we have had several premonitions of the advent of this decided storm in the few showers of sleet and rain which have fallen. During the forenoon of yesterday the weather was very cold, and a fine, half-frozen mist of snow continued to fall. It gradually thickened after 12 o'clock, and being of a sticking nature, soon covered up the car tracks and occasioned a great deal of trouble to conducters, assistant-superintendents, and drivers, and considerable annoyance to wayfarers hurrying to and from home. Down Centre-street, in Chatham, and, indeed, everywhere, cars were continually getting off the tracks, and a journey up or down town was rendered uncommonly long and uncomfortable. People were very much out of sorts at being compelled two or three times in every block to leave their seats and move from one end of the car to the other to facilitate its being raised and placed once again upon the rails. This was the general aspect of street railroad travel during the early part of the day. About 5 P. M. the storm increased, and the feathery flakes began to come down in right good earnest. The wind rose and blew fiercely and with a peculiar moaning fraught with sad and chilling import to nervous and imaginative people. By it the snow was driven in white, blinding clouds across every open square and down every narrow street. The City Hall Park and vicinity were literally impassable by persons of delicate frames and wanting resolution, hence the groups of shivering mortals seen crouching and cowering in the porches and doorways of Broadway and Printing House-square. Some more venturesome than others, and perhaps more hardy, rushed blindly along the sidewalks with hats pulled over their brows and chins buried deep in yards of woolen mufflers and inches of broadcloths. The shouts of drivers, the oaths of conductors, and the entreaties of miserable passengers desirous of reaching home, with the tramp, snorting and heavy breathing of striving, slipping street-car horses, were heard on all sides. Here and there, from the Battery to Yorkville, could be seen these overcrowded vehicles stuck in the snow, off the track, or wending a painfully jolting zigzag way on their route. Delays were the order of the day, and as the storm increased they, too, increased. At nightfall the Broadway and Bleecker-street line ceased running, as did most of the west side lines. The Third and Fourth avenue cars, however, made straggling trips, few and far between, until about 10 P. M., when, the snow still continuing, the roads were really impassable. It was useless to hope to effect anything by means of the snow plow, which was used at different periods of the evening. It, too, got stuck near Houston-street, in Third-avenue, and could not be moved at all. On every road in the City, at various intervals, cars stood immovable, and deserted by man and beast, and the prospect for those who found themselves at a distance from their dwellings late at night was far from cheering. Out on the deep the storm fiend held high revelry, and fearful dangers awaited those who had not plenty of sea room between their barks and the tempest-lashed shore on their lee. Up to the time of going to press no news of any marine disaster has yet reached us.

Up to a late hour last evening the mails had arrived regularly, with the exception of the Philadelphia way mail, which was over two hours late. The night Northern and Western mails will probably not arrive until this morning.

On the North River the dense snow squalls prevented the ferry pilots from keeping their course to the opposite slips. The boat carrying the 5 o'clock Erie mail was more than an hour in the stream trying to find her place on the Jersey side.

The storm raged all day along the line of the Hudson River. It commenced before daylight in the morning, and was accompanied by a northeast gale, causing the snow to drift greatly. Sail vessels were compelled to anchor, though a few, anxious to get south for fear of being frozen in, scudded before the gale under bare poles. The steamboats *Triagard*, *Austin*, and one or two others are on their way to New-York, having in tow a large number of heavily laden boats. In all probability navigation to Albany is closed, as the river from the capital to Tivoli, sixty miles south, is choked with large fields of heavy new ice of a dangerous character. The steamboat *Eagle* was unable to reach Albany on Saturday, in consequence of the ice obstructions. The steamboat *Boardman*, of the Catskill and Albany line, got as far north as Athens yesterday, but was compelled to tie fast to the latter place, where her fires were drawn, and she has now ceased running for the season. The steamboat *City of Hudson*, an opposition steamer on the same line, has also ceased running. The steamboat *Martin*, due at Albany yesterday from Newburg, was unable to get through, and both she and the *Eagle* have ceased running. The steamboat *Nunpa*, which left Hudson for New-York Saturday night, will hardly be able to get back to the former place, though the utmost exertions will be made to push through. Boatmen generally say this state of affairs has come upon them by surprise, and that there are many canal boats at Albany, waiting to go through to New-York. They also state that much freight is also lying there awaiting shipment.

The Storm Elsewhere.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—A heavy snow storm has prevailed here all day, furnishing good sleighing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 6.—A heavy snowstorm is prevailing at all points on the Hudson River. The wind blows strongly from the northeast, and the snow is drifting, slightly impeding the progress of railway trains.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 6.—A severe snow storm set in here this morning, and still continues. The roads are blocked, and travel to and from the city suspended.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—A thick snow storm is prevailing here.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 6.—About five inches of snow fell in this city this afternoon, and still continues.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 6—Midnight.—Although it has ceased snowing, the wind is still blowing a gale. All the trains on the Hudson River Railroad are running from one to three hours late, and the snow drifts badly. Four steamboats, with over one hundred boats in tow, are lying stormbound at Tivoli, and the ferry-boat at that point has ceased running to Saugerties in consequence of the ice obstructions. Navigation to Albany is considered closed, and steamboats in the upper Hudson have been hauled off their routes.

SOUTHERN COMMERCE.

Steam Communication Between the Southern States and Southern Europe—Resolutions of the Norfolk, Va., Board of Trade.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 4.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade of Norfolk yesterday, resolutions were adopted in regard to the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, setting forth that:

As no lines of steamships from Southern ports ply to and from Southern Europe and the Mediterranean ports, and the mails of the South for such ports, instead of being forwarded direct from Southern Atlantic ports, are sent by way of New-York and foreign steamship lines to England and Germany, causing great delays and increased expense, compelling the payment of thirty cents for half-ounce letters; and as over 300,000 bales of cotton and 70,000 hogsheads of tobacco, with other products raised in the Southern States, are yearly purchased in the southern countries of Europe, and sent by New-York and foreign steamships to Liverpool, whence it is transhipped to Genoa, Barcelona, Marseilles, Leghorn and Trieste by daily steamship lines, or to Hamburg or Bremen and thence by railroads to Switzerland, Italy, Austria, &c.; and as the additional expense by the indirect route amounts to a very large sum yearly, and is a loss of millions to the producers South, and to the whole country, which would be saved by a direct steamship line from Norfolk and other Southern ports; and as by rapid, cheap and direct communication from New-York to the north of Europe over 200,000 people annually emigrate from those countries to the North-western States; and as the people of Southern Europe emigrate to the number of 150,000 souls yearly, and for lack of cheap, direct communication to the Southern ports, are debarred from coming hither; and as the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, of New-York, under a Board of Commissioners from the several States of the Union, propose a bill to be introduced into Congress to enable it to establish a line of first-class steamships of speed and large cargo capacity, and adapted to the conveyance of steerage passengers from the ports of Norfolk, Port Royal or Brunswick, and other Southern ports, asking legislation to the following effect:

First—To have the conveyance of the mails to Southern Europe for twenty years for no pay but the actual postage money on mail matter, conveyed at rates which shall not exceed three cents per half ounce for letters, and one cent per four ounces for newspapers and other matter, with Congress retaining the right to reduce these rates at any subsequent time.

Second—That the Southern States and corporations therein may deposit Southern State bonds in the Post Office Department to form funds for said Company, to aid its credit and secure the payment of its obligations incurred in establishing its operations.

Third—That the Post Office Department shall receive all such deposits in behalf of the Company, and shall upon the pledged faith of the Southern States to pay their own bonds issued, obligate to pay the interest and principal of an amount of the indebtedness of the said Company, equal to the amount of State bonds deposited.

Fourth—That agents shall be placed in the countries of Southern Europe to give information and to show the advantages the Southern States have for homes and what privileges are enjoyed by our people under our free and liberal institutions.

Fifth—That the steamships shall be adapted to the proper conveyance of emigrant passengers, providing a decent observance of the privacy of the sexes and medical attention and suitable food.

Sixth—That protection of emigrants on landing shall be provided, and that officers of the Company shall accompany them to their future homes in the South.

Seventh—That a grant be made to the Company of forty acres of land, situate in the Southern States, for every emigrant obligated to be introduced by them into said States, said lands to be improved by said Company and to be offered for sale on ten years' credit at approved value to emigrants during the same period.

Eighth—The sales and transfers to the said Company, at the actual value thereof, of any steam vessels condemned as useless in the Navy Department, that will assist said Company in its operations; and finally that all the operations of the Company shall be carried on in steamships built in our own country, out of native material, by our own mechanics, and sailed under our own flag, by our own citizens, and governed by laws enacted by Congress.

And as the United States pay $650,000 as subsidies to steamship lines from Northern ports to countries from which the Southern States enjoy little or no direct benefits, and $500,000 annually to aid foreign lines from New-York to England and Northern Europe, some of which are largely subsidized by their own Governments for rapid mail service and to defy competition; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will give our active support to the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New-York, in establishing their line from Southern ports, and heartily approve the passage of the bill to be presented to Congress.

Resolved, That we unite with said Company in praying Congress for the passage of the bill to be presented by Senator MCDONALD, of Arkansas.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings be sent to the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Treasury, and that they be requested to call the attention of Congress to the importance of favorable action; also, that copies be sent to the President and both Houses of Congress.

After transacting some other business of local importance, an invitation was extended to the National Board of Trade, now in session at Richmond, to visit the City of Norfolk.

Chicago and Danville Railway.

A first mortgage seven per cent. loan, principal and interest, payable in gold in the City of New-York, for $2,500,000, or $18,000 per mile, is advertised on another page by Messrs. W. BAILEY, LANG & CO., merchants in Cliff-street, on the new Chicago and Danville Railway, 140 miles in length, to connect with the Vincennes and Evansville Road to the Ohio River at Evansville. The line, judging from the map which accompanies the prospectus of the loan, appears to be direct from Chicago to Danville, through five of the best counties of the State, and with its proposed connections south or southwest, is said to shorten the distance between Chicago and the Ohio River about eighty miles, Evansville being esteemed the most important point on the river below the falls at Louisville. The advertisement of the loan, including the terms upon which the bonds are offered, and the explanatory may to be had of Messrs. LANG will be found worthy of attention.

Escape of Prisoners.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Six prisoners escaped from the jail in this city on Saturday night. They were confined for petty offences. Their names are EDWARD S. JUDD, 18 years old, BENJAMIN FENNELL, 55 years old, and WILLIS SHERMAN, ALBERT SHERMAN, OLIVER H. SPRINGSTON, JOHN MCDARG. The latter has been rearrested.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 6—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92¼ for money and 92⅜@92½ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85¼; 1865, old, 84¼; 1867, 86¼; Ten-forties, 81¼. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens steady; Middling Upland, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Tallow, 4s. ⅌ cwt. Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 39s.@39s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d. ⅌ gallon. Linseed Oil, £28 15s. ⅌ ton.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firmer at 91⅜@91½ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Dec. 6.—Cotton opens quiet both on spot and afloat.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 72f. 70c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 6.—Petroleum opened firm at 60¼f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 72f. 87c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 6.—Petroleum closed firm at 61¼f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Dec. 6—1 P. M.—American Securities are firmer.

United States Five-twenties, 1852............36¼
United States Five-twenties, 1865, old.........85⅝
United States Five-twenties, 1867..............86⅛
Erie Railway Shares.......................20¼

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 6—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account. American Securities firm; Five-twenties, 1862, 85¼; 1865, 84¼; 1867, 86¼; Ten-forties, 81¼. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Central Railway Shares, 100¼; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 26¼.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6.—United States Bonds closed firm; Five-twenties of the issue of 1862 were quoted at 91½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 11¾; Middling Orleans, 12d.; the sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for export and speculation. Corn, 29s. 6d. for No. 2 Mixed. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d.

LONDON, Dec. 6—4:30 P. M.—Tallow, 47s. 3d. Refined Petroleum easier at 1s. 7¾d. Sugar firmer for both on spot and afloat; on spot, 39s.@39s. 6d.; afloat, 28s. 9d. @29s.

HAVRE, Dec. 6.—Cotton closed quiet for both on spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—WHEAT quiet but firm at previous quotations. RYE firm; sales about 500 bushels State at $1 05. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS active; sales about 1,000 bushels, in bags, in elevator and delivered, at 62c. BARLEY quiet; sales to-day 3,300 bushels six-rowed on private terms. The market for BEEVES is very dull, owing to the largely-increased receipts, nearly doubling last week's; total receipts, 5,525 head; compared with the sales effected last week there is a quotable decline of from ¼c.@½c. ⅌ ℔., live weight, on the best class of butchering Cattle; from ½c.@¾c. on medium, and from ¾c.@1c. on common to poor. The demand for Milch Cows is dull, the highest price realized was $116 25, which was paid for a choice Cow, and from that down to $50@$55 for inferior. SHEEP and LAMBS—With a light run and of a much improved average quality, the market has ruled steady and firm, and perhaps the ruling prices to-day are ¼c. ⅌ ℔. higher than last week; but some dealers are of the impression that the advance is not more than equal to the improved quality of the offerings. The demand is mainly for the supply of the New-York market, but few having been taken for the East or the local dealers. HOGS—There is a good degree of excitement among the dealers, and the market not only rules higher, but strong. The supply is moderate, and, for the season, unusually moderate. Weights not suited for packing. There are no large packers in the market, and the inquiry for New-York, the East, and for home trade is mainly for immediate consumption. We quote: 10¾c.@11¼c. for Michigan, 10¾c.@11½c. for Illinois, and, for Extra heavy, there were even buyers at a higher price.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—EXCHANGE par@1-10 premium. FLOUR easier; Spring Extras, $3 25. WHEAT dull, and declined 3½c.; sales of No. 1 at 92½c.; No. 2 at 88¾c.@89½c.; in the afternoon there were sales at 89½c., cash, and seller December. CORN dull; No. 2, 78¾c.@80c. OATS in fair demand at 42c.@42½c. BARLEY dull and nominal at 80c.@83c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm and buoyant at 97c.@98c. PROVISIONS dull and easier; all descriptions nominal. PORK, $31, cash; $31 50@$31 75, seller February. LARD unchanged. Dry-salted SHOULDERS quiet at 11½c. Green HAMS quiet at 14½c. Dressed HOGS less active at $12 50@$12 75. BEEF steady at $4@$5 for fair Cows; $6@$7 12½ for Extra Texan and Native Shipping. Live HOGS less active and steady at $9 40@$9 90 for Common; $10 25@$11 for Good to Extra. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 22,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley, 2,000 Dressed Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—COTTON moves slowly; Middling Uplands, 25¼c.; Middling Gulf, 25¾c. FLOUR flat and weak; Superfine, $4 75@$5; Extras, $5 12½@$5 37½; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 75@$6 12½; Pennsylvania do., $5 75@$6; Ohio do., $5 87½@$6 50; Fancy, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 30@$1 32; White, $1 40@$1 55. RYE quiet; Western, $1 05; Pennsylvania, $1 10. CORN dull; Old Yellow, $1 08@$1 10; New do., 85c.@90c. OATS moving slowly at 59c.@61c. BARLEY dull; New-York two-rowed, $1@$1 05. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS inactive. WHISKY quiet at $1 06@$1 08 for wood and iron bound. CATTLE—Beeves moderately active and a fraction higher; sales, 2,000 head at 9c.@9¼c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 8¾c.@10c. for Choice; 7c.@8½c. for Fair to Good; 5c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔., gross, for Common. SHEEP in moderate demand at an advance; sales, 12,000 head at 5c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔., gross. HOGS advanced 50c.; sales, 3,300 head at $15@$15 25 ⅌ cwt., net, for Corn fed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—TOBACCO heavy; only low qualities offering. COTTON dull and nominally unchanged. FLOUR firmer for low grades; Fall Superfine, $3 85@$4 25; Extra, $4 25@$4 75; Double Extra, $4 75@$5 25; Treble Extra, $5 25@$5 75; Choice to Fancy Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 Red Fall, 95c.@$1; No. 1 do., $1 05@$1 10; Choice to Fancy, $1 20@$1 30; low prime to prime White, $1 08@$1 15. CORN—New firm; choice new White in bulk, 85c.; choice new White in sacks, 89c.@90c. Old, 95c. OATS quiet at 45c.@46c., in bulk; 50c.@52c., sacked. BARLEY quiet; choice Minnesota, $1 29. RYE dull. WHISKY heavy at 98c.@99c. PORK quiet and firm. Dry-salted MEATS steady; Shoulders, 12¼c.@12½c.; Clear Rib, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. BACON quiet; Clear Rib, 19½c. LARD firm at 18c.@19c. for choice steam. CATTLE quiet; inferior to fair, $2 50@$3 75. Live HOGS heavy; sales at $9 50@$10 20. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 7,500 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 6,000 head.

OSWEGO, Dec. 6.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,800 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 for White; $7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales at car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30; White Canada held at $1 60@$1 70. CORN steady at $1 05. BARLEY nominally $1 04@$1 05 for Up-Lake Canada; $1 20 for Bay Quinte. RYE quiet. PEAS quiet. CORNMEAL, $2 20 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 80c.; to Albany, 75c. Lake IMPORTS—42,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red Winter, $1 10@$1 12. CORN declining; New, 75c.; Old, 85c.@90c. OATS firm at 53c.@55c. RYE steady at 95c.@96c. BARLEY nominally unchanged. COTTON unchanged. WHISKY dull at 97c.@98c. Mess PORK dull and drooping; offered at $30 50@$31. Bulk MEATS nominal; Shoulders, 11½c.@12c.; Sides, 15½c.@16c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 17½c.@18c. LARD firm at 17½c. for Steam, 19½c. for Kettle. Live HOGS dull; whole range $9 75@$10 25; receipts, 7,600 head. Green MEATS dull at 11c.@15½c. HAMS, 15c.@15½c. EXCHANGE steady at 1-10 discount buying.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.—COTTON—Sales 16 bales; Good Ordinary to Low Middling, 20c.@23c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN unchanged. HOGS, $9 75@$10 25, gross. TOBACCO firm; sales 22 hhds. New at $6 60 for Trash; $10 25 for Medium Leaf; $7 50 for Frosted Trash; $13 for Medium Leaf. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 16½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. HAMS, 23c. LARD, 18½c., in tierces. WHISKY unchanged.

BUFFALO, Dec. 6.—RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bushels. In STORE—Wheat, 846,000 bushels; Corn, 150,000 bushels; Oats, 135,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 113,000 bushels; Peas, 2,000 bushels; Rye Malt, 8,000 bushels. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT nominal. CORN dull; Old Western, 98c.; New, 88c. OATS dull and nominally 52c. RYE—Sales 1,500 bushels Old at $1. PORK steady at $32, with heavy sales. LARD steady at 18½c.@19c. HIGHWINES nominally $1 02.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—FLOUR dull and weak; quotations are nominal and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Prime to Choice Red at $1 35@$1 40. CORN dull; receipts large; White, 85c.@92c.; Yellow, 90c.@93c. OATS dull at 55c.@57c. RYE, $1. PROVISIONS unchanged and small business. WHISKY firm and in good demand at $1 04½@$1 05 for wood and iron bound. COTTON quiet; Middling, 24¾c.; offerings light.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 6.—COTTON dull at 23¾c.; receipts, 2,921 bales; exports, $3,312 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 94c.@95c. OATS, 65c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18c.@19½c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 16¾c.; Sides, 20½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Sides, 17¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 6.—FLOUR unchanged. CORN unchanged. WHEAT steady at 89½c. for No. 1; 87¼c. for No. 2. OATS firmer at 42¼c. for No. 2. RYE unsettled. BARLEY unsettled. Dressed HOGS unsettled at $9 25@$12 75. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Dec. 6.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declined 1c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 30; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 24, $1 22½ bid; Amber, $1 13; No. 1 Red, $1 15; No. 2 Red, $1 09. CORN unchanged; New, 90c. OATS unchanged. Dressed HOGS firm at $12 50@$13.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.—WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal.

[Advertisement.]

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEASON OF GIFTS.—KNOX, in the selection of his large and valuable stock of furs, has had evidently an eye to the requirements of the holidays, and is prepared to furnish those seeking suitable presents for their lady friends with sets of furs of the most fashionable and attractive style at exceedingly moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

The genuine Texan Liebig Extract of Meat, indorsed superior to the imported article, by Professor JOHN C. DRAPER. Cheaper and better than all others. For sale by Druggists and fine grocers, and by A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-st., sole agent.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 6—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N.	Cloudy	34
Halifax	N.	Foggy	30
Portland	N. E.	Clear	13
Boston	W. N. W.	Snowing	30
New-York	N. E.	Snowing	29
Philadelphia	N. E.	Raining	34
Wilmington	N. E.	Raining	34
Washington	N. E.	Raining	40
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Raining	48
Richmond	N.	Cloudy	42
Oswego	N. E.	Cloudy	18
Buffalo	N.	Cloudy	24
Pittsburg	N. W.	Snowing	30
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	38
Louisville	N. W.	Cloudy	38
Mobile	N.	Clear	44
New-Orleans	N.	Cloudy	49
Key West	N.	Clear	72
Havana	E.	Clear	78
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	58
Charleston	W. S. W.	Cloudy	58

DEC. 6—Midnight.

Chicago—Cloudy, moderate.
Cleveland—Cloudy, very cold.
Buffalo—Clear and cold; ther. 19.
Albany—Cloudy, cold; five to six inches snow, drifted badly.
Cincinnati—Clear and cold.
Pittsburg—Cloudy and cold.
Boston—Hailing and snowing.
New-York—Light snow, wind N.; ther. 23.
Philadelphia—Clear; stars out bright.
Baltimore—Storm ceased at 11 o'clock P. M.
Washington—Clear, cold; wind N.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Cuba	Nov. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Holsatia	Dec. 7	New-York	Hamburg.
Idaho	Dec. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	Dec. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Samaria	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Dec. 9	New-York	Bremen.
Denmark	Dec. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Dec. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Dec. 11	New-York	Havre.
FOR SAN DOMINGO, HAVANA, &C.			
Tybee	Dec. 8	New-York	St. Domingo.
Fah-Kee	Dec. 9	New-York	Bermuda.
Eagle	Dec. 9	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	Dec. 11	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 6—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. C. Howard, H. Davidage, lady, 4 children and nurse, J. Robinson, lady and child, H. Terry, Mr. Findlates, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Huesais, Mr. Young, Mr. Levey, Mr. Morris, Mr. Tozies, Mr. Dongrell, Mr. Amudge, lady and son, Mr. Henry, Mr. Chapmen and lady, C. Seymour, Mr. O'Lea, Mr. Gage, Mr. Yates, Mr. Reuchallon, Mr. Nicolas, Mr. Kirk, Miss Bowd, Miss Archesson, A. Davis, W. J. Davies, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. H. Kenney, Miss Topham, T. Jackson, lady and child, Mrs. Rache, Mrs. Cole, Mr. Lone, Mr. Potter, Mrs. Cadogan and 3 children, Miss Annie McGuade, Mrs. Bridgman and 2 children.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. L. B. Benner and 2 children, Mrs. Farnbaker, Miss L. Moseley, Miss Janet Robinson, Captain J. R. Dillon, Captain F. J. Martin, W. C. Beck, W. J. O'Byrne, Otto Loeschigk, J. J. McGowan, H. Baker, Captain A. R. Mills, A. L. Phillips, J. H. Boyle, Chas. Lippincott, F. N. Brown, C. F. Ordway, W. P. Pearce, W. Carpenter, and 2 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 11 | Sun sets...... 4 32 | Moon sets.. 8 58
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 52 | Gov. Island.11 41 | Hell Gate.. 1 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 6.

Arrived.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Arr. at Sandy Hook on Sunday evening, but was detained in the Lower Bay 8 hours by thick weather. 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., 14 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamship General Barnes, bound S.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Nov. 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 309 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Mershon, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Ship Betty, (N. G.,) Nutshorn, Shields Aug. 28, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Nellie Gay, Randlett, Savannah, with yellow pine to T. M. Mayhew & Co.—vessel to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schr. Susan Wright, Pearse, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Wapella, Penny, Savannah, with yellow pine to T. M. Mayhew & Co.—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Dix, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Stillman, Providence.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Providence.

Schr. Jane, Haggerty, New-Haven.

Canal boat C. D. Nichols, Nichols, Montreal 14 ds., with lumber to R. W. Cameron.

Canal boat N. C. Nichols, Nichols, Montreal 14 ds., with lumber to R. W. Cameron.

SAILED—Steamship Hatteras, for Norfolk.

WIND—At sunset, a gale, N. E.; thick and snowing.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Albemarle, New-York; brigs Elsey, Monrovia; Lady Monck, West Indies; schrs. J. R. K., Port-au-Prince; Franconia, Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6.—Passed out, brig Sarah Crowell and schr. Willie, for Mayaguez; schr. Mischief, for St. Domingo.

Passed up for Washington, steamer America.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 6.—Cld. brig Clara, for Liverpool.

Sld. steamship Saratoga.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Arr. ship Ontario Chieftain, from New-York.

Sld. bark Thurso, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The hoisting derrick William Truix this morning (6th) took the deck-load of brown stone from off the schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, before reported ashore on Little Mill Rock, Hell Gate. She will probably be got off next high water by Wreckmaster Brown, with the aid of the wrecking pump Louisa.

The bark Norman, (Norw.,) Helgesen, from Bordeaux, which arrived 4th, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockman, not as before reported.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 6.—The steamship Helvetia, from New-York, arrived at this port on Saturday. The steamship Manhattan, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

GLASGOW, Dec. 6.—The steamship Iowa, from New-York, arrived in the Clyde yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 6.—The steamship Main, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Handsome, Useful
AND
Reasonable.

Bronzes, Clocks and Ornaments,
Jardiniere Stands and Flowers,
Inlaid Card Tables,
Fire Screens and Music Stands,
Cabinets and Étageres,
Ladies' Fancy and Sewing Chairs,
Gentlemen's Smoking Chairs,
Pedestals and Card Receivers.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES.

LACE CURTAINS AT COST
DURING THIS MONTH.

TABLE LINEN.
UNTIL JAN. 1, WE OFFER OUR LARGE STOCK OF THESE GOODS AT COST.

ALL CURTAIN MATERIALS
REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY WITH PRICE OF GOLD.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

TIFFANY & CO.
ARE OPENING DAILY THEIR
IMPORTATIONS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

FINE MOROCCO AND LEATHER GOODS FOR PRESENTS AND REAL USE.

SHOPPING AND TRAVELING BAGS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
DRESSING, STUDENTS' AND TOURISTS' CASES.
GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF AND JEWEL BOXES.
WRITING DESKS, PAPER CASES AND FOLIOS.
CIGAR, GAME AND PLAYING-CARD BOXES.
POCKET-BOOK AND CARD CASES.

FINE FANCY GOODS
IN BRIGHT AND DEAD GOLD, ENAMELED AND INLAID WITH STONES,
DESKS, BOOK RACKS AND PAPER CASES,
INKSTANDS, PAPER KNIVES AND WEIGHTS, LIBRARY SETS,
PORTFOLIOS AND PHOTOGRAPH CASES.

A SMALL SELECTION OF
ENGLISH JEWELRY,
MEDIÆVAL IN STYLE, BRILLIANT IN COLOR, ENAMELED, GOLD TRACERY IN RELIEF, SET WITH ORIENTAL ONYX AND PRECIOUS STONES.

LIQUOR CASES,
CIGAR AND GAME BOXES,
WRITING DESKS, PAPETERIES,
BOOK RACKS, STATIONERY CABINETS,
DRESSING CASES, DISPATCH BOXES,
WORK BOXES AND JEWEL BOXES,
OF
COROMANDEL, POLLARD OAK, ONYX WOOD, ENGLISH WALNUT, OLIVE AND OTHER CHOICE WOODS,
WITH GILT AND INLAID MOUNTINGS.

CARD.
LACE CURTAINS,
TAPESTRY,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
LINEN GOODS,
OFFERED AT
COST,
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 751 Broadway,
THREE DOORS BELOW 8TH-ST.

FORD & TUPPER,
MANUFACTURING
SILVERSMITHS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY,
CORNER 10TH-ST., UP STAIRS.

LOW PRICES.
WHITE DINNER SETS, new Limoge Shapes, 127 pieces, $25. Smaller size sets proportionally low in price.
WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, $3 20.
WHITE TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $4.
GOOD WATER GOBLETS, per dozen, $1 50.
GOOD WINE GLASSES, per dozen, $1.
All other goods in our line equally low. Goods packed for the country, or forwarded by express C. O. D.
WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
Middle Cooper Institute Block,
3d and 4th avs., between 7th and 8th sts.
Send for Illustrated Photograph and Catalogue of Limoge Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, mailed free.

HOLIDAY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
STEPHEN PELL, IMPORTER,
No. 21 John-st.

TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AT THE Children's free Riding School and Bazaar, No. 478 BROADWAY, between Grand and Broome sts. Patent LEAPING HORSES, prices reduced; HOUSE SWINGS, $3; SLEDS, ROCKERS, PROPELLERS, DOLLS, ORGANS, MUSIC BOXES, GAMES and other TOYS. LEWIS P. TIBBALS. Depot for genuine New-York Club Skates.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK.....................$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific and other roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

About three-quarters of the Loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

We here give the advantage and profit to be derived by exchanging Governments for these Bonds.

A $1,000 U. S. 6 ⅌ cent. Bond, at 115, will cost $1,150, which will buy $1,210 of these First Mortgage 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds.

The following figures show the comparative interest compounded from one to twenty years on each amount respectively:

Time.	Governments.	Danvilles.
1st YEAR'S INTEREST.	$60 00	$84 70
2d YEAR'S INTEREST.	63 60	90 63
3d YEAR'S INTEREST.	67 42	96 97
4th YEAR'S INTEREST.	71 46	103 73
5th YEAR'S INTEREST.	75 75	110 99
6th YEAR'S INTEREST.	80 29	118 76
7th YEAR'S INTEREST.	85 19	127 07
8th YEAR'S INTEREST.	90 30	135 96
9th YEAR'S INTEREST.	95 72	145 48
10th YEAR'S INTEREST.	101 46	155 66
11th YEAR'S INTEREST.	107 55	166 56
12th YEAR'S INTEREST.	114 00	178 22
13th YEAR'S INTEREST.	120 84	190 69
14th YEAR'S INTEREST.	128 09	204 04
15th YEAR'S INTEREST.	135 78	218 32
16th YEAR'S INTEREST.	144 92	233 60
17th YEAR'S INTEREST.	153 64	249 95
18th YEAR'S INTEREST.	162 58	267 45
19th YEAR'S INTEREST.	172 33	286 17
20th YEAR'S INTEREST.	182 67	306 49
	2,213 59	3,471 44
Deduct cost over value.......	150 00	
Add value over cost..........		60 00
	2,063 59	3,531 44

Thus it is shown that the excess of interest for twenty years is $1,467 85 gold in favor of the Danville Bonds, and this on the amount that would buy $1,000 of 5-20 Bonds, or $146,785 on $100,000, showing the advantage to investors of changing their Governments for Danvilles or similar first-class railway securities. And if the excess of gold, as stated above, should be reduced to currency, it would produce a still more favorable result.

The high premiums which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justify the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the Bonds a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL BRONZES.
JUST OPENED,
JOSEPH ROGERS & SON'S
ENGLISH TABLE CUTLERY.
HOLIDAY GOODS
NOW READY
ALL AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.'S
FINE
SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
NO 747 BROADWAY,
Five doors below Eighth—through to Mercer-st.

Skates! Skates!
NEW-YORK CLUB.
AMERICAN RINK.
SILVER-PLATED RINK.
NO STRAPS. Made of the finest CAST STEEL, by BARNEY & BERRY.
Also, Skates of all ordinary patterns sold at retail by
Patterson Brothers
Importers of Hardware, No. 27 Park-row.

THE "BERRIAN"
HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
now offer a complete assortment of
FINE CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS,
STEEL FIRE-IRONS,
PLATE-WARMERS, ENGLISH COAL VASES, FENDERS, FOOT-WARMERS,
REFRIGERATORS,
KITCHEN FURNITURE and COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
LEWIS & CONGER, NO. 601 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS IN TEAS,
COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL,
MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER.
And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 6, 1869.
TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 7th day of October, 1869, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Continued from Second Page.

cording to the weight of packages. To accomplish this reform, a considerable reduction on present rates might be conceded by the Department. To make the remedy of prepayment complete, it would be necessary, furthermore, to confer ample power on Postmasters at mailing offices to open and inspect suspected packages of newspapers, and to impose upon them, if found to be vitiated by fraud, full letter postage, to be paid invariably in advance. This summary proceeding should not relieve the offender from liability to prosecution and punishment by the imposition of the fine already provided by law.

The foregoing are evils which, doubtless, ought to be corrected. It is possible, however, for the Department to endure them, and yet retain a fair degree of efficiency. But the remaining cause of complaint has become intolerable, and must be removed, if the Department is to be saved from utter demoralization. The franking privilege has grown to be an abuse so monstrous that it now threatens the very life of the service.

The cost of "free matter" has been increasing from year to year, until at last it weighs down the Department into continuous insolvency. The additional expense to which it subjects the service is counted by millions, while there is provided to meet it only the standing annual appropriation of $700,000. It was stated ten years ago that the Department actually expended, at that time, in the performance of the duties which the franking privilege imposed, little, if anything, short of $3,000,000. Since that time the expense has largely increased; and I am convinced that it now exceeds the enormous sum of $5,000,000, of which about one-half is paid on fraudulent matter. That this is not an exaggeration will appear from an examination of the weight of mail matter sent and received at the Washington City Post Office from the 11th to the 31st of January, 1869, as officially reported to the Department. By this return it appears that the weight of free letters sent was 15,385 pounds, and of free letters received 16,995 pounds, making for twenty days 32,380 pounds. Hence an estimate for one month is 48,570 pounds, and an aggregate for one year 582,840 pounds. It appears further, that the weight of public documents for twenty days was 207,891 pounds, making for one month 311,837 pounds, and an aggregate for one year of 3,742,044 pounds. If, therefore, the postage value of this free matter be computed at the minimum estimates of $1 25 per pound for letters and 16 cents per pound for documents, we have a postage value for free letters of $738,550, and for public documents $598,727, being an aggregate of $1,337,277, as indicated by the returns made at a period when the mails were almost entirely relieved of the burden of the heavy departmental reports. All this from the Washington City Post Office alone.

Statement of Officials exercising the franking privilege.

President of the United States and his Secretary	2
Vice-President	1
Members of the Cabinet	7
United States Senators	74
Members of Congress	241
Delegates in Congress	5
Secretary of Senate and Clerk of House of Representatives	2
Assistant Secretaries, chief clerk, &c., State Department	4
Assistant Attorney-General and chief clerk	2
Assistant Secretary, Commissioners, chief clerk, &c., Interior Department	13
Chiefs of bureaus, chief clerk, &c., of Navy Department	17
Chiefs of bureaus, chief clerk, &c., of War Department	21
Assistant Secretaries, chief clerks, &c., of the Treasury Department	42
Assistant Postmasters-General, superintendents of foreign mails and money-order system, and chief clerks Post Office Department	9
Total	440
Add internal revenue officers, (assessors and assistant collectors and deputies)	4,115
Postmasters on 1st November, 1869	27,378
Total	31,933

In this statement alone is an army of 31,933, who, generally speaking, load the mails at will with whatever matter they please.

It is not proposed or desired that Government officials should be personally taxed for the transmission of their public correspondence. It is asked, on the other hand, that every Department, every member of Congress, and every other public officer, shall have a liberal allowance of stamps for postage, subject to a proper accountability, and that the sum necessary therefor shall be appropriated out of the general treasury.

Should Congress conform to my recommendations in this respect, I confidently predict that millions will be saved annually to the Government, that the Department will be at once redeemed from its present condition of chronic bankruptcy, and that the postal service will speedily become the potent coadjutor of the people in developing and adorning our great country.

The Commission heretofore appointed by Congress has submitted to me a codification of the statutes relating to the postal service, which has been referred to a committee of competent gentlemen of long experience in the practical working of the Department for careful revision. Their report will be presented to Congress at an early day. The codification, when perfected and adopted by Congress, will greatly facilitate the public business.

Regarding the present as a favorable opportunity, I call the attention of Congress to the penal laws providing for the punishment of offences against the postal service.

A reorganization of the Department has become a necessity. The recommendation of my predecessor in that regard is cordially approved.

It would be unjust to close this report without making a proper recognition of the important services of the heads of the respective bureaus of the Department, including the Superintendents of foreign mails and of the money-order office. They are all gentlemen of singular fitness for their several positions. In all things they have come up to the full measure of my expectation, and I esteem myself most fortunate in having secured their valuable aid. In consideration of the ability, integrity, industry and zeal they have continually exhibited, I earnestly recommend such an increase in their salaries as will afford them the means of a respectable livelihood, their present compensation being inadequate for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
The PRESIDENT. Postmaster-General.

Report of the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 20, 1869.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit my report as Secretary of War, together with the reports of the General of the Army, and the different bureaus of the Department made since the last annual report. I took charge of the office on Nov. 1, 1869, relieving the General of the Army, who had, with marked zeal and ability, performed its duties since the death of Secretary JOHN A. RAWLINS, on Sept. 6, 1869. Of General RAWLINS it can with truth be said that the virtues of true manhood characterized his life as soldier, citizen and statesman, while on the records of the Department will ever remain the evidences of his high honor, his patriotism, and his sagacious judgment.

During the month of October the General of the Army was acting as Secretary of War, and the annual reports, which were by his direction addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army, have been, with his own report, transmitted to me. As the duties of the office were assumed but a few days prior to the date of this report, few recommendations will be made at length, but the material matters of the reports presented will be referred to as concisely as possible.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

This report gives a clear view of the administration of the army, and is very full, both in the statement of its present condition and recommendations for its future organization. Its importance is such that a synopsis cannot justly be given, and it is submitted with the following remarks:

There are twelve departments and three districts, each under the command of a general officer, and the departments are formed into four military divisions, commanded by the four Generals next in rank to the General of the Army. The Regular Army consists of five regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, twenty-five of infantry, the battalion of engineers and the corps of cadets, the latter undergoing instruction at the Military Academy. All the regiments are on duty, and the General refers to the manner in which their work has been done, under the exposure to which they were subjected, as meriting the commendation of the country. In conformity with the act of July 28, 1866, and by the direction of the Secretary of War, a board of officers prepared a new code of the articles of war, which was, on Feb. 1, 1868, transmitted to Congress. A system of regulations was also compiled, both code and regulations receiving the approval of the then General of the Army, and on June 12, 1868, Secretary SCHOFIELD asked the adoption of the new articles of war, and the repeal of so much of the act as directs "the existing regulations to remain in force until Congress shall have acted on said report." It is very desirable that legislation be had enacting the rules and articles of war and approving the new regulations.

After the consolidation made in accordance with the act of March 3, 1869, there remained, on Nov. 1, 509 unattached officers. All of these have been assigned to duty excepting 156, who are "awaiting orders." It seems equitable and just, should a reduction be made, that officers awaiting orders by their own request, and preferring that to active duty, should have less claim for retention than those who applied for assignment. Of this class there are 139 officers. Some of them, however, had special reasons for asking to be placed on the "awaiting orders" list, which the Department recognized, and which should be regarded.

It is certainly fair that the consequences of reduction of officers should fall proportionately on cavalry, artillery and infantry, and, should Congress act in the matter, it is proper that this consideration should not be overlooked. In reference to the question of reduction, I concur with the report in recommending that authority be given to retire a greater number of officers for cause than is now allowed by law—seven per cent. of the officers of the whole army.

The present maximum of the army is 52,234 enlisted men. Relying on two-thirds for actual service, the number of men is 34,822. By the plan of organization submitted in the report there would be 42,650 men. Two-thirds for actual service would be [illegible] men, below which it would not be prudent to go, as the necessities of the country and the great extent of territory to be protected will require every man of that number.

Section 6 of the act of March 3, 1869, provides "That, until otherwise directed by law, there shall be no new appointments and no promotions in the Adjutant-General's Department, in the Inspector-General's Department, in the Quartermasters' Department, in the Commissary Department, in the Ordnance Department, in the Engineer Department, and in the Medical Department." I recommend that the staff corps be retained at the standard fixed by the act of July 28, 1866, and that the clause prohibiting appointments and promotions be repealed, in order that vacancies may be filled as was the practice prior to the act of March 3, 1869. Although the army may be smaller than heretofore, experience has shown that these officers are as necessary for the smaller as the larger force.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The expenses of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were $21,968,484 08, a reduction of fourteen and a half millions below those of the preceding fiscal year. In February, 1869, the number of civilians hired by this Department exceeded ten thousand, which has since been reduced to four thousand. Five hundred line officers have done duty in the Quartermaster's Department, in addition to the officers of that establishment, eighty-four in number. A building capable of accommodating all the bureaus of the War Department, fire-proof and secure, is much needed. Military records of great value are exposed to destruction, and are so scattered as to impede and delay the public business. The monthly rental of buildings in Washington and lots occupied by buildings owned by the United States, amounted to $4,264 19, being a yearly rental of $50,964 28. The railway companies, to which the military railroad material of the Quartermaster's Department was sold on credit at the end of the war, incurred a debt originally of $7,591,406. Interest has increased this amount to $9,000,000, about one-half of which has been paid; but some railroads being in default and showing no disposition to meet their obligations, suit has been lately ordered to be brought against them. The railroads of the country, having declined to adhere to the war rates of transportation, have been paid during the fiscal year upon their general tariffs, with a classification of military supplies settled in conference at a convention of general freight agents. There have been paid for water transportation during the year $1,424,222 82, and for railroad transportation $2,253,304 30. Of this amount $933,166 21 was paid to the Pacific railroads, one-half being paid in cash, and the other half retained in the Treasury to meet the interest on the bonds guaranteed by the United States. During the year 96,000 persons, 3,700 animals, and 62,000 tons of stores have been moved by water, and 60,000 persons, 14,000 animals, and 40,000 tons of stores by railroad. 27,000 tons of stores have been moved by contractors for wagon transportation. The Pacific railroad has occupied some of the principal routes of former wagon transportation, and has saved the Government much money in supplying the posts along its line. By arrangement between the Departments of War and the Interior, supplies for the Indian service are now transported by the Quartermaster's Department on routes in the Indian territory—the actual cost, under the contracts, being refunded to the War Department out of the appropriation of $2,000,000 for pacification of the Indians, granted April 10, 1869. Although the amount of clothing and equipage on hand at the end of the war has been reduced by sales and issues, there still remains a stock valued at over $42,000,000. The general depots have been reduced to four, and at only two of them is there any large collection of material, viz.: at the Schuylkill Arsenal, on the Delaware, and at Jeffersonville, on the Ohio. This latter is being drawn upon constantly, but it still contains over $14,000,000 worth of war material. There are 72 national cemeteries and 313 local, post, or private cemeteries in which soldiers lie buried. The titles of seventy-one of the national cemeteries have been approved as perfect by the Attorney-General. Three hundred and twenty-two thousand six hundred and seven interments are reported, of which 171,946 have been identified. The expenditure on this work has been nearly $3,000,000. During the year 5,855 animals were purchased and 3,492 were sold. These latter produced the sum of $223,338 28.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Subsistence supplies for the army have been mainly procured in the large market cities of the country. The average cost of the ration at these markets has been about twenty-three cents. Efforts to procure salt meats on the Pacific Coast for troops stationed there have met with great success, supplies of excellent quality having been obtained at favorable prices. Tobacco, at an average monthly value of $19,000, has been furnished to troops at cost prices, and the Freedmen's Bureau has been supplied with stores to the value of nearly $250,000, most of which has already been paid for, and the remainder is in process of refunding at the Treasury. The issues to Indians at various points have amounted to more than $150,000, and at the request of the Interior Department stores valued at $37,500 were issued to destitute Osages and others to prevent starvation during the Winter. Under an arrangement between the War Department and the Department of the Interior, the Indian Department is being furnished with food for the Indians on several reservations on the Missouri River and in the Indian Territory. The ration so furnished is prescribed or approved by the Interior Department, and its value is to be repaid from appropriations made by section 4 of the act of April 10, 1869. There has been paid $27,621 75 as commutation of rations to Union soldiers while prisoners of war. Claims for supplies furnished the army during the war, amounting to $2,899,806 15 have been received, of which $288,033 87 have been allowed, and $2,581,064 13 have been rejected. During the fiscal year 11,907 accounts and returns have been received from various officers, of which 11,787 have been examined and referred to the Third Auditor for final settlement.

The Subsistence Department has lost an honorable and excellent officer by the death, by assassination, of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. CRANE, Commissary of Subsistence, at Jackson, Miss., June 8, 1869.

A change in the army ration by extending the variety of articles, increasing some and diminishing others, and also in the manner of disposing of the saving in soldiers' messes and bakeries, would be of advantage to the service.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The current expenditures of the Medical Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were $233,561 21; the total expenditure of that Department, including "war debts" and "refundments," was $708,305 36, and the available balance on hand at the close of the year was $1,792,050 73. The health of the troops has been good. Yellow fever has appeared at Key West only, and at this point there were forty-three cases and twenty-one deaths; but by the prompt removal of the troops to a new station the ravages of the disease were at once stopped. The total number of cases on the sick list during the year was 104,235. The average number constantly on sick report was 2,367, or about 5.5 per cent. The number of deaths was 548, of discharges for disability 1,128. The first volume of the Medical and Surgical History of the War is being printed. The number of commissioned medical officers for duty on June 30, 1869, was 161, being an average of one medical officer to 204 men. The number of posts was 239, beside detachments and outposts. There are now two vacancies of surgeons and forty-two of assistant surgeons in the medical corps. The experience of the past three years has shown that the present organization of the medical staff is satisfactory; but that, even were all the vacancies in it filled, it would still be barely adequte to the demands made upon it.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The Paymaster-General presents the following summary exhibit:

Balance in hands of Paymasters at the beginning of the fiscal year July 1, 1868	$5,961,578 14
Received from the Treasury during the fiscal year	36,245,000 00
Received by Paymasters from other sources, exclusive of sums transferred among themselves	238,192 06
Total to be accounted for	$42,464,770 20
Accounted for as follows:	
Disbursements to the regular army	$18,678,250 61
Disbursements to the Military Academy	185,258 78
Disbursements to volunteers, (back pay and bounties)	19,918,635 43
Total disbursements	$38,782,144 82
Amount refunded to Treasury	48,948 37
Balance in hands of Paymasters June 30, 1869	3,633,677 01
Total	$42,464,770 20

There remain now in service only the sixty regular Paymasters authorized by the act for the reorganization of the army, passed July 28, 1866. This force cannot with safety be subjected to much reduction while the number of military stations shall remain as at present. The disbursements for reconstruction purposes are $2,613,293 46, and the balance in hands of Paymasters Oct. 2, 1869, are $110,643 79. The total amount disbursed by the Pay Department for additional bounties, including those settled by the Second Auditor and paid by the Department on Treasury certificates, from the beginning to the 30th June last, is $57,220,150.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Chief of Engineers gives a detailed account of the operations of the Engineer Department, and of the means required to execute the duties devolved upon it. The officers of the Corps of Engineers, aided by details from other arms of the service and a number of civil engineers, have been engaged upon the permanent national defences, survey of the lakes, river and harbor improvements, explorations and surveys, command and instruction of engineer troops, and in charge of public buildings, grounds and works in the District of Columbia. Work has been continued on the permanent defences to the extent permitted by the small balances remaining of old appropriations. These have been exhausted for the most part during the year, and the works have consequently been closed up. Experiments and trials have been made with iron and other materials with a view to their application in the defences, and trial has been made of a descending gun carriage for use in barbette batteries. Methods of modifying and improving our existing defences have been determined on, the introduction of important auxiliary elements of defence is proposed, and Congress will be called upon to make appropriations, moderate in amount compared to the importance of the object, for the purpose of applying these changes, as soon as practicable, to the defensive works of several of our large seaport cities. The battalion of engineers maintains its efficiency in drill and discipline, and in the duties of its special arm. The engineer depots, for the [illegible] and storage of [illegible] other engineer equipments, have been well advanced toward completion. The river and harbor works have progressed as rapidly as the means appropriated for their execution allowed. The appropriation in April last of $2,0[illegible] for these works was distributed in accordance with the law so as best to subserve the interests of commerce. The survey of northern and northwestern lakes has progressed commensurately with the amounts appropriated for conducting it. The Lake Superior survey is drawing to completion. It has developed many new harbors of refuge, and made known dangers to navigation highly important to the commercial interests of the States dependent upon this water-line of communication for the transportation of cereals and ores. Reconnoissances and geographical and geological explorations and surveys have been continued during the year in the territory west of the Mississippi River, and the information thus obtained is supplied to the troops occupying that section of the country. The survey of the Colorado of the West has not, for special reasons, been resumed. Collateral surveys now in progress may furnish evidence of the necessity of the survey of the upper portions of the river, and of the improvement of the lower portion as a line of military supply and of travel and transportation from the mines of Southern Nevada. The geological survey just completed from the Sierra Nevada to the Rocky Mountains is fruitful in valuable results, especially in relation to the mining regions and to the extent of the coal formation. It also furnishes other scientific data of great interest.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The fiscal affairs of the Ordnance Department during the year ending June 30, 1869, were as follows:

Amount available from all sources	$18,283,812 57
Expenditures since June 30, 1868	2,787,324 97
Turned into surplus fund	1,000,000 00
In Treasury, not credited to appropriations	701,751 91
In depositories, to credit of disbursing officers, June 30, 1869	425,529 25
In Treasury on June 30, 1869	13,369,206 44

The expenditures of the Department during the year included over $500,000 for war claims, and about $32,000 for cartridges made for the Navy Department, and not yet paid for. Liberty Arsenal, Missouri, has been sold during the year, under authority of the act of July 25, 1868, and realized the sum of $8,012 50. The St. Louis Arsenal will be sold under the same act as soon as it can be spared, but certain buildings thereat should be reserved from sale, and devoted to general army purposes. The sale of the Harper's Ferry Armory property will take place on Nov. 30, 1869. Rome Arsenal, New-York; Champlain Arsenal, Vermont; Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama; Appalachicola Arsenal, Florida, and North Carolina Arsenal, North Carolina, are recommended to be sold. It is advisable that this should be done, and that the captured lands in Shreveport, La., and Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and in Marion and Davis Counties, Texas, should be similarly disposed of. A principal arsenal of construction and deposit, and a powder depot, are recommended to be established on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and in the Valley of the Mississippi. The sale of some of the present Eastern arsenals is suggested as a means to raise funds wherewith to establish the principal arsenal for the Atlantic coast. Rock Island is the point for the principal arsenal for the Valley of the Mississippi. Powder depots should be established on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, to be paid for out of the unexpended balance of the appropriations for the purchase of gunpowder and lead. Jefferson Barracks reservation answers for the depot for the Mississippi Valley. Some more buildings are required at this latter place and are recommended to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of the St. Louis Arsenal. The enlisted force of the department has been reduced from 1,500 to 750. The operations at Springfield Armory have been confined to the preparation of machinery and tools for converting the Springfield rifled muskets into breech-loaders upon the plan recommended by the Ordnance Board of 1868; to the conversion of a small number under the orders of the Secretary of War for 50,000, and to cleaning Enfield muskets for sale.

The cavalry have been supplied with Spencer carbines altered to use the musket metallic ammunition. The infantry, heavy artillery and engineers have been armed with the Springfield breech-loading rifled musket. All these arms have given great satisfaction.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The operations of this Bureau have been closed, except the educational and bounty divisions, and two hospitals for freedmen. The number of officers, agents and clerks has been reduced from 901 to 158. No further reduction is practicable so long as the present operations shall continue. The Bureau has had under its care up to June 30, 1869, 584,178 persons. All the hospitals but two have now been closed or transferred to the civil authorities, and one of the remaining two is about being closed. There will then remain but one, which is located in the District of Columbia, and cannot be dispensed with at present. The general average during the whole period of the existence of the Bureau shows that about one in 200, or one-half of one per cent. of the freed people have been supported by the Government. The expenses of the Bureau were met the first year with the proceeds of rents, sales of crops, school taxes and tuition, and sale of "Confederate States" property. The amount received from all these miscellaneous sources was $1,865,645 80, and from appropriations by Congress since July, 1866, $11,084,750, making a total of $12,950,395 80 received from all sources. The expenditures, including the accounts of the "Department of Negro Affairs," from June 1, 1865, to Aug. 31, 1869, have been $11,194,028 10. In addition to this, subsistence, medical supplies and quartermaster supplies were expended, amounting in cash to $2,330,788 72, but whose real value, when transferred to the Bureau, was probably less than $1,000,000. Adding their orignal cost to the cash expended, the total expenses of the Bureau have been $13,524,816 82.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy for the present year is one of unusual importance and interest. The condition of affairs generally was found to be all that could be desired or expected under the present organization of the Academy, but the organization itself, which has remained unchanged since the days when the army was but 10,000 strong, and the nation was very far below its present size and importance among other nations, is declared to be inadequate to meet the future demands of the country, and a reorganization is accordingly demanded: The institution to be greatly enlarged; the number of cadets greatly increased; the standard of admission to be raised, and the cadets to be divided into two classes—one pursuing an ordinary course of military instruction and its members returned to civil life upon graduation, to spread a knowledge of the military art throughout the land, and supply trained officers for the emergencies of war; the other, selected from the promising members of the former class, and equal in number only to the yearly wants of the army, to pursue their studies and practice to the very limits of military science. These recommendations are reviewed by the Inspector of the Military Academy, who does not advise any present enlargement of the Academy itself, but recommends an increase of the cadets to 400, a number which the Academy can accommodate without enlargement, and which the army will probably be able to absorb as fast as they graduate; it being but two-fifths larger than the now authorized number, while the army has more than doubled in the mean time. Upon the question of raising the standard of admission, he remarks that every addition to the list of preparatory qualifications necessarily restricts the circle from which cadets can be drawn, and that the present list embraces all the attainments that can be obtained by a very large majority of the youth of the country. Since the standard was raised by law, in 1866, the rejections for want of the necessary educational acquirements have increased from fifteen per cent. to twenty-five per cent. As a substitute for the other recommendations of the Board, the inspector proposes schools of application for the several arms, such as exist in Europe and have always been favored by military officers here, and the nuclei for two of which is to be found in the artillery school at Fort Monroe, and one of the three engineer depots already established. He gives various reasons for his proposition, principal among them the ready and economical application of facilities already at hand, and the depressing influence upon the cadets of a long residence amid unchanging scenes and unvarying modes of life, study, and discipline. The estimates for the support of the Academy during the coming fiscal year amount to $332,264 20, of which $212,019 20 is for pay and allowances of instructors and cadets.

APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND ESTIMATES.

There was carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1869, the sum of	$58,239,174 93
The actual expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were, (including the Freedmen's Bureau)	$56,761,732 16
To which must be added, for old war debts paid, the sum of	23,882,310 60
Making the total expenditures	$80,644,042 76
Of the above there was expended for reconstruction purposes	$496,419 18
There was appropriated for the service of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	37,538,852 08
The estimated deficiencies are	2,940,000 00
The total estimate of military appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1871, is	34,531,031 30

In the foregoing estimate the amounts originally presented by the heads of bureaus have been materially reduced, and any appropriation smaller in amount than that asked for would fail to meet the necessary wants of the Department.

The following estimates are submitted separately, and are given for the consideration of Congress, as presented by the Chief of Engineers:

For fortifications	$4,196,400 00
For rivers and harbors	7,961,900 00
Total	$12,158,300 00

As to the fortifications, I urge the appropriations asked for the forts near the larger cities named in the report of the General of the army, to-wit: Portland, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, New-Orleans and San Francisco.

The amount required for public buildings and grounds and Washington aqueduct, as estimated by the officer in charge, is	$1,021,332 00
Which has been reduced, in the estimate presented herewith, to	498,970 00

The duties devolving upon the commanders of the three military districts of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been performed, under many embarrassments, with fidelity and good judgment.

The expenditure for the year, upon which the reduction of the estimates for the next fiscal year is based, is reliable evidence of the economical management of the Department.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1869.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the Navy Department, and the branch of the public service under its supervision, during the last year. The head of this Department has been twice changed since the sending in of the last annual report, and the report for this year must therefore include the operations carried on during that time, as well under the superintendence of Mr. WELLES (the former Secretary of the Navy) as under that of my immediate predecessor, Mr. BORIE, and myself. Of the period extending from the date of the last annual report to the coming in of the present Administration, the detailed reports of the several bureaus are naturally incomplete, and I am, of course, without authoritative information of the ideas which at that time governed the operation of the Department. It becomes me, therefore, to speak of it only in general terms, and, showing simply the condition of the navy at the commencement of this Administration, state only results as the surest test of principles and practice.

NAVAL FORCE IN MARCH, 1869.

When my immediate predecessor came into office, on the 9th day of March last, the navy of the United States consisted of 203 vessels of all classes and in every condition. These measured 183,442 tons, and were calculated to carry, when in commission, 1,366 guns, exclusive of howitzers. Of these ships 151 were wooden and fifty-two were iron-clad or monitors. Of the wooden ships thirty-two were sailing vessels, fifty-three were steamers, with some auxiliary sail power; forty-four were steamers, without any efficient sail power, and twenty-two were without sail power of any kind. The iron-clads are all steamers, relying wholly on steam under all circumstances. Of all these classes only forty-three vessels, including storeships, mounting 356 guns of every calibre, were attached to fleets or returning therefrom. Six more, mounting thirty-six guns, were in commission for special service, and six others at the various stations as receiving ships. These, together with fourteen tugs and small vessels attached to the various navy yards and stations, constituted the whole force of the navy at that time effective for immediate service. It has since been found necessary to offer for sale, on foreign stations, three of these vessels, which were condemned as unfit for service and unsafe to send home; and twenty-five more of them have been ordered home to the various navy yards for repair and alteration or sale. But one ship, the *Juniata*, at Philadelphia, was under repair at the time of the coming in of the present Administration. The remainder of the navy not in commission consisted of:

First—Forty-six iron-clads and monitors of every class laid up at various stations, none of which could be got ready for service without thorough overhauling and expensive repairs to hulls, turrets and machinery, thirty-two of which had been condemned and ordered to be sold, as not adapted to the service, twenty-six of them never having been in commission.

Second—Twenty-two vessels of every class yet on the stocks, and on which work had been suspended.

Third—Sixty-six vessels laid up in ordinary, or unfit for active service in the future.

CRUISING STATIONS IN MARCH, 1869.

For the better distribution of our force the field of our naval operations is divided into five cruising stations, known respectively as the North and South Atlantic, the Pacific, the European and the Asiatic. The extent and limits of these stations are carefully defined, and may be readily traced; and to each are assigned such proportions of the available force as the extent and circumstances of each may from time to time require.

These cruising stations comprise within their limits most of the ports and seacoasts of the known world; and in establishing them our Government has attempted to extend its influence and protection over every field into which, allured by trade or science, or inspired by religion, an American citizen has been able to penetrate. This, in time of peace, is an appropriate duty of our navy, and its benefits will be in proportion to the liberal spirit of the Government and the tone of the service to which its illustration is committed. But it is also apparent that the means employed were utterly inadequate to the ends to be attained, and that our small fleet on these stations, consisting of forty-three vessels, mounting 356 guns, with a tonnage of 40,052 tons, was too small in number, and too weak in character, force, and condition to perform the service required by the ideas of the Government and the expectations of our people. Cruising on the same seas, and with duties not more various and extended, France has over 150 ships in commission, of a tonnage of 250,000 tons; while England has crowded into the same area no less than 191 ships, with a tonnage of 328,000 tons, with her flying squadron ready to reinforce her power whenever occasion may require. The fleets of other nations rival, and some surpass, ours in their number, size and character; and, in fact, our position on the seas was maintained only by the spirited and untiring energy of our officers, and a pervading belief in the latent resources of our country and the energies of our people.

CONDITION AND EFFICIENCY OF VESSELS.

Of the forty-three vessels which composed these several fleets, not more than eighteen were in condition for real service; some have been condemed as unseaworthy, and almost all required considerable repairs to bring them to their most efficient state. The efficiency of this small force, moreover, was much lessened by the fact that most of them were steamers, without adequate sail power. The practical disadvantages of relying wholly or even largely on these for cruising vessels will be easily seen; their complicated machinery, worn by constant use, is exposed to derangement on foreign seas; they are more easily disabled in battle or storm; and, what is even more important, they afford no school of seamanship to officers or men. Lounging through the watches of a steamer, or acting as firemen or coal heavers will not produce in a seaman that combination of boldness, strength, and skill which characterized the American sailor of the elder day; and the habitual exercise, by an officer, of a command, the execution of which is not under his own eye, is a poor substitute for the school of observation, promptness, and command, found only on the deck of a sailing vessel. Besides, few war-steamers carry coal for more than ten days' use, and as a large portion of even this time must be consumed in seeking a new supply, the disadvantages as well as the great expense of cruising under these circumstances are apparent, particularly on foreign stations, where our depots are necessarily few and the cost of fuel enormous. Our effective force was still further reduced by the fact that our monitors and iron-clads, laid up since the war, had received in the meantime little care. They were found, when the attention of the Department was directed to them, in a state of rapid deterioration. Hulls, turrets, and machinery, the most costly and powerful, exposed without care to the action of the elements, were fast losing their value; and of the whole fleet of monitors, relied upon by the country for defence, not one could have been ready in time to resist a sudden attack. A Board for the "inspection of steam machinery," of which Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH was President, was constituted by Mr. BORIE, and from their report, hereto attached, it will be seen that many other of our vessels are entirely unsuited for naval purposes. These statements, I may be permitted to say without imputing blame to any one, exhibit our navy at a low ebb; a condition, the cause of which may doubtless be found in the vast expenditure of material during the great war, in the exhaustion which followed it, and in a sense of the burdens it had imposed, affecting alike the Department, Congress and the people.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

With such material in this condition the Department, at the commencement of the administration, found itself charged with the duty of maintaining the naval power of the Government in every part of the world. To restore our small force to an effective condition, and to make it available in the best manner in its large and growing field of operations, in the shortest possible time, with the material at hand, and without addition to the national expenses, was the first duty which presented itself; and to its accomplishment all the energies of the Department have been bent. Work was renewed vigorously in all the navy yards, and as fast as possible our ships in ordinary were put in condition for service. Those in commission have undergone the same process as fast as they could be spared from their stations. More than one-half of the whole Pacific fleet have been or are being repaired at Mare Island. Nearly all the vessels of the North Atlantic fleet have been sent home from time to time for the same purpose. The *Guerriere* and the *Kansas* from the South Atlantic, and the *Ticonderoga* and *Canandaigua* from the European Squadron, are also now in hand. The work has been renewed and actively pushed on all the available ships at the various yards. By this means we have been able already to reinforce our various squadrons to some extent. To secure the greatest amount of efficiency, with greater economy at the same time, all the steamers susceptible of it, which have been repaired or fitted out, have been given full sail power and re-rigged, so that without interfering with their speed or effectiveness under steam, they are now entirely independent of it, and are able to cruise wherever required, or, if need be, to go round the world without deterioration of boilers or machinery, and without consuming their coal, which is thus reserved for times of necessity or danger. The ship-rig considered the most efficient for cruisers has been already given to forty vessels of this class, which have been or are now being altered. The success of those which have been completed, including among their number, as marked instances, the *Severn*, *Juniata*, *Mohican*, *Nantasket*, *Resaca*, *Lancaster*, and *Swatara*, has illustrated the wisdom of the plan. The capacity of these vessels for every service is proved by trial to have been greatly improved, without loss of speed or efficiency when under steam; and the Department is convinced that, by this system, combined with a judicious and practical selection of simpler and more effective engines, boilers, and propellers, the efficiency of our force will be doubled, and at the same time much money saved. Many of our foreign coal stations have already been discontinued, and orders have been issued to the commandants of the squadrons, directing them not to permit the consumption of coal for any purpose which could be as well performed under sail, and requiring a report to the Department of any deviation from the general rule, with the reasons for it in each instance. The result has already been a large saving. Several of our most effective cruisers have consumed no coal since the receipt of the order. It can be shown by figures, that this system of giving and requiring the general use of full sail power, beside its effect to make sailors of both officers and men, will, on the vessels intended to be kept in commission, (calculating that they cruise but two-thirds of the time,) make, in the item of coal alone, as consumed under the old system, a saving of more than $2,000,000 per annum. Our monitors and iron-clads were also placed in the hands of the mechanics and put in thorough repair. Four of the largest have gone into commission, as part of our available cruising force, and the rest are kept, at small expense, in complete order, so that the whole fleet can be ready for service in a week's time. Of course so much work could not be done without considerable expenditure of money, but by close economy, and a system of strict accountability, the sum of the expenditure has, up to the present time, been kept considerably below the amount of the expenses of the Department for the same period of the last year. Since the 1st of March, 1869, no less than eighty vessels of every class have been repaired or altered, or put in process of repair at the various Navy Yards, yet the books of the Treasury will show a decrease in the expenditures of the Department for that time, as compared with the corresponding period of 1868, of $5,521,822 92. The statement hereunto annexed, entitled "Exhibit of Expenditure," will show the ships repaired, and the monthly expenditure of the Department.

To afford reasonable protection to our commerce we must have some ships able to cope with those of other maritime nations. Our navy, during the war, assumed large proportions in respect of numbers and expense, and it was effective, for the occasion, against an enemy having little naval power; but it was made up largely of vessels purchased or built to meet the emergency. A large proportion of it was not adapted to cruising purposes, and, with the exception of the monitors, which were not built as sea-going vessels, it would have been almost powerless against such fleets of sea-going iron-clads as either England or France could bring into action, on the ocean, or on our own shores. It is the habit of every nation, making any pretension to maritime power, to keep on every station one or more powerful sea-going broadside iron-clads, against the force of which our wooden vessels on the same station would be powerless. In the event of a war our ships would be uselessly sacrificed, or obliged to find safety in neutral ports, or, abandoning the sea, and leaving our commerce to its fate, to seek on our own shores the protection of our monitors and forts. It is not doubted that any war with a foreign enemy must be a maritime one. The American people are accustomed to success on the ocean; and they would have little cause, and less inclination, to forgive a policy which, at the first sign of a foreign war, sent our navy hurrying ignominiously to our shores. Yet we have not, at this time, on any foreign station, a squadron whose combined force would avail for a day against the powerful sea-going iron-clads which both France and England have on the same stations. These are not agreeable facts to contemplate, or to state, but, after giving the subject much investigation and reflection, I have felt it to be my duty to state the truth frankly, through you, to the representatives of the people, that they may determine how much and how prompt action the situation requires. It is true our best monitors would, if brought into action, be powerful against anything that floats, but these are steam batteries, not sea-going cruisers. Some of them have illustrated, by succesful experiment, their capacity for a sea voyage under favorable circumstances; and the Department has, for want of any more available force, lately put some of them in commission for duty on the home or North Atlantic station, but they could not be used with advantage as cruisers on foreign stations. They require several vessels to accompany them, and, being entirely without sail-power, must be towed as soon as their coal is exhausted. They would be always dangerous to health in tropical seas, and with broken or disordered machinery they would be helpless in midocean. They are valuable for auxiliary defence of our own shores, but should not be relied upon beyond them. A cruising vessel, suitable for our requirements, should be able to depend on her own resources, without looking for aid other than that she carries within herself. She should have ample steam power to carry her rapidly in chase or in action, and should possess at the same time the qualities of a first-rate sailing vessel, able to keep the sea at will without consuming her coal. She should carry a broadside battery of heavy guns and be herself impervious to the heaviest ordnance afloat. England and France, rivaling each other in ingenuity, energy and liberality in this direction, have both succeeded in constructing some beautiful specimens of iron-clad sailing vessels, with auxiliary steam power, effective for every warlike purpose, and able to keep the sea under all circumstances. They have high speed, and one of them would be a terrible foe for a squadron of wooden vessels. In the meantime we have built no ships of that kind, but we have watched with interest all the naval experiments of Europe, and, familiar with their details and results, we know their strength and their weakness. Under these conditions we can be sure that every step we take is a wise experiment of a real improvement. The time has come, I think, when we should begin to use the knowledge we have been seeking; and I therefore earnestly urge the propriety of commencing at once the building of sea-going iron-clads, suitable to cruise on foreign stations, and able to protect our commerce and vindicate our principles in any emergency. We should aim to have one or more of these ships on each foreign station, and to be prepared with the necessary reliefs. This will ultimately require no less than ten in all; and, without attempting to build them all at once, we should (admonished of the urgency of the case, and of the time necessarily consumed in their construction) commence immediately on no less than four—one for the Asiatic, one for the Pacific, and two for the European squadron—following these, as rapidly as circumstances will admit, with those necessary for the other squadrons and their reliefs. I recommend that plans for the boilers and engines of these vessels be submitted by persons outside of the navy, the best of which may be adopted. These, with some additions to our wooden vessels, and the refitting on the plan adopted, and the proper employment of such effective ships as we now have, and with our monitors and torpedoes for harbor defence, will give us the nucleus of a navy, not, indeed, proportioned to our commerce or approaching the force of other maritime Powers, but sufficient to command respect abroad, and to afford time, in case of sudden war to organize and apply the resources of our country and the energies of our people. On the 30th June, 1868, while our ships of war in commission numbered fifty-seven, mounting 592 guns, with a tonnage of 55,455, or only about one-eightieth of our whole mercantile tonnage, those of France in commission numbered 150, and had a tonnage of 250,000 tons, or one-eighth of their mercantile marine, and those of England in commission numbered 191 vessels, mounting 2,566 guns, and had a tonnage of 328,614, or one-seventeenth of their mercantile marine. This comparative statement represents our commerce in its present depressed state. Both France and England, since the date at which the comparison is made, have added largely to the number and power of their respective naval establishments, but we have not increased, nor until very lately even preserved ours.

Another comparatively inexpensive but most effective means of defence has not escaped the attention of the Department. I refer to the submarine torpedo. The terrible destructive power of this instrument was shown during our late war. Since that time considerable attention has been given to this subject by officers of the navy, particularly by those stationed at the Naval Academy. Shortly after my appointment as head of the Department, a torpedo corps was established, under the Bureau of Ordnance, to make experiments, take charge of the apparatus, and perfect a system for the application of this means of defence to our coasts and harbors. This means of defence, properly applied in conjunction with a system of harbor obstructions, backed by monitors, and supported by the forts and water batteries which command the narrow entrances to our principal harbors, would defy any power which could cross the ocean to attack them. These localities have been the subject of careful inspection by both branches of the military service, and both are thus prepared with the knowledge which only actual inspection can give. I commend this subject through you to the attention of Congress, and I trust they will afford the means to pursue and perfect the system.

To provide and protect the great means of commercial intercourse, both domestic and international, is one of the direct purposes of government, for which it is established, and to which its resources may properly be directed. Enterprises of such magnitude are undertaken at great expense and risk of capital. Important elements of the public wealth and prosperity, they are, in their nature, subject to the vicissitudes of public policy. They thus assume a national character, and are, I think, the proper subjects for Government aid and direction. It will not become me to discuss in this report the many arguments of national prosperity and pride which press the subject upon us, but I may be permitted to urge it as an important element of national safety. In support of this view, I call attention to the fact that there are now running from the ports of New-York, Boston and Baltimore for those of Europe, over sixty powerful screw steamers, averaging nearly 3,000 tons each. These steamers, carrying the English and French and German flags, are, most of them, the results of wise liberality on the part of their respective Governments; and they now absorb a very large proportion of the carrying trade across the Atlantic. Their average time in crossing, to and fro, in all weathers, is not more than eleven days. Any one of them could be quickly converted into an efficient and powerful ship of war, capable of carrying full-sail power and keeping the sea for any length of time. Here, then, is a heavy tonnage of possible war vessels, larger than that of our whole navy on the 1st of January, 1868. Had our mercantile marine possessed such lines at the breaking out of the late war, we might, instead of permitting the rebels to introduce a vast amount of war material before we could collect the means to prevent it, have quickly closed every Southern port. A comparatively small force of this kind, appropriately armed and let loose on the ocean, under the command of bold and intelligent officers, would be a dangerous foe to the commerce of any country. Our own was substantially driven from the seas by two or three roughly-equipped vessels, much inferior in power to those of which I have spoken. Thus it will be seen that, in giving up this field to the occupation of other nations, and yielding to them the commercial advantages which naturally belong to our own position and resources, we at the same time relinquish our own weapons and arm our possible enemies. We are looking with confidence for a large increase in the commerce of the East, which will require a corresponding increase in the present means of rapid transportation on both oceans; and, in the interest, simply of the naval establishment and of so much of the national defence as depends upon it, I earnestly urge that measures be taken at this juncture to induce our own merchants and shipbuilders to enter into this field of enterprise. Inducements should be held out to those who are willing to undertake it, to build steamers on plans approved by the Navy Department, subject, in case of necessity, to be taken by the Government at an appraised value. Those on the route between California and Japan should be able at all times to protect themselves against pirates and privateers, and all should be of a class available in war. I do not, of course, suggest any particular plan on this subject, and I speak of it only to show how much the naval establishment, in common with every other national interest, will be affected by its proper solution.

NAVY YARDS.

The first official act of my immediate predecessor was the appointment of a Board to examine and report the condition of our yards; and I have myself visited and inspected most of those on the Atlantic coast. They are generally of small capacity, and ill adapted to meet the requirements of modern naval construction. Some were established at a comparatively early date, apparently, without providing for the future, and are not, in their present position, susceptible of much improvement; and others, though of larger capacity, are at present poorly supplied with the means of rapid work. We have seven regularly established navy yards. Not more than four of these are capable of fitting out more than two or three vessels at one time. In all, we feel the want of more docks. In our seven navy yards we have but three dry docks. This want would be severely felt in time of war, as the floating docks used by the mercantile marine are not suitable for taking a heavy armored ship out of the water; and nothing is really safe for a vessel of war but a regular dry dock, into which she can enter with armament and stores on board, without straining or danger. While I mention these things as a proper subject-matter of report, I do not, at this time, propose any large expenditure for the improvement in these particulars, of the yards in actual operation on the Atlantic coast. They are generally available for the present, and the most pressing need is elsewhere.

The report of the Board appointed to examine the condition of the navy yards is herewith transmitted. It will be found to be very instructive, and to the information and suggestions therein contained careful consideration should be given. Never before has so much and such accurate information on this subject been in the possession of the Department. There are a few points, however, to which I desire to direct particular attention.

Pensacola.—The first is the necessity of some action for increasing our facilities in the Gulf of Mexico. The yard at Pensacola was so far destroyed during the war as to be now almost wholly useless, and we are without a depot on the Gulf where vessels can be refitted. The station, which includes the West Indies and the Gulf, is one of great and growing importance. In the present condition of things, a vessel on that station needing any repair is obliged to be sent to the navy yards of the North.

Mare Island.—The Navy Yard at Mare Island is our only yard on the Pacific coast, and on it we should be able to depend for the maintenance of our whole fleet on that ocean and in the East. This yard is very favorably situated, of large capacity, and capable of being made the great naval station of the Western coast. Much loss of time and money is incurred in sending ships around Cape Horn, and prompt measures should be taken to establish at Mare Island a working yard and depot of naval supplies sufficient for the building, furnishing and refitting of our ships in the Pacific.

League Island.—The third point, pressing on this subject, is the necessity of commencing at once to prepare our great fresh-water naval depot at that part of the Philadelphia station known as League Island. This is not only desirable in view of the present condition of the yard at Philadelphia, but it is rendered necessary by the present character and future necessities of the navy. Ships are, of course, better constructed and equipped at large establishments, possessing complete accommodations and facilities for the economical arrangement and application of material. The great defect in the situation of most of our yards is their want of land area and available water front sufficient to do even their present work to advantage. This is particularly the case with that portion of the naval station at Philadelphia where the work is now done. Like difficulties have been felt at the Brooklyn yard, but those at Philadelphia are much greater. I trust, therefore, that authority, if it be necessary, will be given to the Department to transfer the working yard of the Philadelphia station to League Island as rapidly as is consistent with the interests of the service, and to dispose of the present yard as portions of it shall be vacated; and that an adequate appropriation will be made for the work necessary to be done before any part of the present yard can be sold.

New-London.—Eighty-three (83) acres of land on the Thames River, near New-London, were some time since given by the State of Connecticut, and accepted by the Government, with a view to the establishment of a naval station at that place. In conformity with this understanding, the Department has placed a proper naval officer in command there, but it is able to do nothing toward actually establishing the new station without an appropriation for that purpose. The land referred to is well situated on the bank of the Thames River. It is favorable, in its general character, for the object designed, and it has a water front of fifty-two hundred and eighty (5,280) feet, running back from the river six hundred (600) feet, and a depth of water in the channel of over thirty (30) feet. It is situated in the midst of an industrious community, whose labor is skillful and cheap, and on a fine harbor easily accessible in all weathers and from almost every point.

Other Yards.—There are two other points which require consideration and action as soon as the condition of affairs will admit. The first is the propriety of increasing the size of the yard at Gosport, in Virginia. The other is the very great convenience and economy which would ultimately result from the establishment of a navy yard, for repair and refitting at least, somewhere on our southern Atlantic coast. All our ships cruising in the West Indian and South American waters are obliged to resort, at great disadvantage, to our northern yards for all needed refitting or repair. Though this subject does not at this time press with as strong a necessity as many others, yet it is of great importance, and may become much more so in view of a possible ship canal through the Isthmus, and the consequent great increase in the trade and importance of the West India Islands. Many improvements, and some ultimate changes, are required in other yards, the particulars of which will be found in the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, herewith transmitted. In connection with the navy yards, I desire to call attention to a matter which, though not of great national importance, affects seriously a large class of deserving persons. The act of July 14, 1862, prohibits, in effect, the payment of any wages to workingmen except "for the time during which they are actually engaged." This provision, which does not interfere with salaried employes, seriously affects workingmen who are ready to work, but are deprived of the opportunity, on each of the many recurring days of national mourning or ceremony. This, though apparently a small matter, is of real importance to those who are dependent upon the wages they receive each day for the daily support of their families, and who, by reason of their engagement with the Government, are deprived of other employment. I trust the law will be so modified as to permit the Department to make the workmen some allowance on days of unaccustomed and compulsory leisure.

TIMBER LANDS.

I also call attention to the lands reserved by the Government for the supply of timber to the navy. From this source we drew our supplies of live oak in former times. No adequate protection has been given to it of late years. Much of it was destroyed during the war, and of that which escaped large quantities have been indiscriminately cut by trespassers and sold to the Government. This timber is of the greatest value, and its loss cannot be again supplied. Once destroyed, we have no other timber to take its place. The old *Constitution*, built of this material more than seventy years ago, is still in commission, with half her more important original timbers in her, while fleets of white-oak vessels have long since gone to decay. It must not be supposed that with the use of iron in shipbuilding the necessity for indestructible timber will no longer exist. The fact is that it must still be used to a great extent in the construction of cruising vessels, even though built of iron. From it are made the immense frames which are built to support the iron, and give buoyancy to the ship. The supplies of seasoned timber laid up in our yards have been almost entirely consumed, and we should take every means to preserve and secure that which remains on the Government lands. The Department has lately detailed an officer to look after these lands, but nothing but stringent laws, strictly enforced, will secure the remainder of the old timber, and protect the new growth.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The standing of the Naval Academy continues to be maintained. The system of mental and physical training there pursued is of the highest order, covering every branch of practical and professional knowledge, and fitting the student for all the varied duties of his profession. The graduates bring to the service minds disciplined and enriched by regular and well-directed study, and bodies strengthened by manly exercise. In mental and physical accomplishment, in tone and spirit, in character and capacity, they do honor, as a class, to the institution and to the country. No change has been made in the system of education since the last report. The number of graduates at the close of the last year was 75; the number of those admitted during the present year was 86; the total number of midshipmen now at the Academy is [illegible]. The Vice-Admiral, for the last four years in charge of the Academy, and who has inspired it with the energy of his own character, has been this day relieved by Commodore John L. Worden, who takes charge as Superintendent.

EDUCATION OF SEAMEN.

But it is not worth while to maintain expensive navy yards, build fine ships, and carefully educate our officers of higher grades, unless we pay closer attention to the character and training of our petty officers and seamen. The naval service everywhere presents conditions of life, duty and discipline differing from those of every other pursuit. The nature of naval operations, and the circumstances under which they are performed, require and produce these conditions among every people and under every form of government. They combine to establish a distinct class, with strong features of resemblance all over the world, and everywhere differing from the body of the country they represent. The best characteristics of this class, both officers and men, are clearly the results of the discipline, training and traditions of the service in which they have been reared; and wherever these traits are most distinctly recognized, there the service is ever most efficient. We, in common with all other maritime nations, have established schools of instruction and preparation for officers, and have produced as a result a corps which will compare most favorably with any in the world. But we have neglected and are neglecting the means necessary to bring forward, educate and attach to our service a competent and efficient body of American seamen. I deem it absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the high character of our naval service that some well-defined system, calculated to create and secure a class of petty officers and skilled seamen, upon which the navy can rely to man its fleets in time of war, should be at once adopted, and carefully and rigidly applied to the service.

England and France have long since recognized this necessity, and each, though in different form, best suited to the character of their government, has successfully provided suitable plans to accomplish the desired result. We can profitably study and learn much from the practical working of both the French and English systems. England, with a navy many times larger than ours, by means of her training ships, continuous service, good conduct badges, long service medals, gratuitous outfits, longevity pay, and liberal pensions, has now a full and unfailing supply of excellent seamen during peace, and an adequate reserve to draw from in time of war. France, with a naval force in time of war quite equal to that of Great Britain, has her maritime conscription, suited alone to that country, but which fully supplies her navy with good men. Beyond the "honorable discharge" which seems to have been bestowed indiscriminately hitherto, and a half-way pension, our navy holds out no inducement for sailors to ship, especially while the merchant service tempts them with increased pay, more liberty, and the chance of promotion to the positions of petty officers. It is necessary to devise some further means by which to make our naval service popular with seamen, and to enable us to expand adequately in case of war. Of late years, great attention has been paid abroad to the training of boys for seamen and petty officers. The system adopted has been long enough in operation to enable its full benefits to be understood. Both England and France are now reaping its advantages, in the possession of a fine body of petty officers and leading seamen, who, reared in the navy from their youth, are familiar with its discipline and its traditions, who belong to the service as much as do the officers, and who look to it as their occupation for life. On several occasions we have attempted to introduce the apprentice system into our navy, but it has never made any great headway. Never properly fostered and encouraged, it was diverted from its intended object, and latterly substantially broken up by the law limiting the number of seamen in the navy to 8,000. The importance attached abroad to the training of boys for the naval service is manifest by the number of vessels employed for that object. England has thirty-one national vessels devoted to the purpose of nautical education, aiming mainly at obtaining good petty officers and seamen. It is only the most intelligent and enterprising of the naval apprentices who work their way to the positions of boatswains and gunners, the extent of their ambition. I would not blindly follow the example of any nation, but some attention should be given to the subject of bringing the personnel of our navy up to a higher standard. In the French navy the crews are native born, and in that of England they are made up of English and Americans, while the cosmopolitan character of the crews of some of our ships shows the native element poorly represented. It is important that a navy so small in numbers as ours should contain superior material of all kinds. Those "waifs of the ocean" who are now in any navy, and now in any merchant service, have little or no love of country or feeling of attachment for the flag. They are only held in the service by the slender tie of temporary convenience, necessity, and subsistence, often sundered by desertion or discharge, never to be renewed. This class now so exceeds and preponderates over that known as our "old man-o'-war's men" as to give a very undesirable character to the service. For the improvement of the *personnel* of the navy, I would suggest that some plan be devised to attach permanently to the service the best men now in it, fast falling away through carelessness and neglect, and to raise up and educate a new class of men for warrant and petty officers; aiming to secure by this means a sufficient number of native born seamen to supply current wants, and to have a large reserve always ready for emergency. In our coast squadron, suggested in the plan of naval establishment hereto annexed, we should endeavor to combine a training school and a fleet for home defence—familiarizing our officers with our coasts and harbors, and providing a disciplined corps of petty officers and seamen to man our iron-clads for coast defence at the shortest notice. This squadron would also form a reserve from which our ships could be manned as they were fitted out for service abroad. It is also highly important that some plan should be devised by which all seamen belonging to the United States may be "registered" in such a manner that they could, in time of war, be at once designated and called upon. Notwithstanding all the laws enacted for their benefit and the "protection" they receive, the United States Government has no control over our seamen in time of war. A civilian may be enrolled in the militia, and is subject to call, but no authority exists by which a sailor could be called to go on board ship to protect our harbors, were an enemy thundering at our gates. During the rebellion our navy required some 60,000 men, and the Government only succeeded in getting vessels to sea at great cost. Bounties were paid at the rate of $300 or $400 per man, advances made on pay, and local and State bounties added. The whole amounted, in some cases, to over $1,000 for a single seaman. The precedent thus established will be referred to hereafter. It therefore becomes necessary that some means should be devised to bring the seamen in this country to its protection in time of war. The people would not object to the payment of suitable bounties, and making proper provision for the family of the sailor, provided the Government could certainly secure his services when required. To this end every seaman on the seaboard and on the lakes should be registered, and means taken to secure their service to the country, on some settled terms, in time of war. I take occasion, in this connection, to draw attention to our mercantile marine, and to urge some action by Congress to protect our seamen from "runners" and "landsharks"—terms not inapplicable to a class of men engaged in furnishing seamen to merchant vessels. No class of men are more cruelly treated. The evil is on the increase, and a suitable remedy can only be furnished by national legislation. The system adopted by law in England has the effect of securing for their mercantile marine the best British and American seamen, and leaving the worst to seek service elsewhere. The English law to which I refer has been in operation upward of twelve years. One effect of it has been to abolish "boarding and shipping masters," who shipped drunken and worthless men. No seaman can now be shipped in the British mercantile marine unless he can show an honorable discharge from his last ship. This rule is strictly enforced. Under the operation of this law, our native-born seamen are largely leaving our merchant ships and seeking service abroad, where they get better pay and have better association. This is a matter of great importance to us, as it directly affects our commercial interests, as well as the material from which we are to draw our naval force. By adopting as far as practicable a system of registry and enrollment for active and reserve seamen, induced, if need be, by liberal, periodical advance of clothing and money, and a judicious system of "furloughs" and "pensions," "long service honors" and rations, and bounties when necessary, we may do much toward the speedy restoration of the *personnel* of our navy; and by adding to this a regular system of training for petty officers and first-class seamen, its ancient prestige and glory may be maintained and increased.

NUMBER OF MEN.

Great inconvenience has been experienced from the restriction of the number of men of all classes in the service to 8,000. This number was required to man the ships in commission; and, hampered by the law, the Department could not provide men to be ready for relief when needed. Crews had to be discharged before those who were to take their place could be enlisted; and ships ordered home from their stations before the manning and organization of those which were to relieve them. The loss of efficiency through this is readily seen, and the inconvenience will be more severely felt if the number of our ships in commission is increased. The estimates for the next year are made on the basis of 12,000 men, as the smallest number for the proper performance of the work required. I trust that this increase will be authorized.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

The great importance of the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien has been constantly before the attention of the Department. Now that the Suez Canal has been opened for navigation, we are doubly stimulated to such efforts as will lead to the success of our own great enterprise. It is scarcely necessary to offer argument upon the value of such a work in its effect upon commerce, and, through commerce, upon civilization throughout the world. The public mind fully accepts and appreciates its value. But we have reached the utmost limit of utility in the mere study and discussion of the subject. The time has come for action in the field; and we are well informed as to the direction which this should take. The successful surveys hitherto made on that part of the great isthmus lying between [illegible] on the partic and the province of Choco on the south, have furnished us with valuable information. Several of these have been accompanied by projects for an interoceanic canal, which have been for a long time before the world. The best evidence of their inability to command public confidence, is that not one of them has been carried into execution, although several excited hope, and were received with favor. It is clear, therefore, that until we know the whole ground, we shall never be able to determine the best route. When that route is known, the most thorough examination of the ground will alone serve to settle the question of feasibility so far as that question depends upon cost. It would be matter of lasting regret, if the people and Government of the United States were anticipated in this great work. Investigations should be at once commenced and directed to that part of the isthmus of which we are still almost wholly ignorant. The Department is preparing a plan of immediate operations, under the appropriation heretofore made, by which, it is hoped, valuable results will be obtained during the present season.

RELATIVE RANK.

The subject of relative rank in the various corps of the naval service is one of much interest and some difficulty. Some of these corps are dissatisfied with their position under the law as it now stands, but there is no power in the Department to change this, even should the propriety of such action be admitted by all. Rank can only be fixed by law. This subject, involving at the same time so many considerations of discipline, efficiency and feeling, is now pressing for wise and dispassionate legislation, having in view only the best interests of the service. A Board, composed of officers of high rank and long experience, representing equally the various personal interests involved, has been constituted by the Department to consider and report some proper system for the regulation of this matter. Pending the report of this Board I desire to express no opinion on the subject-matter of their consideration. Should they be able to arrive at a proper conclusion, the result of their labors will be at once communicated to Congress for their information.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Much injustice to the many distinguished officers on the retired list is now done by the operation of the act of March 2, 1867, requiring the advance of all officers on that list, as their respective grades on the active list are promoted. Many officers retired years ago on account of the condition of their health, or for the good of the service, are now regularly promoted under this law and take rank with those who have gone on the list disabled by service or covered with honorable wounds. Some of those formerly retired, by long service in other times or gallant conduct during the late war, well deserve the honors of their profession; but it is not so with all. The physical and mental condition of some officers renders their promotion worse than folly. It has occurred that under the operation of the law referred to, the Department was required to send an appointment of high grade to an officer long ago retired as a midshipman, who had rendered no service since, and who, confined as a driveling idiot in an asylum, could neither value nor understand the document which contained the expression of official confidence and favor. It is hoped that this law will be so far modified as to leave some discretion in the application of its provisions.

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

The sum of $27,880,658 was expended up to the 1st of December, of which amount $7,799,373 has been refunded to the Treasury, leaving the actual expenditures since the last report, Dec. 1, 1868, $20,081,285. The appropriations for the year ending the 30th of June, 1870, were $15,870,531 60, a sum scarcely larger than that which was usually appropriated for the support of the naval establishment previous to the war, when our navy was comparatively small; before costly and expensive steam machinery was largely in use, and the great expense of fuel incurred; when labor and materials were far below the present standard, and the hours of work one-fifth greater. With the greatly increased demand for expenditure in every field of operation the actual returns for money are now scarcely one-half of what they formerly were. It is presumed that the appropriations for the present year were controlled by the fact that some surplus then remained at the command of the Department, and that they did not really represent the understood requirements of the service. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, are based on a force of 12,000 men (an increase of one-third) as the very smallest with which the present navy can be operated to advantage, and are as follows:

Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Pay of officers and seamen of the navy	$7,600,000 00
Repairs of buildings, docks and incidental expenses in navy yards	3,722,494 00
Pay of civil establishments in navy yards, hospitals, &c	434,647 50
Ordnance	1,119,062 00
Coal, hemp and equipments	2,000,000 00
Navigation and navigation supplies	202,500 00
Naval Academy	234,540 00
Naval Observatory and Nautical Almanac	39,800 00
Repair and preservation of vessels	6,975,000 00
Steam machinery, tools, &c	1,750,000 00
Provisions	1,405,200 00
Repairs of hospitals and laboratories	57,800 00
Surgeons' necessaries	72,000 00
Contingent expenses	1,532,000 00
Support of Marine Corps	1,060,627 87
Total	$28,205,671 37

BUREAUS.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair estimates for current wants, and asks an additional and special appropriation to collect supplies of timber to be seasoned for future use. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance reports that on the recommendation of a special board, deteriorated cannon and ordnance stores at Northern navy yards have been and are being sold, and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury. An estimate for thirty guns of fifteen-inch calibre is submitted. None other are required. He calls attention to estimate for a nitre depot, and to the question of additional magazines remote from cities and towns, and urges action at an early date. The interests of the country demand that every new improvement in ordnance or war materials should be carefully investigated, and, where shown to be valuable, speedily adopted. Temporary structures for magazines and workshops have been erected on Goat Island, near Newport, for the torpedo corps, and the sum asked for in connection therewith deemed necessary. The Chief the Bureau of Navigation states that additional apparatus is needed for the Naval Observatory, and special estimate for this is made and favorable action asked. In regard to the Nautical Almanac, it is suggested that almanacs of at least three years advance date should be supplied to vessels bound on long voyages, and considerable progress, it is stated, has been made to meet this want. For charts and sailing directions the navy is mainly dependent upon foreign supply. An additional appropriation should be made to enable the hydrographic office, as soon as possible, to do away with this necessity. The bureau has already published valuable results from surveys made by our own vessels, and should be enabled to continue and perfect them. The army code of signals for general use, in connection with the present naval code, having been adopted, a department of that character has been established, and is engaged in perfecting this branch of the service. The apprentice is regarded as having failed to accomplish the object desired, because boys are entered with the idea of becoming officers, and after the number allowed by law have been selected and admitted into the Naval Academy, the others become dissatisfied and useless. The Chiefs of the Bureaus of Navigation, and Equipment and Recruiting, harmonize in opinion that the law in relation to apprentices and minors should be amended. The Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting details the operation of the several yards in equipping vessels for sea under the new rules now established. Vessels are now taken in hand as soon as put out of commission, completely refitted and equipped, and if not required for immediate use, properly stored. This practice promotes economy and efficiency. Attention is called to the Boston and Washington Navy Yards, and certain improvements in reference to ropewalks and anchors are recommended. The insufficiency of the law in regard to contracts for coal and other supplies suggested. A modification of the law is also suggested, regulating the number of men in the navy, allowing an excess when specially required. The present law in regard to desertions should be so amended that a deserter may be apprehended at any time, and compelled to serve out his term of enlistment. There is a lack of professional assistance to the Bureau. An officer not below the grade of Commander should be authorized by law as an assistant to the Chief of the Bureau. The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks refers to the inefficiency of our navy yards, which was so painfully obvious during the rebellion, when the aid of almost every shipyard and machine shop in the country had to be called in. He also refers to the different yards in detail, and asks appropriations for their improvement, and in conclusion says "the appropriations asked are only for objects deemed indispensably necessary, no appropriations for the purpose having been made for the last three years." The Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing earnestly recommends that a supply of clothing be advanced to men enlisting free of cost; and suggests an increase in the ration in some particulars. The Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering reviews the condition of his Department at the time he took charge. The appropriations available for the close of the fiscal year 1868-69 and 1869-70, together, amounted to about $800,000. Had the intentions of his predecessor been carried out, $424,068 would have been paid to contractors and $345,992 for tools and machinery—thus leaving only $30,000 for all the work of the Bureau. By satisfactory arrangements contracts have been cancelled and some $150,000 reserved for more immediate necessities. The engines and machinery scattered about the country have been taken in charge and stored in the navy yards. Tools contracted for have been delivered, and arrangements made to defer payment until Congress should make necessary appropriation. The funds thus saved and rendered available have been devoted to the necessary refitting and repairing of the machinery of ships required for service. All the yards, except Pensacola, have been inspected in their engineering departments. The Bureau has made no contracts for supplies for past and present fiscal years, owing to the smallness of the appropriations. The estimates for the next year for all objects under the Bureau amount to $1,805,520. The chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery submits the statistics of the number of cases treated and various forms of disease prevailing in the navy, also a statement of the insane of the navy, and the condition of the Naval Hospital fund, the balance on hand Oct. 1, 1869, being $428,825 25.

Attention is called in detail to the repairs and improvements necessary at the several hospitals.

The commandant of the Marine Corps reports that, on inspection, the corps is found in a high state of efficiency and discipline. There are 2,300 enlisted men in this service, 1,000 of whom are on board vessels in commission. The marines are often called on to assist the civil authorities in the principal cities, and on several occasions during the present year have been thus used at New-York and Philadelphia. The estimates for the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps show a reduction of over $112,000, as compared with the previous year. All the Bureaus urge the necessity for addition to their clerical force, and in this the Department entirely concurs. The reduction made last year in the working force is found to have been too great, and great difficulty is experienced in getting through with the active work of the Department, greatly increased as it has been by the introduction of the new regulations and requirements of duty. The present requirement of full reports and direct accountability in all subjects, and the system of personal review of the action of the various Bureaus, has greatly increased the work in the Secretary's office proper. Since the abolition of the office of Assistant Secretary, the office of chief clerk of the Department has much increased in importance. As the direct representative of the Secretary in charge of all matters not professional in their nature, the work of this officer is one of large responsibility and very great labor. The duties have been well and promptly performed, and the estimated increase in the salary is recommended. Under the present allowance of but three watchmen for the whole Department, the men are overworked, and the building and archives are in constant danger of fire.

CONCLUSION.

I have thought it proper in the first report of your administration to explain fully the present condition of the naval establishment, and to point out, with some particularity, the general principles which I think should be adopted for its improvement. In doing so, I have been led to discuss some questions of public policy which have relation to the field of naval service, and which must be considered in judging of its present and determining on its future condition. I am not unmindful, however, of the fact that the present condition of the country demands the strictest economy in every branch of the public service; and many of the suggestions which I have felt it my duty to make, must be understood as pointing to that for which we should strive, rather than that which we may at once accomplish. With the necessary information and proper suggestions before them, Congress must be the final judge of what the situation demands and the resources of the country will permit. What the Department has done during its brief period of your administration is before you. Squadrons reorganized, ships refitted, expenditures reduced, economy required and responsibility enforced; this is what it has attempted. It must be left to your judgment, and to that of the country to say if it has accomplished anything of it works. For whatever has been done, simple justice demands that I should express how much we are indebted to the practical wisdom of my immediate predecessor, to the skill and exertions of the chiefs and officers of the several Bureaus, and to the comprehension, energy and ability of the distinguished officer, detailed by you for my assistance, to whom the Department and his country are so much indebted.

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

The PRESIDENT.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

In his report the Secretary of the Interior follows the usual custom of making an exhibit of the affairs of the several bureaus, and adding such recommendations as he deems necessary. He also submits the reports of the several benevolent and correctional institutions which are under the supervision of his department and are, wholly or partly, dependent upon governmental support, together with such information concerning various public works committed to its charge as the records and files furnish.

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year, public lands were disposed of as follows:

	Acres.
Cash sales	2,899,544.30
Taken for homesteads	2,737,365.05
Grants to railroads and wagon roads	746,769.51
Approved to States as swamp	445,768.49
Located with military warrants	449,780.00
Located with college scrip	352,664.86
Located with Indian scrip	24,259.76
Total	7,666,151.97

This is a quantity greater by 1,010,409.47 acres than was disposed of the previous year. The number of acres entered under the Homestead law was greater by 408,441 than that of the preceding year. The surveys in fifteen surveying districts embraced 10,822,896 acres. The cash receipts from all sources amounted to $4,472,886 28, a sum greater by $2,840,140 38 than was received the previous year. The total expenses of the General Land Office and the seventy-three district offices amounted to $453,816 43.

Congress appropriated $10,000 for the continuance of the geological survey of the Territories of the United States by Professor HAYDEN. He was instructed by the Department to direct his attention especially to the geological, mineralogical and agricultural resources of the Territories of Colorado and New-Mexico; ascertain the age, order of succession, relative position, dip and comparative thickness of the different strata and geological formations, and examine with care all the beds, veins and other deposits of ores, coals, clays, marls, peat and other mineral substances, as well as the fossil remains of the different formations. He entered on his labors in the field the last of June, at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. His route was through Denver, the silver and gold mining region of Georgetown and Central City, the Middle Park, Colorado City, and Fort Union to Santa Fé, returning through the San Luis Valley and South Park to Denver. The exploration, though brief and rapid, was eminently successful, and the collections in geology, mineralogy, botany and zoology were extensive.

PATENT OFFICE.

During the year ending 30th September, 1869, 19,360 patents, including reissues and designs, 3,686 caveats, and 153 applications for the extension of patents, were filed. 13,762 patents, including reissues and designs, were issued, 125 extended, and 899 allowed, but not issued by reason of the non-payment of the final fee. On the 1st day of October, 1868, the unexpended balance of the appropriation was $117,249 18. The appropriations subsequently made amounted to $772,018, making an aggregate of $889,267 18. The expenditures since that date have been $472,462 62, leaving on hand an available balance of $416,804 58. During said year the fees received were $213,926 02 in excess of the expenditures. This exhibit furnishes a gratifying contrast to that of the preceding year, when the expenditures exceeded the receipts $171 64.

The appropriation asked for, for the next fiscal year, is $564,420. The office now publishes a weekly list of claims, which is furnished to subscribers at $5 per annum. It is believed that by the ensuing year the receipts will cover the entire cost of the work. This list, published simultaneously with the issue of the patents, serves all the purposes of the annual report, which is not issued until two years later. If the Commissioner could sell copies of the patent and of the drawings at cheap rates to those who desire them, and place copies in the State Capitals and great commercial centres, more complete information of the action of the Bureau than is now furnished by the report would be promptly disseminated, and an annual expenditure of $200,000 of the public money avoided. Like his immediate predecessor he urges the repeal of all laws which authorized an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of Patents on applications for letters patent and interference cases. The Commissioner represents that, as a natural consequence of the appeal and of the fee claimed for acting upon it, the Judges have, without authority from Congress, assumed to extend their jurisdiction to his purely ministerial duties, and to interfere with his discharge of them. Decisions have been made on the proper date of letters patent, the allowance of amendments, the issue of double patents to an inventor and his assignee, and on other questions of a like character. The practical working of this asserted supervisory control over the doings of the Commissioner has been, upon the whole, injurious. Consistency of decisions and of administration has not been attained. Controversies and litigation as to the extent of relative jurisdiction have arisen, and the usefulness of the office, in its attempts to protect the public against imposition, has been essentially impaired.

PENSIONS.

At the date of the last annual report the name of but one revolutionary soldier, DANIEL F. BAKEMAN, remained on the pension rolls. He has since died. Of the pensioned widows of soldiers in the Revolutionary War there survive: one of those married prior to 1783, fifty-four of those married between 1783 and 1794, thirty-eight of those married between 1794 and 1800, and 795 of those married since 1800—887 in all, and only one less than the preceding year. There are on the rolls the names of 1,398 widows and children of soldiers who served in the wars subsequent to the Revolution and prior to that of 1861, a decrease of five since the last annual report. The number of invalid pensioners who served in said wars is 2,350. During the past year there were examined and allowed 7,120 new applications for invalid pensions of soldiers, at an aggregate annual rate of $468,344 40; and 2,908 applications for increased pension of invalid soldiers, at an annual aggregate rate of $164,798 20. During the same period 15,695 original pensions to widows, orphans and dependent relatives of soldiers were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $1,577,281 53; and 11,998 applications by the same class for increased pay were also admitted, at a total annual rate of $784,549 79. On the 30th of June, 1869, there were on the rolls 81,579 invalid military pensioners, whose yearly pensions amounted to $7,362,804 28; and 103,546 widows, orphans and dependent relatives of soldiers, whose yearly pensions amounted to $13,567,679 19—making the total aggregate of army pensioners 185,125, at a total annual rate of $20,930,483 47. The whole amount paid during the last fiscal year to invalid military pensioners was $9,383,714 48; to widows, orphans and dependent relatives, $18,609,153 56—a grand total of $27,992,868 04, which includes the expenses of the disbursing agencies. During the same year there were admitted 172 new applications for invalid navy pensions, at an annual rate of $16,239; fifty-seven applications for increased pensions of the same class, at an annual aggregate of $2,608 80; 209 original applications of widows, orphans and dependent relatives of those who died in the navy, at an aggregate rate of $27,320 per annum; and 101 pensions of the same class were increased at a total yearly rate of $4,738. On the 30th June, 1869, the rolls of the navy pensioners bore the names of 1,850 invalids, at an annual aggregate of $118,171 10, and 1,886 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, at an aggregate annual rate of $264,830. The amount paid during the last fiscal year to navy invalids was $125,640 51, and to widows, orphans and dependent relative of officers and seamen of the navy, $304,375 53—a total amount of $430,016 04. During the year there were added to the number of pensioners, of all classes, 28,196; there were dropped, from various causes, 4,876—leaving on the rolls June 30, 1869, 187,963. The total amount paid for pensions of all classes, including the expenses of disbursement, was $28,422,884 08, a sum greater by $4,411,902 09 than that paid the previous year. There were 1,850 bounty-land warrants issued, for 260,040 acres. It is estimated that, exclusive of the amount chargeable to the navy pension fund, $30,000,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year. It is recommended that the salaries of the several pension agents be fixed at the amount actually paid them during the past fiscal year, and that the sliding scale, dependent upon disbursements, be abolished; and also that a sufficient number of medical officers be permanently attached to the Pension Office, to make the required examinations of invalid pensioners as well as of applicants for invalid pensions, or an increase of rate, and that the fees now paid for such examinations be turned into a fund for paying proper salaries to such medical examiners.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The problems presented by our relations to the Indian tribes which still inhabit portions of the Western States and Territories are every year making more imperative demands for a fixed general policy that shall give some reasonable probability of an early and satisfactory solution. The completion of one of the great lines of railway to the Pacific coast has totally changed the conditions under which the civilized population of the country come in contact with the wild tribes. Instead of a slowly advancing tide of migration, making its gradual inroads upon the circumference of the great interior wilderness, the very centre of the desert has been pierced. Every station upon the railway has become a nucleus for a civilized settlement, and a base from which lines of exploration for both mineral and agricultural wealth are pushed in every direction. Daily trains are carrying thousands of our citizens and untold values of merchandise across the continent, and must be protected from the danger of having hostile tribes on either side of the route. The range of the buffalo is being rapidly restricted, and the chase is becoming an uncertain reliance to the Indian for the sustenance of his family. If he is in want he will rob, as white men do in the like circumstances, and robbery is but the beginning of war, in which savage barbarities and retaliations soon cause a cry of extermination to be raised along the whole frontier. A new policy is not so much needed as an enlarged and more enlightened application of the general principles of the old one. We are now in contact with all the aboriginal tribes within our borders, and can no longer assume that we may, even for a time, leave a large part of them out of the operation of our system. This policy looks to two objects: First, the location of the Indians upon fixed reservations, so that the pioneers and settlers may be freed from the terrors of wandering hostile tribes; and, second, an earnest effort at their civilization, so that they may themselves be elevated in the scale of humanity, and our obligation to them as fellow-men be discharged. In carrying out this policy a great practical difficulty has arisen from the fact that in most instances a separate reservation was given to each tribe. These reservations have been surrounded and gradually invaded by the white settlers, and the Indians crowded out of their homes and forced to negotiate for a new settlement, because their presence, their habits and their manners were distasteful to their new and more powerful neighbors.

It is believed that the only remedy for this condition of things is to encourage the Indians to assemble upon larger reservations, where their numbers will be aggregated, and where the more civilized of them will influence the others in striving to progress in the arts of peace. Congress has already passed an act to enable the civilized Indians of the Indian Territory, properly so called, to form a general organization, with most of the elements of a territorial Government; but the requisite appropriations of money have not been made to carry the plan into effect. The Secretary earnestly recommends that no further delay be made in this matter. The associated tribes, of which the Cherokees have taken the lead, are those best fitted for a fuller experiment in self-government. They are already familiar with most of the forms of executive, legislative and judicial action in use among us, and I believe them well prepared to dispense with the tutelage of our agents, if they may have a delegate of their own upon the floor of the House of Representatives to speak for them. Both they and we are suffering for the lack of such direct representation. The white constituencies which are nearest to them are the ones of all the nations whose interests are most in opposition, and whose personal tendencies are most hostile to theirs. The representatives of such constituencies would be more than human if they were not influenced by this fact. Representation chosen by the tribes themselves, and responsible to themselves, is the only mode of making the country acquainted with their condition and with our obligations to them. In such a territory the tribal organization would easily merge into the county, and the territorial legislature would be very different from the grand councils at present in vogue among them. The Indians north of the Platte River are not yet prepared for a similar concentration; but the time cannot be far distant when two or three principal Indian territories may properly embrace all the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains. Without such a system they will inevitably go through the old process of being first surrounded and then overwhelmed and destroyed by the white immigration. As they advance in intelligence they will need no urging to adopt this plan, for they will see as plainly as we that the existence of their race depends upon it. The same policy of concentrating the tribes will apply to the country west of the Rocky Mountains, and will be equally necessary whenever and wherever the feuds existing among them can be so far settled that they can live together in peaceful neighborhood. Upon such permanent reservations farms should be allotted in severalty as soon as any disposition to agriculture is awakened, and every inducement offered to stimulate the desire for property of a fixed character.

In the organization of the Indian Bureau, at the beginning of the new Administration, it was deemed advisable to depart from the usual mode of selecting and appointing the superintendents and agents. The tribes of Nebraska and Kansas, and some of those most recently placed upon reservations in the Indian Territory, were placed under control of members of the Society of Friends; the others were given in charge of military officers, who were waiting orders under the laws for the reduction of the army. The two yearly meetings of "Friends" were asked to select men in whom they had confidence, and who might become at once the business agents of the Government and zealous missionaries of civilization. The persons so selected were properly appointed, and although it was somewhat late in the season when they were sent to their posts, enough has been seen of their labors to make it certain that the mode of selection was not a mistake. It is due to these societies to say that they have at their own cost sent officers of their own body to inspect the work of the agents as far as it aimed at the civilization and instruction of the Indians. The moral support and encouragement thus given to the agents must be valuable. In accordance with the same general plan of bringing moral influences to bear upon the conduct of Indian affairs, the present Congress authorized the appointment of a commission of philanthropic citizens, to serve without pay, in such supervisory and visitorial duty as might be assigned to them. No difficulty was found in securing the services of men of the highest character and known benevolence. By an Executive order they were authorized to inspect all the accounts and records of the Bureau, to be present at the purchases of Indian goods and advise as to the conduct of the same, and to visit and inspect the tribes in their reservations, and examine the business of all the agencies. The officers of the Department were also directed to give respectful heed to the suggestions and reports of the Commission. No direct responsibility, either pecuniary or administrative, was put upon this Commission, because it was believed that their usefulness would not be increased thereby. They now constitute an entirely disinterested body of intelligent advisers, with full power to throw the light of the most searching scrutiny upon the conduct of our relations with the Indians, and to give the public, through their reports, the most reliable knowledge of the condition and progress of the several tribes. It is believed, also, that their efforts cannot fail to stimulate the public conscience, and to give greater unity and vigor to the voluntary efforts made throughout the country in the cause of Indian civilization—a result desirable in itself, and certain to make easier and more satisfactory the duties of the officers of the bureau. The administrative efforts of the Department in this regard have therefore been directed, first to the substitution of new officers in the agencies, selected by a new rule, and one which it was believed would inspire public confidence; and second, to organize a reliable mode of visitation and supervision, which would give the purifying influence of the most public scrutiny, and the great advantage of intelligent and philanthropic advice as to the affairs of tribes of fellow-men who have no more direct representation, or more satisfactory way of making their condition and wants known to the country. The experience of the last Summer, imperfect as it has necessarily been, warrants confidence in the system adopted. The report of the Commissioner, with the reports of the Inspecting Committees and other documents appended, show that the general condition of the tribes is much more peaceful than we had reason to expect. No general or formidable hostilities have broken out, and it is believed that the influence of nearly all the older and more experienced chiefs has been in favor of peace and of friendly appeals to us to carry out our treaties with them. Small bands of several tribes have been guilty of pillage and murder, and have been severely and justly punished by the troops; but even these collisions have not disturbed the quiet of the greater portion of the Indian country.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

At the last session of Congress the organization of the department of education was so reduced as essentially to change its character. The Commissioner has devoted his time and attention—

First—To giving such advice, information and assistance as may be specifically called for by State officers of education, or local trustees or instructors of common schools, throughout the country.

Second—To preparing and transmitting circulars and memoirs which contain such matter as he regards best adapted to improve and perfect the common-school education of the country; and

Third—To personally visiting schools, conventions, &c., for the purpose of interchanging views with professional teachers, and acquiring or imparting knowledge respecting the progress of education and its methods.

The report for the present year contains elaborate comparisons and analyses of the public educational systems of Europe, the courses of instruction, the organization and discipline of the various schools, and, besides the briefer circulars on important educational topics, which have been issued during the year, a history of the schools of the District of Columbia, and of the general work of the bureau itself. The encouragement of education among the freedmen of the Southern States, which has heretofore formed a very important part of the labor of the "Freedmen's Bureau," is necessarily very closely allied to the general scope of the duties devolving upon the Commissioner of Education. The propriety of uniting the whole in this office, with suitable powers and provisions for fostering education and increasing intelligence among the recently enfranchised people, is suggested.

JUDICIARY.

The amount advanced during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, to Marshals of the United States for defraying the expenses of the Courts of the United States, including the fees of marshals, jurors and witnesses, the maintenance of prisoners and contingencies was $1,599,701 50. The amount paid to District-Attorneys, their assistants and substitutes for the same period was $199,123 89; to United States Commissioners, $87,795 55; to Clerks of the Courts of the United States, $79,568 02; and for miscellaneous expenditures, including rent of court rooms, $109,703 93; making in the aggregate $2,075,892 89, being $286,715 13 in excess of the expenditure during the preceding year. In addition to the estimated receipts from fines, penalties and forfeitures, $1,200,000 will be required for this service during the next fiscal year. This sum is less by $300,000 than that appropriated for the present year. The Government has erected or purchased buildings in several of the districts, and appropriated them, in whole or in part, to judicial uses. This wise and liberal provision has not been made in many places where there is a large and increasing amount of litigation. The Department, in such cases, has been compelled to lease private property on the best terms that could be obtained. It very rarely affords suitable apartments for court or jury rooms, or the other requisite accommodations. The Federal Courts should be held in fire-proof buildings, specially constructed for the purpose by the United States, combining every convenience for promptly transacting business, with the utmost security for the preservation of the records and files. In some of the districts, courts are required to sit in more places than the necessities of the service demand. This arrangement causes considerable expense, without any corresponding benefit to the litigating parties or the public.

RAILWAYS AND WAGON ROADS.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, during the last fiscal year, completed 165 88-100 miles of railroad and telegraph, terminating at Promontory Summit. The distance therefrom to Omaha is 1,085 88-100 miles. The joint resolution of 10th April, 1869, provides: "That the common terminus of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads shall be at or near Ogden; and the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall build, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company pay for and own, the railroad from the terminus aforesaid to Promontory Summit, at which point the rails shall meet and connect and form one continuous line." The connection was formed on the 10th of May last. This Department has not, however, been advised of any agreement by the companies respecting the location of their "common terminus." The Company report that, since the connection, trains have been run with a regularity not surpassed on the oldest roads in the country, and that an adequate force has been constantly engaged in making such improvements as would render their road in all respects equal to the standard prescribed. They furnish the following statement: Amount of stock subscribed, $24,777,300; actually paid in, $24,762,300; received from passengers from 1st July, 1868, to 30th June 1869, $2,453,672 45; from freight, $4,423,463 39, and from telegraph, &c., $465,135 32. The average number of miles of road operated during the year was 854 65-73; the gross earnings were $8,342,271 16; and the operating expenses $5,894,268 63; leaving as net earnings $1,448,002 53. The entire cost of the road to 30th June, 1869, not including unadjusted balances with engineers and contractors, was $92,748,762 14, and the indebtedness of the Company at that date, $67,986,462 14.

On the 14th August last, the Commissioners appointed under the joint resolution approved 10th April, 1869, were instructed to examine the roads built by this and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, of California, and to report touching their location, construction, and equipment, and the sums, if any, that would be required to complete each of them for its entire length as a first-class railroad, in compliance with the requirements of Congress. The Commissioners have submitted their report. They are of opinion that there are no material errors in the general location of this road, but that the deviations from the accepted line at Promontory and Uintah Mountains should be corrected, and the bridge line at Omaha built so as to avoid the present heavy grade. The road bed, the larger part of the way, is of proper width, though there are some places where the embankments should be widened. The bridges, culverts and trestles are generally good structures. Some of the former should be strengthened and some of the latter filled up. The track is generally very good. The cottonwood crossties should be replaced by others of more durable material. The sidings are ample, amounting to fully nine per cent. of the length of the line. The road needs ballasting between Promontory and Ogden, and in the Platte valley. A machine shop at the junction of the two roads, and engine houses at three points, will be required. Freight cars are in excess of the wants of the road. The estimate for supplying deficiencies between Promontory and Ogden is $206,000, and between the latter place and Omaha, $1,380,100, making an aggregate of $1,586,100. The Company have on hand a surplus of material and supplies amounting to about $1,800,000 in value. While the location of the Central Pacific Railroad is, in several places open, to criticism, there are no errors the immediate correction of which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, should be required by the Government. At a few points the embankments need widening. There are fifteen tunnels on the road, and those which require it are arched with wood. The bridges and trestles are in the same condition as those on the other road. In a distance of forty miles there are thirty-two miles of snow sheds. The track is well adapted to high rates of speed. Some additional ballasting is required. The sidings are about five per cent. of the length of the road. The machine shops are considered sufficient, except at the junction of the two roads. Additional engine houses are needed. The equipment is in excess of the wants of the road.

The Commissioners estimate the sum required to supply deficiencies at $576,650, and the value of the surplus material at more than $1,000,000.

The original act required the completion of a continuous line of railway from the Missouri River to the navigable waters of the Sacramento "by the 1st day of July, 1876." The energy with which the work was prosecuted has been crowned with signal and unexpected success, as this great national thoroughfare was in use more than seven years before that date. It is not surprising, in view of the unprecedented rapidity with which it was constructed, that deficiencies, most of which are incidental to all new roads, should have existed. Each successive report of the special commissioners who were from time to time appointed, shows that these deficiencies have been gradually and in a very great degree supplied. The aggregate material and equipment on hand exceed by $637,250 the amount necessary to make the whole line conform in every respect to the demands of the law and the just expectations of the country. No patents have been issued to the first Company, and the subsidy of $1,670,400, on account of the fifty-two and one-fifth miles of road which were last constructed, has been withheld. The other Company have received patents covering only 144,386 63-100 acres. It will thus be perceived that the Government has ample means to secure from the companies the faithful performance of their respective engagements.

Three hundred and three-tenths miles of the Central Pacific Railroad of California have been constructed since the date of the last annual report of this Department. The distance from Promontory Summit to Sacramento is six hundred and ninety and three-tenths miles. The President of the Company has not submitted a report, as required by law. Stock of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, to the amount of $5,072,500, has been subscribed and paid in. The receipts for transportation of passengers and freight from 1st September, 1868, to 31st August, 1869, were $2,141,198 47, and the net earnings $945,635 11. The cost of construction, surveys, right of way, and of real estate purchased, to the latter date, was $23,705,757 53, and the then indebtedness of the Company $18,263,504 58. Including the Leavenworth branch, 438 miles of road have been constructed, and it is expected that the line to Denver will be finished and in successful operation during the next Summer. Stock of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of $1,000,000 has been subscribed, and $980,600 paid. The receipts for the transportation of passengers and freight from 1st August, 1868, to 1st August, 1869, were $109,064 31. The actual cost of the road, fixtures, rolling stock, &c., is $3,723,700; and the indebtedness of the Company for borrowed money, railroad iron, and freights, $98,834 29. The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad has been completed and accepted. Its length is 101 27-100 miles. The amount of capital stock of the Company subscribed is $4,271,000, of which $1,677,900 has been paid. The receipts from the transportation of passengers and freight from 1st October, 1868, to 30th September, 1869, were $232,724 25, and the operating expenses $151,920 20. The cost of the construction and equipment of the road is $4,286,503 49, and the indebtedness $4,394,220. The amount of stock of the Western Pacific Railroad Company subscribed, all of which has actually been paid in, is $651,100. During the year ending 30th June, 1869, the receipts from passengers and freight were $6,179 57, and the running expenses $269 47. The indebtedness at that date, unsettled accounts with contractors not included, was $651,000. Since the last annual report of the Department, eighty-three miles of their road have been built and accepted.

The foregoing statement of the business and financial condition of the Companies has been compiled from the reports which they too respectively filed in the Department pursuant to the act of 25th June, 1868. Neither the Northern Pacific, the Atlantic and Pacific, nor the Southern Pacific Railroad Company have complied with the act. Pursuant to the authority conferred by the act of 3d March, 1869, the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company entered into a contract with the Denver and Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company for the construction, operation and maintenance by the latter of that part of the road of the former Company which extends from Denver to Cheyenne. A copy of the contract and a map of the route between those points have been filed in this Department, and the granted lands withdrawn from market. One thousand dollars appropriated by an act of 3d March, 1869, have been expended in completing the bridge over the Dakota River, and in locating and surveying the wagon-road between it and the Vermillion River. There is a balance of $45 53 of the appropriation for the bridge across the Big Sioux River, and for the wagon-road between Sioux City and the mouth of the Big Cheyenne River. No further work has been done on the road from Virginia City, Montana, to Lewiston, Idaho.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The whole number of patients in the Government Hospital for the Insane, during the year ending June 30, 1869, was 495—a number greater by sixty-three than were treated during the previous year; 252 were from the army and navy; forty-six were pay patients; thirty-three died; seventy-two were discharged as recovered, twelve as improved, and nine as unimproved; leaving under treatment at that date 369, a number exceeding by forty that remaining at the same date of the preceding year. Two thousand six hundred and twenty-nine persons, of whom 1,243 were native born, have been treated at the institution since it was opened. The estimate for the support of the institution is $90,500. That sum was appropriated for the purpose during the current year. The Superintendent recommends the erection of an additional building, and the completion of the wall inclosing the original grounds; but after a full consideration of the subject, the Secretary has not felt at liberty to submit an estimate to cover the expense of these improvements.

During the last fiscal year there were treated by the officers of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum seven hundred and thirty-nine women, of whom thirty-three were pay patients. Six hundred and forty-nine were restored to health, twenty relieved, two sent to the Insane Asylum, twelve died, and fifty-six remained under treatment. The following are the estimates for the next fiscal year: For subsistence, medicine, salaries, fuel, light, and bedding, $15,000; for rent and furniture, $3,000—making an aggregate of $18,000. They are the same in amount as those submitted for the current year. The appropriation, however, was but $10,000, being less by $5,000 than that for the year preceding it. The directors renew their request for the sum of $60,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings. An appropriation for this purpose was recommended in the two last annual reports of the Department, provided that the title of the property, when acquired, be vested in the United States. The expediency of acceding to the request is submitted for consideration. The Secretary expresses the earnest desire that the claims of this excellent and well-conducted institution upon the bounty of Congress will be cheerfully recognized, and such aid extended as will secure its permanent success, and enable it to bestow more largely its benefactions.

During the last fiscal year thirteen pupils were admitted into the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. The number of those now receiving instruction is eighty-two, of whom sixteen are supported by the State of Maryland, three by the City of Baltimore, and eight by their friends; fifty-five are beneficiaries of the United States, of whom twenty-five from the States or Territories are students in the collegiate department. Congress originally provided only for the support and education of indigent deaf mutes who resided in the District, or were the children of persons actually in our military or naval service. Subsequent legislation extended, free of charge, the privileges of the collegiate department to this class of sufferers in the States or Territories. The number is limited to twenty-five, and the directors recommend that it be increased to forty. The appropriation for the maintenance and tuition of pupils during the current year is $45,000, being $13,500 in excess of the estimates therefor. During the last fiscal year the disbursements for the support of the institution were $48,543 22, exceeding the receipts by $4,201 47; and at its close there remained of the appropriations for the erection of buildings and the improvement of the grounds the sum of $5,224 70. The directors have furnished the following estimates for the year ending 30th of June, 1871: For the support of the institution, including salaries, incidental expenses, and the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, $40,775; for the completion of the main central building, $94,087; for improvement of the grounds, $5,000—making an aggregate of $139,862; being $94,862 in excess of the appropriation for the current year. The contracts for building, however, were made under the authority of preëxisting law, and every reason is in favor of the speedy completion of the work, so that the institution may enjoy its use. The experiment of giving to deaf mutes more extended instruction than they had previously enjoyed has been eminently successful, and proves that there is no obstacle to their acquiring a full collegiate and scientific education which may not be overcome. A new scope is thus offered to their activity, and fields of employment and ambition opened to them from which they have heretofore appeared to be barred. It may be proper to note the fact that one of the recent graduates of this institution is now doing acceptable work as a second assistant examiner in the Patent Office.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Under this head the Secretary says:

"My predecessor remarked in his report for 1866, 'No one, with the most limited experience in an executive department, can, I believe, avoid the conclusion that its efficiency would be largely promoted by a radical change in the organization of its clerical force:' and in that for 1868, 'It is my settled opinion, the result of much reflection and of experience in my present position, that the efficiency of the clerical force would be essentially promoted by thoroughly reorganizing it.' He added, 'It is hoped that a subject of so much importance to the successful working of the Executive Department will receive the consideration it so well merits.' I fully concur in the opinions and unite in the hope he expressed. The first measure of reform is to raise the standard of qualification, make merit as tested by the duty performed the sole ground of promotion, and secure to the faithful incumbent the same permanence of employment that is given to officers of the army and navy. Under the present system, the general conviction among the clerks and employes is that the retention of their places depends much more upon the political influence they can command, than upon energy or zeal in the performance of duty. After a careful examination of the subject, I am fully persuaded that the measure I have suggested would have enabled this department to do the work of the past fiscal year, with a corps of clerks, one-third less in number than were found necessary. Special knowledge and skill are indispensable for the proper performance of much of the clerical labor of most of the Bureaus, and can only be acquired in time and with great labor. An intimate familiarity with the statutes bearing upon the subject under investigation, with the rules and regulations of the Department, and with the practice in relation thereto, is necessary for the accurate and rapid transaction of business; yet it is safe to say that, under our present customs, very few clerks are retained in place long enough to learn their duties and perform them with dispatch, and that there is no inducement offered them to make any real effort to that end. An experienced clerk is a repository of the law, the history and traditions of the Department, and may often, by a word or suggestion, expose a fraud, which might otherwise escape unnoticed, indicate an important fact of which there is no record, or in a thousand ways save his superior from imposition or from a long and laborious investigation. Yet such is the singular anomaly of our system, that the very fact that a man had been retained in place during a change of Administrations has been commonly held to be a sufficient political reason for demanding his removal. My own conviction is very strong that the advantages supposed to be gained in this way are as unreal and delusive as the mischiefs are substantial and certain. The evil does not stop with the increased cost and diminished value of the clerical labor itself. It has given rise to a practice of office seeking, which goes far to prevent the proper performance of their duties by the highest officers of the Government. During the first three months after the inauguration of a new President nearly the whole time of his confidential advisers is occupied by applications for office; and it is impossible, either before or after the ordinary business hours, to get sufficient time for the careful study of the larger duties pertaining to the Departments, or of questions of public interest. The devices used by applicants to obtain an audience make it impossible to discriminate between those who have important public business to transact and those who have not. The only mode of relief is to change, entirely, the habits of easy access, which ought to mark all officers of the Republic, and this, of itself, shows the necessity of a reform. Theoretically it would seem that the remedy is in the hands of the Executive and departmental officers, but practically, the custom has become so firmly established, that members of Congress are forced to yield to the importunity of their constituents, and are unable to get relief except by urging appointments and removals upon the Executive Departments. Thus public business is most seriously embarrassed and retarded, and changes are sometimes made because, in that way alone does it seem possible to get room for the ordinary action of the administrative machinery. In this matter, the custom established for forty years has so much the effect of law, that no remedy seems adequate except to give permanence to the subordinate branches of the civil service by legislation, making capacity and integrity the sole tests of the fitness of the applicant, and throwing competition open to all. If there were no hope for speedy legislative action, I am well aware that this statement would be a useless display of an unpleasant subject; but the fact that public attention is already directed to it, and that measures are pending in Congress designed to cure the acknowledged evil, seems to make an unreserved declaration of the truth a public duty."

Report of the General of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1869.

GENERAL: I have now the honor to submit my report of the army for the present year. At the time of the last annual report General U. S. GRANT was in command of the army, and remained until the 4th of March, 1869, when he became President of the United States, and I succeeded him as General-in-Chief. The confirmation of my commission was announced on the 5th day of March, and I was ordered to assume command March 8, which I did. At that time Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD was Secretary of War, and continued in that capacity until March 13, when General JOHN A. RAWLINS was duly commissioned and entered on his duties as Secretary of War, a post he filled until his death, Sept. 6, when the President conferred on me the commission, with the understanding that it was to be held only till he could select a successor, and it afforded me great pleasure, on the 1st inst., to give place to yourself, General W. W. BELKNAP. As these changes have, in a measure, affected the course of events, I believe that you will be pleased that I take a wider view of the history and condition of the army, and its administration, than is customary for the Commander-in-Chief.

LINE OF THE ARMY.

For the purpose of military responsibility and government, the domain of the United States is divided into twelve departments and three districts, each under the command of an experienced General officer, who by law is invested with all the powers of the Commanding-General of an army in the field, and is held responsible for the discipline and maintenance of the troops, the preservation of good order so far as the military authority extends, and for the care of all public property that belongs to the army. The limits and boundaries of these departments are better described by the map and tabular statements herewith than by any mere words I could give. In order to prompt action in case of need, and to place similar territory and similar interests under a common commander, these departments are again grouped into four military divisions, which are commanded by the four Generals next in rank to the Commander-in-Chief. By the organic law of July 28, 1866, as modified by that of March 3, 1869, the regular army now consists of five regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, twenty-five of infantry, a battalion of engineers, and the cadets of the Military Academy. These are all assigned to the several departments by regiments or companies; but each division commander can reinforce any point within his command by transferring the troops from one of the departments to another. At this moment we have not a single regiment that may be said to be in reserve. All are on duty, and I have constant calls for more troops, which cannot be granted. I beg, therefore, your earnest attention to this matter, that Congress may be appealed to not to diminish the military establishment any further, because of the great extent of our country, the unsettled character of a region measured North and South, East and West, by thousands of miles, the nomadic character of the Indians who inhabit this region, and the growing necessity of affording greater protection to the roads that traverse this region, and the mining and agricultural interests therein. While the nation at large is at peace, a state of *quasi* war has existed, and continues to exist, over one-half its extent, and the troops therein are exposed to labors, marches, fights and dangers that amount to war. Were the troops withdrawn, or largely diminished, in Texas, the Indian country, in Arizona, New-Mexico, Montana, Idaho or Alaska, as well as in some parts of our Southern States, I believe a condition of things would result amounting to anarchy. For a history of the labors and exposures of our troops, I must refer to the reports of the division and department commanders herewith, and I hope the officers and men composing the army will receive the assurance of the country, to which they are fairly entitled, that their services are appreciated. Many of the officers have been required to perform, at great personal risk, the duties of Indian agents, governors, sheriffs, judges and inspectors of elections, &c., &c., duties foreign to their military training, and they have done this duty without a murmur and with marked intelligence. The great mass of them are banished to distant sections, and kept there with indifferent shelter, without any of the facilities and associations of civilized life; and many of them have families that they scarcely have the means to educate and provide for. In my whole army experience I have never known the army officers so poor, and yet I believe they will continue cheerfully to endure this state of facts if they can see in the future any hope of improvement. I do not understand they expect more pay, but they live in hopes that our money will soon approach the value of gold in its purchasing capacity, and I believe any diminution of pay would turn the thoughts of every good officer to a change of profession, that would be extremely damaging to the army itself. The *code of laws* by which the army is governed is very antiquated and obscure, based on the old English Mutiny act in existence at the time of our Revolution, and bears date April 10, 1806. Other laws respecting the government of the army have been passed from time to time, and volume on volume of regulations has been issued from the War Department, the last edition of which bears date in 1863. These are the Army Regulations now in use, although they have been modified by numerous subsequent orders and circulars, so that at this moment no officer can, from the most careful study, be certain of his rights and duties, and is liable at any time to suffer in his accounts, or incur personal liability for acts done in pardonable ignorance. Section 37 of the act approved July 28, 1866, required the Secretary of War to have a new code of Army Regulations prepared and submitted to Congress at its next session, "the existing Regulations to remain in force until Congress shall have acted on such report." By special orders from the Adjutant-General's office, Dec. 18, 1867, a Board, composed of Lieutenant-General SHERMAN, Major-General SHERIDAN, and Brevet Major-General AUGUR, was assembled in Washington, and on the 28th of January, 1868, it submitted a new code of Articles of War, which met the approval of General GRANT; and on the 1st day of February of the same year it was transmitted to Congress by the then Secretary of War, Mr STANTON. The Board also compiled a system of regulations, full and complete, in harmony with the new Articles of War, and more in conformity with the customs and usages that had grown out of the experience of the past fifty years. This code of Army Regulations also received the sanction of General GRANT, who, by Special Orders No. 41, Feb. 18, 1868, dissolved the Board, and ordered the officers back to their stations. From the records of the War Department I find that on the 12th of June, 1868, General SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War, transmitted to Hon. HENRY WILSON and Hon. J. A. GARFIELD, Chairmen of the Committees on Military Affairs of the two Houses of Congress, a letter reciting these facts, and asking the adoption of the new Articles of War, and the repeal of so much of the act of July 28, 1866, as made the Army Regulations then in force obligatory on all concerned until the new regulations received the sanction of Congress. I concur with General SCHOFIELD in the general proposition, but in the present state of the law, would think it advisable for Congress to enact the Rules and Articles of War as near as possible in the language submitted by the Board; and then to approve the new Regulations, giving the President of the United States the authority to modify them, from time to time, according to his discretion.

CONSOLIDATION.

By the organic act of July 28, 1866, fixing the peace establishment, there was a provision for forty-five regiments of infantry. To the Appropriation bill passed March 3, 1869, was attached a clause as follows: "That there shall be no new commissions, no promotions and no enlistments in any infantry regiment until the total number of infantry regiments is reduced to twenty-five, and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to consolidate the infantry regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the public service and the reduction of the number of officers will permit." By the same act the period for enlistments was changed from three to five years, but at that date all the enlisted men of infantry were in for three years, beginning mostly in 1866 and 1867. The Secretary of War, General SCHOFIELD, with whom by law the discretion rested, saw at once that, were he to wait for the number of officers to diminish to the standard of twenty-five regiments by the slow process of death and resignation, all the enlisted men would be discharged by the expiration of their terms of service, and we would be compelled to abandon many of the forts in the Indian country. He therefore very wisely resolved to make the consolidation at once, so that new enlistments could be made to replace the men discharged by expiration of their terms of enlistment. His orders prescribing the mode and manner of consolidation were made on the 10th of March, and have been carried into effect as fast as possible, considering the scattered condition of the troops. The Colonels and field officers were chosen here, and announced in General Orders from these headquarters. The Captains and Lieutenants were selected by the Commanding General of the departments in which the new regiments were to serve. As a general rule, all other things being equal, the senior of each grade was retained, provided he was deemed qualified and was actually present for duty. The recruiting service was resumed on the 28th of April, and has supplied about a thousand recruits a month, barely enough to replace discharges in the more exposed garrisons of the Indian country. The consolidation has thus been effected at as little cost as possible, and on principles as fair and just as the case admitted.

By this consolidation were rendered supernumerary (officers)	623
Assigned to fill vacancies	71
Transferred to fill vacancies in cavalry	7
Transferred to fill vacancies in artillery	10
Resigned	11
Died	4
Dismissed	5
Cashiered	4
Retired	1
Total	113
Balance of unattached officers, Nov. 1	509
Accounted for as follows:	
On recruiting service	60
On Indian service	69
On reconstruction duty	98
As Professors in civil colleges	7
On duty United States Military Academy	8
As Aides-de-Camp to General officers	28
On duty in War Department	12
On duty at headquarters of divisions, departments and districts	26
On duty in Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments	20
As acting signal officers	10
Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands	13
On engineer duty	2
On ordnance duty	1
Commanding military districts—reconstruction	2
Commanding posts	1
On duty with General Sickles	1
Total	353
Balance "awaiting orders"	156

Of this latter number there are reported physically disqualified, twenty; intemperate, seven; under suspension, three; in arrest, three; inefficient, two; at home at their own request, ninety-six. If disbandment must come—and I suppose it is inevitable—it is but fair that the blow should first fall on these last named. But the 353 unattached officers are among our very best, who have in battle earned their commissions, and who are illy qualified to be thrown out of their chosen profession to begin life anew. Their claims are entitled to the generous consideration of the Government, and I feel assured they will receive it, and to this end will endeavor to submit all the facts of the case, with such suggestions as seem appropriate and likely to facilitate their retention in the military service.

In the first place, in the reorganization of the army in 1866 the law provided for four regiments of veteran reserve troops, the officers of which were chosen because they had become disabled by wounds in the war of the rebellion. In the consolidation these regiments were put on a par with the others, and several of the officers, though wounded and disabled, are provided for in the new organization; still, the great majority have been left out, and in fact are disqualified, by the loss of limbs or other physical disability, for the exposure and activity of our infantry regiments. They would be entitled to be retired under existing laws, were it not for the fact that the number of officers to be retired is limited by the sixteenth section of the act approved May 3, 1861, to seven per cent. of the officers of the whole army. This limit of seven per cent. of officers in service was fixed when the army was very large; and now that it is reduced, the number that can be retired by reason of age or infirmity, or by reason of wounds, is comparatively small. I earnestly recommend that this limit be removed, and that the President be allowed to retire any number for cause, viz.: for wounds in battle, or age; or, if it be deemed prudent to fix a limit, that it be fixed at some specific number, say 250. The number now retired is 177. By the present organization of the army the artillery and cavalry have, to each regiment, one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, three Majors, and twelve companies, whereas, the infantry regiments have one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, and ten companies. I am satisfied that all regiments should have the same organization, viz.: one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, and twelve companies, for this organization admits of a subdivision into three battalions of four companies each, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel or Major. Moreover, the artillery companies have each two First Lieutenants, whereas the cavalry and infantry have but one. All companies should have the same organization, viz: one Captain, two First Lieutenants, and one Second Lieutenant. If all the officers could be kept with their companies, one Captain and two Lieutenants would be sufficient; but the army organization never did provide for detachments and details, which are inevitable from the nature of our service—such as for recruiting service, for the Indian service, for duty at West Point and civil colleges, for details as aides to General officers, &c., &c. It is for this reason, especially, that I ask for an extra Lieutenant to the companies of cavalry and infantry, the same as already exist in the artillery. The extra Lieutenants now allowed by law as regimental Adjutants, Quartermasters and Commissaries could then be omitted and detailed from the lists of First Lieutenants.

I herewith submit a table showing the organization as proposed; and assuming the number of regiments to remain unchanged, (viz.: forty,) and allowing a maximum of seventy-five privates to each company, it would give us for the line of the army 2,135 commissioned officers, and 42,490 men. It is well known that no army can be kept up to its legal standard, and that two-thirds is as large a proportion as can be relied on for actual service. Applying this ratio, we will have for actual service about 29,750 officers and men—a number that no one acquainted with the subject can declare to be above the necessities of the country. It also seems unjust to permit the whole blow of reduction to fall upon the infantry arm of the service alone. The cavalry and artillery should share in the consequences, and I therefore recommend, after Congress has enacted the necessary laws, that the President assemble a Board of disinterested General officers, to whom shall be committed the whole matter of reduction and reorganization, with authority to transfer unattached infantry officers to vacancies that exist or may be created in the regiments of cavalry, artillery and infantry alike, after which to recommend for actual disbandment the officers found in excess of the new organization. In spite of whatever may be done, there will be cases of hardship and seeming injustice, but it is all-important that the rule that cuts off all promotion should be removed as soon as possible, for no army can be efficient without holding out to the junior officers the hope of promotion.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The Engineer Department has charge of the construction of the permanent forts, the improvement of rivers, harbors, and various other duties imposed by special laws. So much as refers to the forts concerns the army that must live in them and fight them, and therefore falls within my official province. All else, not directly affecting the army, is none of my business. General HUMPHREYS gives in great detail the condition of the various forts with whose construction, alteration and repair his department has been engaged. Nearly all the seacoast forts were planned at a time when the eight-inch gun was the heaviest afloat, and before rifled guns came into use. Now, however, that ordnance of the fifteen and twenty-inch calibres, throwing a shot over 1,000 pounds in weight with a velocity of 1,500 feet per second, have come into general use, the problem of resistance is entirely changed. It is believed that casemate forts, no matter how reinforced with iron, are not able to resist these shot, and changes must be made to meet this change of facts. The engineer officers have carefully studied this subject, and have made many most valuable experiments; and, in connection with the officers of ordnance and artillery, they should continue these experiments. The Board of Engineers in New-York has laid down five general propositions for application to all modifications of the seacoast forts, which I heartily approve, viz.:

First—The use of barbette batteries of earth, with deep parapet, and a liberal number of bomb-proof and magazine traverses.

Second—The use of the heaviest guns practicable, with carriages admitting of the gun being depressed below the parapet for loading.

Third—An abundant supply of heavy mortars.

Fourth—The use of torpedoes.

Fifth—Entanglements to hold a fleet long enough for destruction.

ORDNANCE, &C.

The report of General DYER, Chief of Ordnance, contains much that is of the greatest interest to the army. All our troops are now supplied with breech-loading small arms of the best kind, fully equal to any in use by foreign armies. Yet, as inventions and so-called improvements are all the time being pressed by inventors, I have committed to a Board of experienced and practical officers in St. Louis, with General SCHOFIELD at its head, the task of making a practical test of all small arms and ammunition that may be submitted prior to March 1, 1870. In field guns, the experience of our late war demonstrates that we have in the Napoleon twelve-pounder smooth-bore, and in the three-inch ordnance rifled gun, all that is to be desired in this line. In the matter of heavy seacoast ordnance there is a wider range of opinion, that I do not propose to discuss in this paper further than to say that I am convinced that for our seacoast forts we should use the ten-inch, fifteen-inch and twenty-inch smooth bore cast iron guns for the great mass of fire, with mortars of the same calibre and using the same identical shot. The ten-inch gun has been thoroughly tested, the fifteen-inch partially, and experiments are being made with the twenty-inch gun, of which we have only two in use. Each fort should be supplied with a few very accurate long range rifled guns of as heavy a calibre as can be used with reasonable safety. Of these a great variety are being pressed on the attention of the Department, and I recommend that further experiments be authorized until the best model is secured.

I concur with General DYER perfectly in his recommendations that the small and surplus arsenals at Rome, N. Y., Champlain, Vt., Mount Vernon, Ala., Apalachicola, Fla., and Fayetteville, N. C., be sold, as well as the captured establishments at Shreveport, La., Marshall and Jeffersons, Texas, and in Marion and Davis Counties, Texas. Other small arsenals might, in due course of time, be sold, until we have at central points, but a few great arsenals and depots of powder, and these should be of the most perfect kind on the most extensive scale. Our railroads can rapidly transfer from these arsenals the requisite stores at the times and to the places needed, on short notice.

In conclusion, I will invite the attention of the proper authorities to the earnest recommendation of General THOMAS, made in his report, and repeated to me personally, that the seal islands of Alaska, St. Paul and St. George be sold, after due advertisement, to the highest bidder. From the nature of the fur seal, either of these islands, held by a single owner, will be a most valuable property; but if thrown open to the world they will soon become valueless, because the seals will not resort to those islands if they are hunted and killed without due regard to their habits. General THOMAS informed me that there were parties in San Francisco ready to bid for them several millions of dollars, which would go far toward indemnifying the Government for an otherwise poor and costly country.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

General W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.